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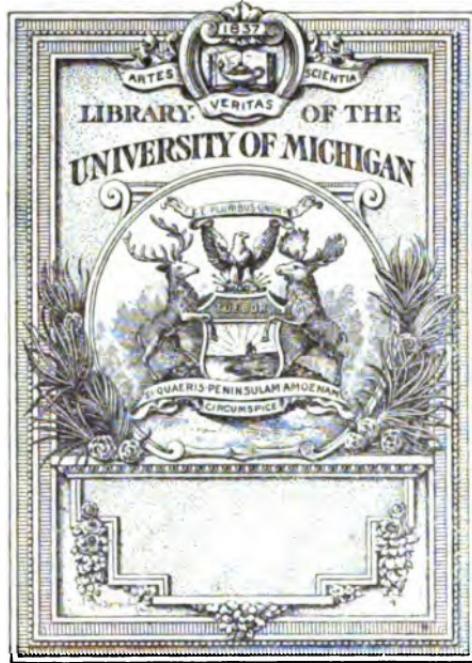
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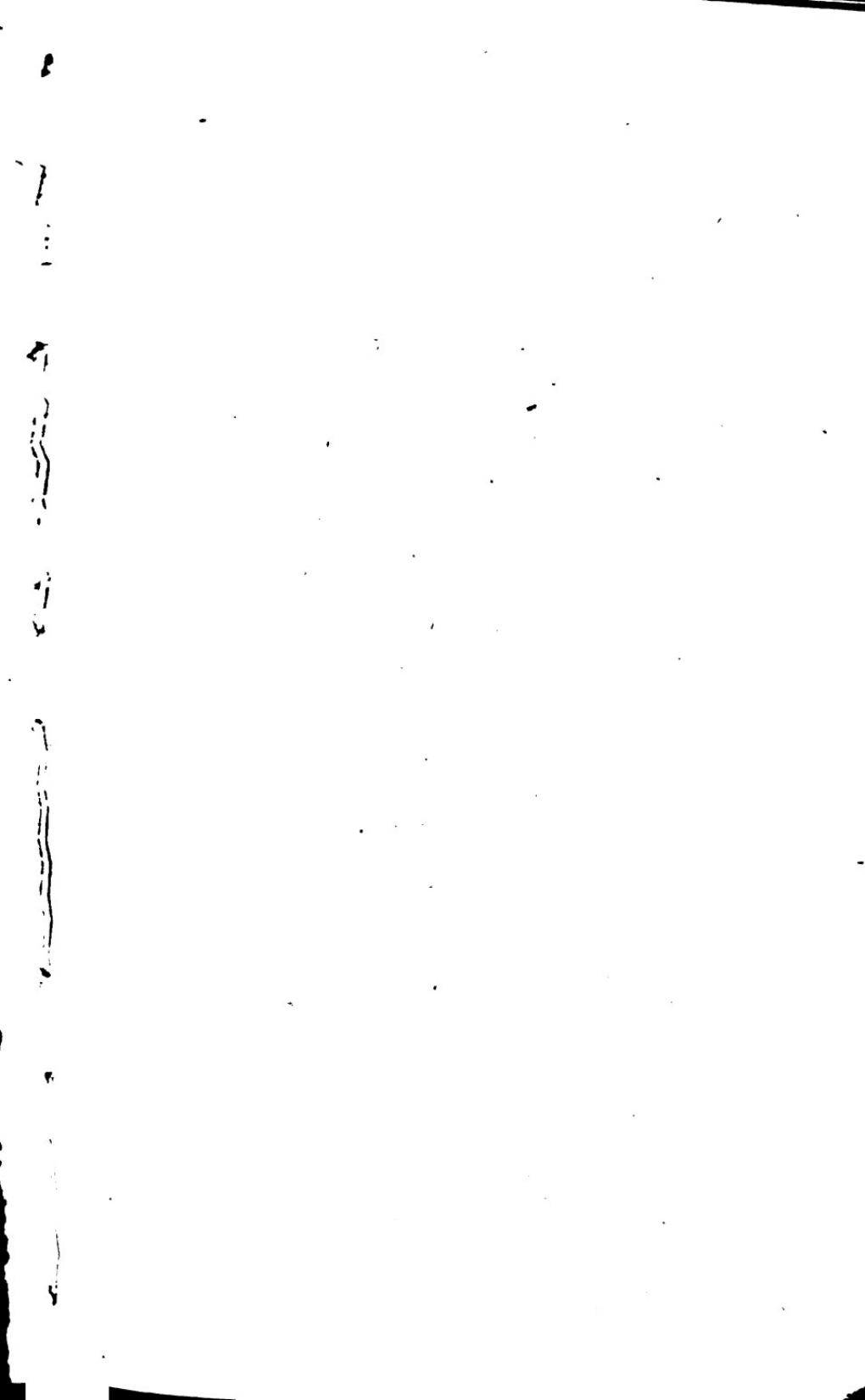
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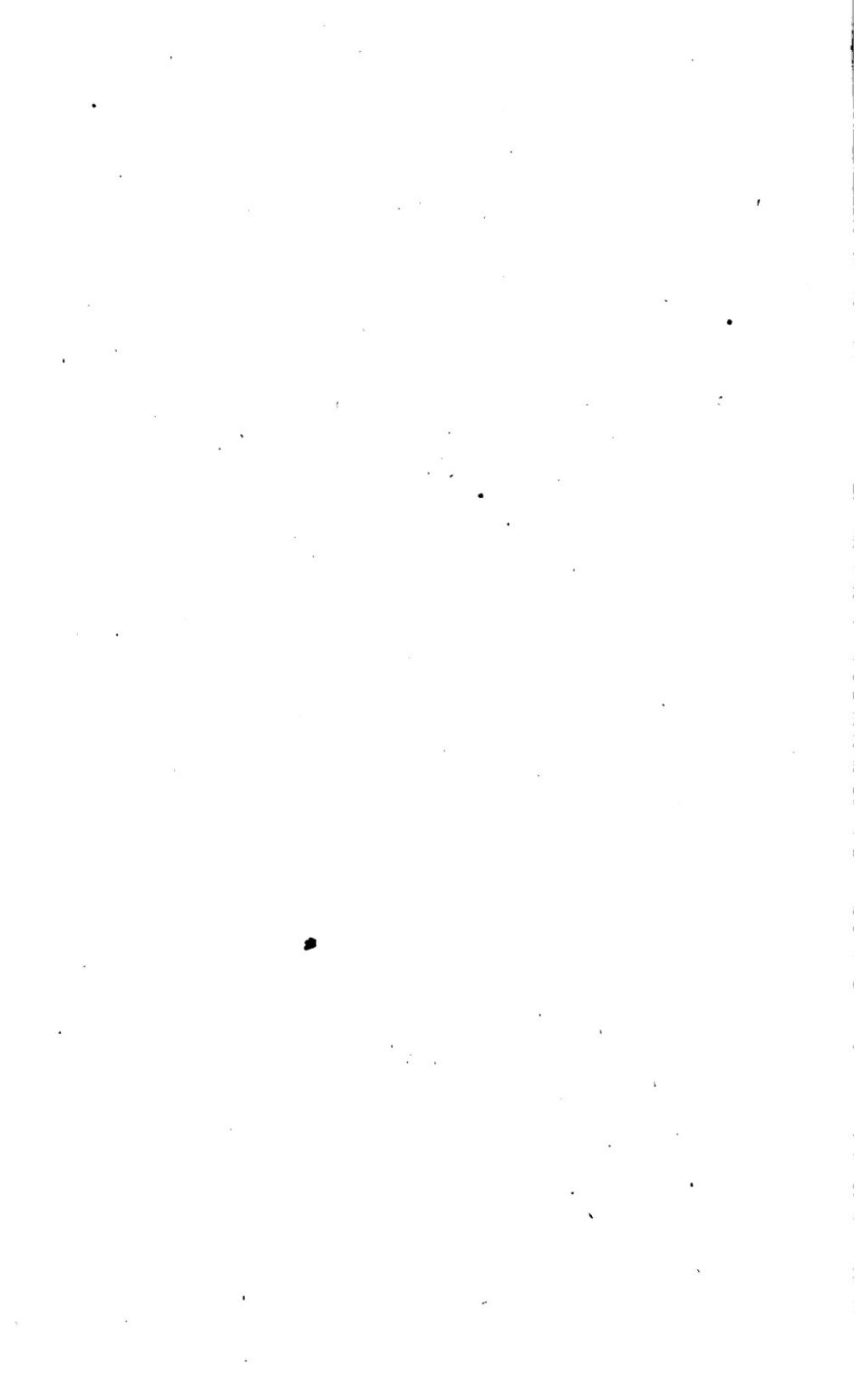
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7192 THE

# Gentleman's Magazine:

A N D

## Historical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCIX.

VOLUME LXIX.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE

E PLURIBUS UNUM,



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENE.

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LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,  
at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-Street;  
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST PAID.  
And sold by ELIZABETH NEWBERRY,  
the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1799.

# TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

## ON HIS ACCOMPLISHING THE LXIXTH VOLUME.

URBAN, to thee, first of the monthly  
strong, [song ;  
A friendly Muse would feign pour out her  
An humble tribute to your merit due,  
Could she from blame the artless Scheme  
purue ;

Fearful, yet bold ; forgive the wild at-  
tempt, [tempt.

Nor on the struggling lines frown stern con-  
Tho' rigid critics round about you pres ;  
Your numerous readers everywhere confess,  
No page delight them that they've ever seen,  
To equal, or surpass, your MAGAZINE ;  
Where with variety they always find  
Ample recruits to suit the copious mind ;  
Recording everything that's strange or great,  
Or schemes of war, or stratagems of state.  
The monthly speculum of a polish'd age  
Ev'n Envy owns to be your useful page ;  
Tho' witlings laugh while merit stands the  
grin,

Your labours must the public favour win ;  
Where old and new, the present and the past,  
Perspective are, and retrospective cast.  
But let me not intrude upon your time,  
I ask but for a niche, if that's a crime ;  
Then give these lines, the public eye to meet,  
Behind your title-page a safe retreat ;  
Where, shelter'd from the rage of Gothic  
power,

The rhymes may chance to live another hour.  
Affur'd of this enjoyment, 'twill inspire  
As high the gratitude as the desire.

'Midst scenes of war, when woe befalls  
our kind,  
Where plunder rages vast and unconfin'd,  
What can we find to cheer th' excursive soul ?  
From science snatch'd, on boisterous waves  
to roll,

Or 'mong the carnage of the dubious fight,  
Ou mortal pain to fix a mortal fight,  
Divest the breast of each bright hope it wears,  
Expose its prospects, aggravate its cares,  
Such as fell Anarchy, on Gallia's plains,  
Forg'd for our liberty her giant chains.  
Such is the register of modern times,  
The crimson catalogue of Atheist crimes ;  
And such the trials peaceful minds must bear,  
Untw'd in Misery's deepest paths to share.  
But let not courage faint at what befalls,  
Misfortune but the worthy heart instills ;  
Submits each dang'rous wish to Reason's  
laws, [cause ;

And arms our passions in bright Virtue's  
In vain self-love or preservation brings  
A claim that mocks the feeble claims of  
kings.

In honour firm, we seek our country's good,  
And in her rights shed ev'ry drop of blood.  
Tir'd of grim war and all its dire alarms,  
To rashless minds let's leave its purple  
charms ;

Learning and Learning's sons our thoughts  
should claim.

For such alone deserve the social name ;  
And we who live remote from warlike  
rage, [gage ?

Why in th' unnatural conflict should en-  
But 'tis our genius, whatsoe'er our state,  
To meddle with the bustle of the great ;  
For where's the Englishman the fight can  
view ?

And not with eagerness the heat pursue ?  
Let us to Learning then, our thoughts confine,  
And keep within our own domestic line ;  
Thine is the Antiquary's sage remarks,  
Who to record our former state embarks ;  
The learned Critic in the lore of Greece,  
Upon thy page we read his choicest pieces ;  
While more select the Poet who has chose  
His subject from the pale or blushing rose ;  
Leaving to others fashions, and the shape,  
That craze or dignify each foreign ape,  
Who still, to press on Britain's credulous  
land, [hand.

Drains the last guinea from a generous  
Enough of these, let's turn our anxious  
eyes, [spect's rise ;

With Commerce where the brightest pro-  
Where Rapine's soul no more shall spread  
the bane.

Or strew the shore with sons and fathers slain ;  
When cultivation shall extend the toil,  
And robe with verdure all the genial soil.  
Then, happy land ! with genius unconfin'd,  
With polish'd manners, and th' illumin'd  
mind,

Our future race on daring wings shall soar,  
Each science trace, and all the arts explore ;  
'Till bright Religion, back'nning from the  
skies,

Shall bid our sons to endless glories rise.

As round our Isle the joy of Peace extends,  
The world shall envy all the world our  
friends ;

Remote nations shall in peace enroll,  
From Northern Oceans to the Southern Pole ;  
Where now the thorn and tangled thicket  
grows,

The wilderness shall blossom as the rose ;  
Unbounded defects unknown charms assume,  
Like Salem flourish, and like Eden bloom.  
Andoh ! may Heaven, when all our toils are  
past,

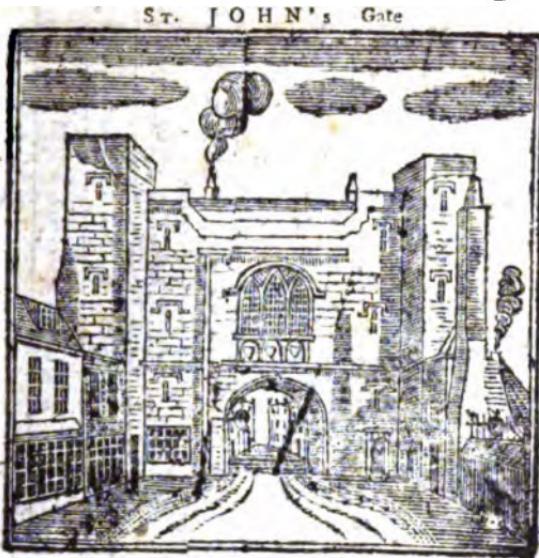
Crown with such happiness our days at last ;  
So rise our sons, like our great sires of old,  
In Freedom's cause unconquerably bold ;  
With spotless characters and morals pure,  
Throughout the world a dauntless name in-  
sure.

[this ball,  
And thou Supreme ! whose hand sustains  
Before whose nod whole nations rise and fall,  
Propitious smile, and shed benignest charms  
On happy Britain, queen of arts and arms ;  
Fix our fair empire firm on Wisdom's plan,  
The seat of bliss, and LAST RETREAT OF

MARY H. LAMOINE.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
Lloyd's Evening  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
Whitehall Even.  
The Sun—Star  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Public Ledger  
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18 Weekly Papers  
Bath 3, Bristol 5  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn—Bury  
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Canterbury 2  
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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 Maidstone  
 Manchester 3  
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 Nottingham  
 OXFORD  
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 Salisbury 2  
 SCOTLAND 12  
 Sheffield 2  
 Sherborne, Surry  
 Shrewsbury  
 Staffordshire  
 Stamford 2  
 Winchester  
 Worcester 2  
 YORK 3

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1799.

## Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'clock	Morn.	Noon.	11 Night.	Barom.	Weather.	in July, 1799.
June	°	°	°	°			
27	55	64	56	30, 11	fair		
28	58	67	54	31, 12	cloudy		
29	54	68	55	32, 12	cloudy r. at ni.		
30	59	74	53	32, 28	fair		
J. 1	59	70	57	29, 90	showery		
2	54	69	58	29, 95	showery		
3	59	75	60	30, 00	fair		
4	62	71	63	31, 10	fair		
5	64	75	62	31, 15	fair		
6	64	75	66	32, 20	fair		
7	66	76	65	32, 25	fair		
8	67	74	66	32, 30	fair		
9	64	64	60	30, 00	rain		
10	66	73	62	29, 29	fair		
11	64	68	60	27, 3	rain		

## Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'clock	Morn.	Noon.	11 Night.	Barom.	Weather.	in July, 1799.
June	°	°	°	°			
27	63	67	58	29, 64	showery		
28	62	68	56	29, 70	showery		
29	59	64	54	29, 69	fair		
30	60	66	52	29, 50	showery		
J. 1	57	65	54	29, 62	fair		
2	58	71	56	29, 65	fair		
3	56	69	53	29, 66	showery		
4	59	61	52	29, 38	showery		
5	60	68	56	29, 68	fair		
6	58	70	57	29, 69	fair		
7	59	69	58	29, 70	fair r. at night		
8	60	71	59	29, 50	fair		
9	60	60	55	29, 50	showery		
10	57	66	54	29, 50	showery		
11	59			29, 50	showery		

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. I.	Thermom. II.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in June, 1799.
1	W brisk	29, 78	53	53	14 3.5	sun and pleasant
2	S ditto	53	56	53	.5	smart showers, sun at intervals
3	SW moderate	40	53	52	.3	black clouds, slight showers
4	SW brisk	27	45	47	.4	heavy rain
5	SW ditto	53	49	50	.1	clear sky, very pleasant
6	SW moderate	30, 0	56	55	.1	fair day
7	SSE calm	23	61	58	2.8	very pleasant
8	SSW ditto	30	64	6.	.8	very pleasant
9	E ditto	18	68	61	3.2	cloudless sky
10	N gentle	10	61	58	.5	some white clouds
11	NNE moderate	22	52	52	.6	clear sky
12	NNW gentle	22	50	49	.7	gloomy P. M.
13	NNW brisk	29, 86	50	51	.6	gloomy, slight showers
14	NW moderate	74	56	55	.1	black clouds
15	SW calm	94	56	56	.2	black clouds
16	SE gentle	30, 6	59	57	.4	clear sky
17	SSE calm	10	55	54	.5	a white veil upon the bogs
18	SE ditto	15	56	54	.6	clear
19	W ditto	20	63	57	.6	a white veil
20	SW ditto	20	64	59	.4	a little white
21	N ditto	20	63	61	.4	fine day
22	NbW ditto	14	67	65	.3	clouds, showers at night
23	NW gentle	29, 80	56	56	.5	white and black clouds
24	S ditto	90	54	54	.5	after showers sun
25	NW ditto	30, 2	54	53	.6	sun, gloomy, rain
26	S calm	29, 82	55	55	.4	showers
27	NbW ditto	95	57	56	.1	black clouds with sun
28	NbW gentle	30, 2	59	57	.1	black clouds, sun
29	S calm	18	58	59	.1	clear
30	SW gentle	0	62	60	.3	showers

4. A storm of wind and rain, by which considerable damage is done.—5. Lablock flowers; walnut foliates.—7. Bees swarm.—8. Laburnum flowers. N. B. The transition from Winter to Summer (for there has been none of that kind of weather which is the usual attendant of Spring) has been rapid indeed. On the 4th, as above noted, was a storm of wind and rain, and the air felt as cold and chilly as in the depth of Winter. Such a day at this advanced season, if it may have happened, is now forgotten. On the 8th, the thermometer stood at 72 P. M. The change was so great and sudden, that the human frame was debilitated.—9. Hawthorn flowers. The hedges in a short time will

THE

# Gentleman's Magazine:

For JULY, 1799.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART II.

**MR. URBAN,** Cambridge, July 6.  
 \*\*\*\*\*BSERVING, in p. 433—  
 O a slight account of the late Lord Portarlington, I feel inclined to send you a few particulars relative to that nobleman. His Lordship was born August 23, 1744. Before the decease of his noble father, William-Henry Lord Viscount Carlow, he served in parliament for the borough of Portarlington; and afterwards in two successive parliaments for the Queen's county, of which county his Lordship was appointed governor on the late lord's demise. He took his seat in parliament, as Lord Viscount Carlow, August 12, 1779; and by privy seal, dated at St. James's, May 4, 1785, and by patent, at Dublin, June 21 following, his Majesty was pleased to advance him to the dignity of Earl of Portarlington, by which title he took his seat in the House of Lords, July 19, 1785. His Lordship married, Jan. 1, 1778, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Stuart, 5th daughter of the celebrated John Earl of Bute (knight of the most noble order of the garter), and sister to the present Marquis of Bute, to Mary Countess of Lonsdale, to Jane Countess Macartney, to Anne, the repudiated wife of the Duke of Northumberland, and also to Sir Cha. Stuart, knight of the Bath. By her ladyship he has left issue John Lord Viscount Carlow, now Earl of Portarlington; the Hon. William-Henry Dawson; the Hon. George-Lionel D.; Lady Caroline-Elizabeth; Lady Louisa Mary; Lady Harriet. The late

Lord Portarlington was a nobleman of amiable manners, and distinguished himself in the late disturbances (which have unhappily agitated his country) as an active officer, and a firm friend to the true interests of his country.

His Lordship boasted a long and illustrious line of ancestry. The founder of this noble family was Marmaduke D'Offone, one of the Norman adventurers who accompanied William the Conqueror in his expedition to England. Richard Dawson, of Spaldington, co. York, esq. the 20th in descent from the noble Norman above-mentioned, married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Lowther, knt. co. Westmorland (of the house of Lonsdale), and had issue, besides two daughters, four sons, from whom are descended all the different branches of the Dawson family in England and Ireland. From his eldest son descended Alexander Dawson, esq. living in 1563 at the family residence of Spaldington, Yorkshire. He was father of Edward, whose younger son, Richard, was father of William Dawson, esq. who removed to Ireland in the reign of Charles I. where the family have ever since remained. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alex. Jardine, of the ancient family of Applegirth, in Scotland (by the daughter of Andrew Johnston, of Lockerby, in Annandale, and brother to James, created Lord Johnston, and Earl of Hartfield, grandfather of William, first Marquis of Annandale). His son Ephraim was M. P. for the Queen's county; in which office he continued until his death, Aug. 27, 1746. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Samuel Preston,

he quite covered; there seems amazing quantities.—12. The gad-fly attacks cows.—13. Mountain-flowers. A storm of wind from the N. W.—16. The moon like a ball of fire a little above the horizon.—19. Gilt-rose flowers.—25. Syringo flowers.—26. Wheat shrubs.—30. The bird cherry flowers. N. B. A considerable importation of hay from London and other parts of this kingdom into Liverpool; a circumstance before unknown.

Walton, near Liverpool.

Fall of rain 1.40 inch. Evaporation 2 4 inch.

J. HOLT.

Preston, second son of John Preston, of Ardallagh, co. Meath, esq. (descended from the noble family of Preston, Viscount Gormanstown), whose eldest son, Phineas, married Mary, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Wm. Stewart, Lord Viscount Mountjoy; by whom he left issue Mary, married Peter Ludlow, esq. father of the present Earl of Ludlow (who inherits thereby the principal estates of the Preston family in the county of Meath). Mrs. Dawson left issue, Samuel, died unmarried; and William-Henry, who succeeded, was M. P. for Portarlington, and afterwards knight of the shire for the Queen's county, and governor of the said county. May 29. 1776, he was called up to the House of Lords by the title of Lord Dawson, Baron Dawson, of Dawson court; and, on the 24th of July, 1776, was advanced to the title of Viscount Carlow, of the county of Carlow. His Lordship married Mary, sister of the late Earl of Dorchester; and had issue by her ladyship, who is since dead, John, the late Earl of P.; the Hon. Joseph Dawson; the Hon. William D. in holy orders; the Hon. Samuel D. since dead; the Hon. Ephraim D. since dead. The daughters were, Mary, married Mervyn Archdall, of Castle Archdall, co. Fermanagh, esq. Knight of the shire for the said county; 2. Martha, died unmarried; 3. Anne, wife of Frederick Metzner, esq. major in the army. Lord Viscount Carlow, dying Aug. 22. 1779, was succeeded by his son, John Earl of Portarlington, who, also dying in 1798, was succeeded by his son, the present lord. The Right Hon. John, present Earl of Portarlington, Viscount Carlow, of Carlow, and Baron Dawson, of Dawson court, is a minor, was born Feb. 26, 1781. Of this young Nobleman it is fair to hope, that he will emulate his father's virtues, and add one more Worthy to the House of Portarlington.

HERALDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July 3.*

**I**N the list of legal, military, and naval peerages, conferred within the last 50 years (p. 36), the title of *Norwood* is omitted. This barony was granted, Nov. 7. 1797, to the lady of the Right Hon. John Toler, his Majesty's learned and accomplished attorney-general. This gentleman, who is representative in parliament for Newborough, distinguished himself in

the late question of an Union on the side of Government. His brother was formerly knight of the shire for Tipperary. He is said to resemble his predecessor in office, the Lord Kilwarden (now lord chief-justice of the Court of King's Bench), in professional habits, pursuits, and attainments. His lady, the Right Honourable Grace Lady Norwood, Baroness Norwood, of the county of Tipperary, so created Nov. 7, 1797, is granddaughter of Robert Maxwell, of Fellows hall, brother to John, first Lord Farnham, and uncle to the late and present Earl of Farnham; which family has been resident in Ireland since the time of Elizabeth, possessed of large estates. John Maxwell, of Calderwood, of Mauldsie, &c. &c. was the 11th in descent from Machees, or Macees, who was possessed of the barony and parish of Maceeswell, in the time of Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, anno 1058; and thence his descendants were denominated de Maceeswell for several centuries, and afterwards Maxwell. This John Maxwell had two sons: James, of Calderwood, his heir; and Robert, of Newlands, in the barony of Kilbride, who went into Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the direction of James VI. of Scotland, in order to secure an interest for him in that kingdom after his ascension to the British throne. Here this noble family remained possessed of large estates, and sending representatives to parliament, until George the Second added the dignity of peerage to the other honours possessed by the family, in the person of John, the first Lord Farnham, whose son was farther advanced to the dignity of Earl of Farnham; but, dying without issue, was succeeded by the Hon. Barry Maxwell, now third Lord Farnham, and second Earl of Farnham. The Earl of Nithsdale was descended from a branch of this family, namely, from Sir Herbert de Maceeswell, great great grandson of Machees, of Maceeswell, the common ancestor. Sir John, brother of Sir Herbert, was ancestor to the Earl of Farnham.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN,

*July 15.*

AFTER the justice done to a Right Reverend Author in your Review of last month, by a candid and accurate critique on his late very curious work, the

the subject might seem to be fairly disposed of, and any farther comment or observation might be deemed unnecessary. Some circumstances have, however, struck me in the perusal of the publication to which I allude, which, with all respect to the Reviewer of the Gentleman's Magazine, and with all due deference to the "burning and shining Light" of the Christian Church, whose work lies before me, I would offer, through your valuable medium, to the publick.

In the first place, I cannot help suspecting that the mighty mind of Bp. Horley leans a little to the modern application of ancient prophecies, beyond what, in my opinion, is their direct and obvious tendency. I cannot but conceive that he has ideas of his own on the subject, which he leaves to the conjecture of his readers, without bringing them explicitly forward; and his tenderness for the innocent reveries of his visionary friend seems to arise from his own latent sentiment, that the deliverance of the Jews, which he thinks is adumbrated in this obscure chapter, may possibly be effected by means of England. Are not we, after all, his אֶרְץ צָלָל כְּנֵסֶת—To say interpretation of this kind I feel an insuperable reluctance. I have no idea of the prevalent style of determining the era to which the prophetic spirit may alight: still less would I carry the prediction out of the customary limits which inspiration seems to have preferred as it were to itself. We are most safe in confining our view to that territory, obscure and incon siderable as it may seem, on which, without any doubt or disputation, "the God of heaven condescended to display the wonders of his prescience; while he kept aloof at it were from the more august theatres, and would scarcely vouchsafe to have the skirts of his glory seen by the nobler and more distinguished nations of the world."

To form an accurate judgement on the xviith chapter of Isaiah, we must take into account the nature and spirit of the prophecies immediately connected with it. Denunciations of judgment and of mercy are made, from the xiiith to the xxivth chapters, on Judea and the circumjacent countries; Babylon, ch. xiii. and xiv. 1—28; Palestine, or Philistia, ch. xiv. 29, *ad fin.*; Moab, ch. xv. xvi.; Syria, ch. xvii.—Then follows the xviith chapter, the subject of our Prelate's disquisition, of

which we will not speak just at present. Ch. xix. refers decidedly to Egypt; ch. xx. to Egypt, and כְּנֵסֶת Ethiopia in our translation, with what propriety I shall examine presently; ch. xxi. 1—10, to Babylon, where the conjoint armies of Cyrus and Cyaxares are only not mentioned, עַדְיִ כְּדִי עַזְרָא עַילָּם v. 2; to Edom, ch. xxi. 10, *ad fin.*; ch. xxii. to Judea; ch. xxiii. to Tyrus. Here then we have a whole district, marked with strict geographical accuracy, and, except ch. xviii., clearly determined. I cannot, under these circumstances, be led to refer that prophecy to the distant European regions, or the 18th century. In the chapter in question I see three distinct nations spoken of. I. "The land shadowing with wings, beyond the rivers of Cush," v. 1. II. The nation to which messengers are sent from this first-mentioned land—a nation בְּמִשְׁךְ וּמִוּרָט—a people נֹרָא כִּי הוּא וְהַלְאָה—whose land קְוֹקוֹ וּמְבוֹסָה בְּזִין, v. 2. III. The place of the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Mount Zion, to which a present was to be brought from the "people terrible, (wonderful\*), from the beginning hitherto." The learned Prelate determines this people, to be the Jews themselves; against which the idea of the present being brought to Jerusalem from this very people seems to militate so strongly as altogether to overthrow the argument. The prophet had probably in his mind the words of David, in the 72d Psalm, v. 10: Βασιλεὺς Θρόνος καὶ μέσος δύνα ωρούσαστος, βασιλεὺς Αράβων καὶ Σαβά δύνα ωρούσαστος. For to Arabia, or rather to Mesopotamia, I would, with all submission, refer the prophecy in ch. xviii.

I. The land from which the messengers are sent, I have not the smallest doubt in considering with Bp. Lowth, and almost all the commentators, as Egypt. The arguments, which I have not time to state even by the shortest abstract, seem to me unanswerable.

II. The great difficulty of the chapter seems to rest in affixing the situation of the country to which the messengers are sent. My reasons for conceiving it Mesopotamia are as follows:

1. That this is the only region adjacent to Judea concerning which no specific prophecy is delivered.

\* So Bp. Horley renders the word.

2. That

2. That it is defined by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, as by a double-line, יְהִי יְהִי—

3. That it immediately joins to Syria, the avowed subject of the prophecy, ch. xvii.

4. That it is with all facility accessible from Egypt, by means of the **כָּלִי נֶמֶת** (excellently rendered by Lowth *vessels of Papyrus*) by the Red Sea, the straits of Bab El Mandeb, and the Peric gulph, the **very embouchure** of the Tigris and Euphrates.

5. That it was not only described and bounded by the rivers, but subject to their inundations; for, to this interpretation of **וְאַתָּה** I cannot but lean, notwithstanding the authorities adduced by Bishop Lowth in favour of a very different reading.

6. With respect to the characters applied by the Sacred Text, and their congruity with Mesopotamia. It was a nation, **כְּמֹשֵׁךְ וּמֹרֶט**, scattered, and *peasled*, in our translation; but, by the common laws of grammatical construction, this formula of the participle should be active, and not passive; for the participle Paul inserts the י after the second, and not after the first radical; add to which, that 11 of Dr. Kennicott's Codices, and among them the most ancient of all, read **כְּמֹשֵׁךְ וּמֹרֶט** instead of **כְּמֹשֵׁךְ וּמֹרֶת**; to which word, after the first radical, the Masoretic Comment of the points adds the vowel י. I would, therefore, with the learned Parkhurst, render **כְּמֹשֵׁךְ וּמֹרֶט** the domineering, tyrannizing nation.

7. A nation wonderful from the beginning hitherto; from the earliest records the subject of history; founded by the mighty Nimrod; the regions from which the four kings, who in the days of Abraham invaded the southern coasts of Canaan, are acknowledged to have led their armies (see Gen. xiv.). These were probably the successors of Nimrod, among whom his conquests had been parcelled. The region from which, under **כָּוֹשֵׁן רְשָׁעִים** (Judges, chap. iii.), the first judges of God had proceeded against the apostate Israelites; the region in which the best historians, with Diocletian Siculus at their head, fix the site of the ancient Nineveh; although other opinions are not wanting which place that city on the Eastern side of the Tigris. This was the **אָרֶם נְהָרִים**.

8. With respect to the expression

**מַעֲבָר לְנָהָרִי כָּוֹשֵׁן**, in verse 1 (an expression adopted literally by Zephaniah, ch. iii. 16). I think the great difficulty has arisen from mistaking the situation of the country known in Scripture under the name of Cush; or, if more than one region has that name, confounding one with another. The learned authors of the Dictionary of the Bible speak of three countries as described by the name of **כָּוֹשֵׁן**; one, situated in Arabia. Bochart has shewn very clearly that there was a country called the Land of Cush in Arabia Petraea, bordering upon Egypt; that this country extended itself principally upon the Eastern shore of the Red Sea; and, at its extremity, to the point of this sea incining towards Egypt and Palestine. Zipporah, the wife of Moses, who was of Midian, is called a 'Cushite, or Ethiopian,' by Moses (Num. xii. 1). Now, Midian certainly lay to the Eastward of the Red Sea. Habakkuk mentions Cush as synonymous with Midian, ch. iii. 7: "I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction, and the curtains of the land of Midian did tremble." Job speaks of the topaz of Cush, ch. xxviii. 19, the known produce of the country bordering on the Red Sea, and of that country only. From this country came Tir-hakah, who marched to attack Sennacherib; and Zerah, who made an irruption into the land of Judah. The **נָהָרִי כָּוֹשֵׁן** were those mighty rivers which flow from Arabia into the Peric gulph, and principally the Araxes, the Gihon of Holy Wilt, erroneously conceived by Josephus and others to signify the Nile. Hence the LXX. *καταλαύνει ταῦτα τὰς γῆς Αἰθιοπίας*; hence too a similar error in our common translation.

The Bp. has so completely overthrown Mr. King with respect to the chimeraical fancy of his map, that it is unnecessary to add a word on that subject; a subject on which it is scarcely possible to preserve that degree of gravity which the nature of our present dilputation demands. Isaiah must have foreseen the falling-in of the great territorial fiefs of Britain, Burgundy, &c. and the *arrondissement* effected by the peace of Aix la Chapelle; before which France resembled a corkscrew more than it did a winged animal.

**וְאַתָּה** is certainly an exclamation of an authoritative nature, and is not an expression of woe. Bp. Lowth and several other commentators think with Dr. Horsley on this question.

The interpretation given by the learned Prelate to the term **רֹאשׁ** is found exactly detailed in Polt's *Synopsis Criticorum in loc.*; where, *inter alia multa*, it is understood by some to signify *expetantem*, *expetantem*; but by what analogy of grammar, phraseology, or example, I confess myself utterly at a loss to define. I was once of opinion that it might possibly be a single word, **רֹאשׁ**, accidentally separated in some early transcript. **אַפְקָרִים**, in Syriac, is said by Cateil, in his *Lexicon Heptag.* to signify a capacious vessel (*ampora*); and several other words from the same root in that language are used for different kinds of vessels; but I am fully convinced, on more mature consideration, that our present version expresses as nearly as possible the sense of the original.

The figurative acceptance of the word **רֹאשׁ**, adopted by the Right Reverend Commentator, does not exactly accord with the hypothesis of Mr. Urban's present nameless correspondent; but though, in the chapter before us, it probably alludes in the primary sense of the word to the Tigris and Euphrates (two of the Edenic rivers), whence the region of Mesopotamia had its Greek and its Hebrew name [**הַרְיוֹן**], yet I acknowledge, in the most explicit manner, the admissibility of his Lordship's metaphor. A thousand instances might be adduced of this from our prophet, and from every other part of the sacred poetical writers. The verses immediately preceding the 18th chapter afford a decisive proof on the subject:

דֵּי הַמִּן עֲמִים רַבִּים  
כְּחַנּוֹת יְטִים יְהֻמּוֹן  
ישָׂאוֹן לְאַמִּים

כַּשְׁאוֹן מִלְּטָבִים בְּבִירִים יְשָׂאוֹן

O tumultum populum metitorum!  
Instar tumultus marium tumultuaptur:  
O fremitum nationum!  
Imtar fremitus aquarum impetuonum con-  
fremunt. [LOWTH.]

And yet more expressly, ch. viii. 6, 7: "Forasmuch as this people refuseth the waters of Siloah, which run softly (coverly, Heb. **עַל**), and rejoice in Rezin and Reballah's son, now, therefore, also behold, the Lord bringeth up upon them the WATERS OF THE RIVER, strong and many, even the king of Assyria, and all his glory; and he shall come up over all his

channels, and go over all his banks."<sup>48</sup> I ought in justice to add, that Vitringa on this passage considers the expression of **רֹאשׁ** as figurative, and affixes it to the hostile invasion of Egypt by the Cubites; a conjecture supported by Targ. Jonathan **אַפְקָרִים**. See Parkhurst in *ver.* **בָּזָבֶן**.

I fear the Bishop will not be able to support his ingenious interpretation, כְּחַנּוֹת צָה יְלִי אַוְרָם, *the parching heat just before the lightning*, although the diffusive note by which he illustrates his argument affords, perhaps, one of the most glorious and splendid examples of sublimity of diction, and magnificence of language, which the annals of sacred criticism can adduce. *Propter solem* (see Job. xxxi. 26) appears to me the proper reading, and not *super solis, post imbrevis, or ante fulgra*.

One more word, and I have done. I cannot quite reconcile myself to the learned Prelate's introductory canon of criticism in this ingenious and elaborate work. It is not by finding out and ascertaining the meaning of detached words *alone*, though it is an important branch of biblical labour, that interpretations of the Sacred Text are made with complete success. The analysis is good and useful; but it is useful as the means, not the end; it is by the synthesis which must follow that analysis, and combine what has been previously analyzed, that the truth is most likely to be discovered.

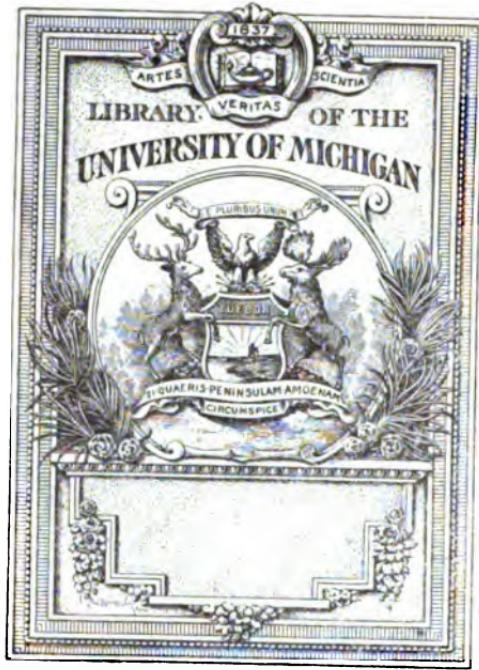
Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

*Letter from the Rev. Dr. STEPHEN HALES to NATHANIEL BOOTH, Esq. afterwards Lord DELAMERE.*

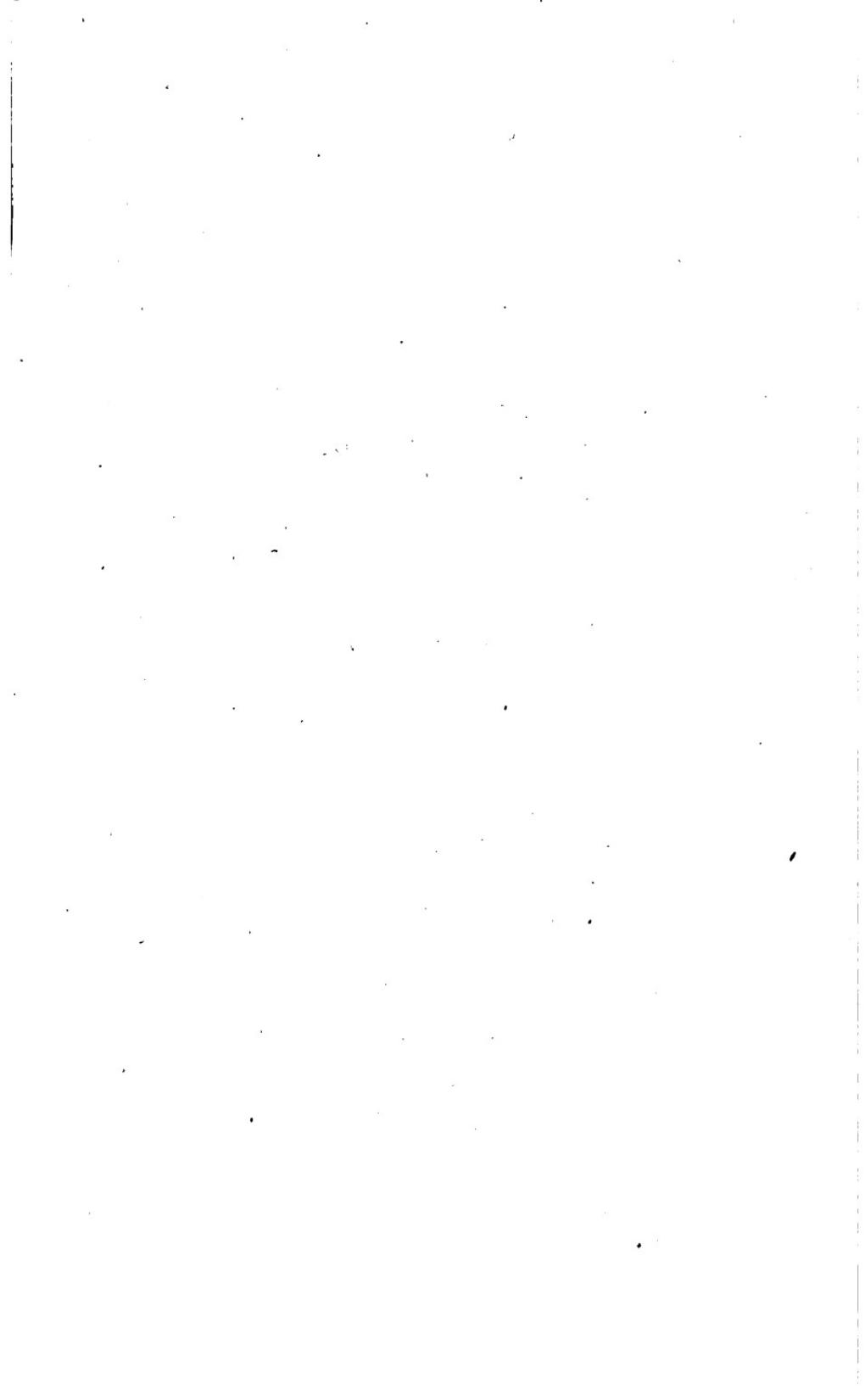
Dear Sir, Teddington, Feb. 12, 1741.  
I WAS not without hopes, that the first acc't unt I saw of my niece's\* death in the news-papers might be groundless, as many are there; but, when I saw in yesterday's paper her good character described, I conclude it is but too true.

I little thought her so near her end when I saw her last, though her long and prevailing indispositions gave but little hopes of a long life; but, whatever natural causes appear to us to be the occasion of our friend's death, our departure hence certainly depends entirely on the will of the great Author of life, who gives us a longer or a shorter life, as he sees best for us;

\* Mrs. Vere Tyndale, sister to Mr. Booth, and



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It consists of an embattled tower, upon which is a neat modern slender spire, which measures 80 feet; from the ground to the top of the tower 72 feet. The church is built in the form of a cross; the walls whereof are of flints, quoined with Normandy stone. This church, although there is no written account remaining, seems to have been built in the very latter end of King Edward I. or beginning of Edward II. by a silver half-penny of one of those kings having been found under one of the bases of one of the piers which supported one of the middle towers; when we add to this proof the arms of Edward Prince of Wales, and John of Eltham, both sons of King Edward II. which were some time since remaining in the East windows of the great chancel. It seems that the body and ailes of this church were erected by the inhabitants. In the year 1440 were placed five new bells; and, in 1459, a sixth was added. This number continued until 1749; when, by subscription of the principal inhabitants, aided by the Corporation, they were new-cast into the present tuneable peal of eight.

In pulling down the old tower, in 1794, were found many old curious coins, urns, &c.

J. C.

Mr. URBAN, Brecon, May 1.

THAT able and ingenious as well as entertaining writer, the late Mr. Pennant, appears to me to have been guilty of a trifling inaccuracy in the first volume of his *Tour in Wales*, p. 139. He is in general so correct, that I notice the slip of his pen almost with fear and trembling, lest I may have overlooked an historical fact or law which he alludes to.

"Richard II. (he says) visited the capital of his favourite and loyal county (Chester), and did it the distinguished honour of converting it into a principality, and annexing to it the castle of Holt, the lordship of Bromfield and Yale, Chirkland, and several other places in Wales and on the borders. But Henry IV. in his fourth year rescinded an act that encroached so much on the dignity of his son as Prince of Wales."

Now the act of 1 Richard II. c. 9, by which Chester is made a principality, recites, that it was done for the *great honour of his eldest son*, if God send him any, he (Richard II.) and his honourable father before him, and other of his noble progenitors, having

been earls of Chester. The act therefore, proceeds to ordain that Chester shall be a principality and annexed to it, besides the places mentioned by Pennant, the castle of Lyons, the castle of Oswaldstreet (probably Oswestry), with the town well walled with stone, and the hundred and eleven towns to the said castle belonging, the castle of Isabell with the seigniory to the same belonging, the castle of Dallilay, with the appurtenances, in the county of Shropshire, and the reversion of Cleve, held by Edward Earl of Rutland for life, formerly the possessions of Richard, late Earl of Arundel. It then enacts, that no gift or grant, at any time thereafter, of the said principality or the places annexed to it, should be made to any person, *but all only to the King's eldest son, which shall be prince there if it please the king to make him.*

This law does not appear to me to be repealed or rescinded by Henry IV. nor had he, as it is clear from the perusal of the above act, any such inducement to set it aside as mentioned by Pennant.

As I do not know of any such places in Cheshire, or the adjoining counties, as Lyons, Isabell, Cleve, Dallilay, nor am I acquainted with the 111 towns belonging to Oswaldstreet or Oswestry; will any of your readers favour me with information as to their situation or history, as it may tend to elucidate a subject upon which I have been, and shall be for some time to come, busily employed, and which I may hereafter communicate to the publick, if I conceive it deserving of their notice.

T. JONES.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.  
PLACES of the name of *Bingham* may be found in several counties, and probably all of them were Saxon-villes before the Norman Conquest, so that there seems to be no doubt of the antiquity and origin of this name as the name of a place. But, though the antiquity of the noble family of Bingham may be also unquestionable, having received their name, I presume, from some lordship on which they resided at an early period *since* the Conquest, I own myself rather desirous of knowing by what sort of documents they are proved to be really not of Norman but of *Saxons* origin; and with this view I beg leave to submit

to

to the writer of the paragraph in p. 349 b. the following query.

So soon after the Norman Conquest as the reign of the Conqueror's son, Henry the First, who, though a native, seems to have detested the Saxons or English, and when, as well as afterwards, all the military men of England ("proceres Anglie generis Normanni") still scorned to style themselves Englishmen, is it not full as probable (unless there be good proof to the contrary), that this family, then permitted to enjoy extensive lands and manors, had its origin amongst the *conquering* rather than the *conquered* people? Instances of Norman power and Saxon blood united in the same fortunate individual surely must have been very rare even during the reigns of Henry, surnamed Beauclerk, the most enlightened of our Norman kings.

I should be glad to see a satisfactory explanation of the term *frib-silver*, a sort of fee-farm rent now paid in some parts of the kingdom.

Yours, &c. FITZ-JOHN.

Mr. URBAN, June 8.

THE letter signed Mentor, p. 300, seems to contain some reflexions, which appear to me very unjust.

That much hypocrisy may lurk "under the smooth foliage of religious profession," and of a hostile tendency to government, *in individuals*; I would not controvert.

But is it not unfair that, because of any individual insincerity, the *mass* of those engaged in the truly-*"philanthropic"* business of sending the Gospel among the ignorant and miserable Heathens in the South-seas, &c. should be suspected of disloyalty to their Sovereign?

I believe that, in general, they are men of a very different complexion; that they both "fear God and honour their king;" and cordially wish and pray for more of such a temper, in this our happy country.

Nor do I suppose, that they vindicate the French revolution further than as an event, instrumentally overruled for the suppression of anti-Christian errors, and the propagation of "Divine Truth;" for completing Scripture-prophecies, and accelerating that period, in which Christ seems to promise to reign on our earth, by a

general display of his religion in the hearts and lives of men.

If Mentor would look to another quarter—to those who are *indifferent about all Religion*, both in high and low life; but more especially in the former—there he may, perhaps, detect the greatest hostility. There are the men, who, by pernicious principles and practices infecting the multitude around them, and, from a disappointed ambition, opposing the very powers, whom, at such a juncture, they should uniformly and mightily aid and support, endeavour to undermine the basis of our venerable constitution, and would gladly effect its overthrow.

If not too tedious, I would again repeat my opinion, that the advocates for foreign missions have no concealed views of worldly policy. They love their king; and would deplore no loss more sensibly than *that* of the happy privileges, which they enjoy under his wife and upright administration, snatched from them by the daring and rapaciously-cruel hands of profane, factious, intriguing, and turbulent revolutionists.

If Mentor would lead the Attorney-general to hunt, for the game he alludes to, among the "Missionaries" of Voltaire, &c. &c. and their numerous proselytes, and show him all their widely-extended and snug-covers, I dare say he would have the gratitude and politeness to thank him: at least, if he would not, I would.

Yours, &c. ANTI-MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.  
METHINKS your correspondent Josepha Dalby, p. 373, is rather too positive when she asserts, that the account given of Mrs. Dalby, in p. 351, is absolutely false. J. D. allows the account to be a statement of some facts; and, at the same time, contradicts the whole *in toto*. She is not contented with disallowing the truth of every line, or every word; but peremptorily says, "I can with sincerity, Sir, assure you, that every SYLLABLE of the article alluded to is absolutely false." Although I am entirely unacquainted with the Obituarian, or J. D. or any of the parties; yet, I think, it certainly behoves those, who take upon them to contradict such articles in your Magazine,

to bring better proofs of their fallacity than *Josephha Dalby* has done.

Why has she not laid a better statement before the publick of her relation, if such she was, in the same publication? NATH. BILJOY.

Mr. URBAN, —, June 4.

**A**S soon as your Magazine arrives, it is dried, the leaves cut by my servant, and presented for my inspection. I immediately run my eye over the table of contents, wishing to read the most valuable parts first. This, however, was by no means the case with your last Number. My eye was caught by "The Dalby Family vindicated," p. 373. VINDICATED!—What have they done amis? I instantly turned to it, and perceive that there is a capital error in the Contents; it ought to have been "the F---b family"—not indeed vindicated, but one member of it exposed to ridicule. Perhaps *JOSEPHA* may not be pleased to be told that the account in your Obituary of Mrs. Eliza Dalby, of which, like a pettish woman, she raves, was written by a very near relation of that sensible accomplished woman; Mrs. E. Dalby's father and the writer of that article's mother being sister's children—both sisters were daughters and co-heiresses of John Finch, esq. of Fienes-court, in Berkshire—and that Mrs. E. Dalby and the writer of the said article constantly resided till Mrs. E. D. was above 40 years old, within four miles of each other, therefore, must know something of each other's families. This will probably refute the charge of "ignorance of the Dalby family." *JOSEPHA* accuses the article of being replete with "incoherent nonsense"; two mighty pretty sounding words to be sure; but the writer of the said article in the Obituary is by no means famous for writing or talking incoherent nonsense; and as to the accusation of falsehood, with regard to *JOSEPHA* refusing admission to the corpse of Mrs. E. D. her husband's sister, I was present when it was related to the writer of the article by a very sensible and singularly-worth young gentleman, a nephew, a sister's son of Mrs. E. Dalby; and he added, "when the undertaker examined the vault, there was room for four or five coffins." *JOSEPHA* adds, "the Dalby family, who were not a little surprized and displeased on read-

ing such a pretended account of the late Mrs. D." *Imprimis*, who are the Dalby family? Of the six daughters of the late J. D. esq. of Hurst park, only two married. One, long since dead, left only two sons, both in his Majesty's service, one a sailor, the other a soldier. The other sister, a widow, with some very worthy sons and some very beautiful daughters, who, I am fully convinced, are neither "surprized nor displeased" at seeing their highly-accomplished amiable late aunt depicted in her true colours; nor should I suppose that they are deeply afflsted at seeing a faint sketch of the demolisher of Hurst park, the fabricator of *Hurst GROVE*, held up to admiration.

Your inserting this will be doing (what I conceive you ever ready to do) an act of justice. VERITAS.

Mr. URBAN, —, July 16.  
D. R. Watkins, in his History of Bideford, Devon \*, published 1792, writes thus:

"We find the name of this town written various ways in records and books, as Bedeford, Byddyford, Bedyford, Bydeford, Bythef rd, Biddeford, but more properly, *Bideford*; which is compounded of the Saxon *Bi*, situated, and *fond* a shallow place in a river that may easily be passed over.

"It were well for the peace and credit of Antiquaries if the etymology of proper names were always as easily discovered as in the present instance; for, just above the bridge, there is to this day a fording place through the river, and which was antiently the common passage for travellers; and it also gives name to an house and estate.

"But, though the etymology of the name is so very obvious, and cannot possibly be mistaken, even by a person of the meanest understanding, it is yet surprizing, that there are but very few who write it correctly. Even our lexicographers, and, what is more inexcusable, our most accurate topographical historians, and most celebrated Antiquaries, spell the word *Biddeford*, as is the case in the late expensive and very splendid edition of Camden's Britannia. It may, perhaps, be considered as a matter of little or no consequence, whether a *d* be dropped or retained; but, undoubtedly, if accuracy is to be regarded as a primary point, even in things of but trifling moment, the spelling of this name according to its etymology ought to be

\* Dr. W. modestly calls his work an "Essay towards a History of Bideford." strictly

strictly adhered to; and that especially by writers whose professed design is to correct the errors of former topographers, and to give a faithful description of Great Britain."

Notwithstanding these observations of the Historian of Bideford, and the invariable practice of the best informed inhabitants of the town and its environs, the error and its consequent confusion appear to be increasing. Mr. Crutwell, who ought to have enquired for, and examined, the history of Bideford, spells it, in his Gazetteer, Bideford. And such is the obstinacy of the person employed in the General Post office to distribute the post-marking instruments, that though the post-master of the town has expostulated with him on the subject, and pointed out the right method of spelling the name, the distributor continues to send instruments which make the post-mark Biddetford.

From another topographical error of the aforesaid distributor it might be supposed, that he was originally a Devonshire clown, and still retains his provincial dialect. Chulmleigh is by him spelled *Chsmley*, according to the pronunciation of the lowest ranks in Devon; who pronounce *s* in many words as *t*; brush for brushes, rin for sun, lich for such, &c. &c.

As one great design of your Publication is to correct literary as well as moral errors, I am encouraged to hope that you will favour this with a speedy insertion. . A. B. C.

**MR. URBAN,** June 20.  
**T**O the "innovating list" of demolitions "within our memories," in pp. 393, 4, may be added that ungrateful instance of disregard to the benefaction of one of the greatest citizens of the great metropolis, Sir Thomas Gresham, the total destruction of his college, now supplanted by the Excise-office. Your Historical Chronicle of Oct. 14, 1760, has recorded the petition of the "Court of Aldermen and Common-council" for that pious project. In your Historical Chronicle of March 17, 1767, the city members and the city surveyor are employed in furthering this purpose; which was in the same year carried into execution, under the sanction of Parliament, by an act of 8 George III. c. 32; the first section of which enacts that the city and Mercers'

Company shall provide a "sufficient and proper place for the professors to read their lectures in." The sufficiency and propriety of such place may be judged of from the P. S. of a letter addressed to the Gresham Committee in the London Evening Post of January 25, 1772; in which is this paragraph:

" Since the pulling down of Gresham College, you have appropriated one of the worst rooms in the Royal Exchange for the purpose of these lectures; so poorly lighted, that it appears to be a dungeon instead of the temple of the liberal sciences."

Some late articles of intelligence in the newspapers lead to a hope that the professors of this *collegium destruendum* will again fulfil the liberal design of the institution, so far as the lectures may conduce to promote it\*. Those who are not old enough to remember the existence of the college itself, must be contented with the exact view of it by Vertue, in 1739, facing the introduction to the Professors' Lives, written by the learned John Ward, himself a professor; whose admirable "System of Oratory," published in 1759, was "delivered in a course of Lectures publicly read at Gresham College, London;" where "during the space of 38 years he most punctually discharged the duties of his professorship, having been elected into it on the 1st of September, 1720, and dying on the 17th of October, 1758." His "Lives of the Professors, to which is prefixed the Life of Sir Thomas Gresham; London, 1740," folio, should be perused and attended to by "the grand Committee for Gresham affairs;" it being their concern to choose such persons as are "meet to read the several lectures." In former days it appears from this volume that "letters were written in the names of the mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, and by the master and wardens of the Mercers' Company, to the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring each of them to nominate two persons fully qualified to read the lectures, out of which they might choose one for each faculty." The usage of modern times is probably different; and it has of late been almost impossible to learn from any enquiry, whether the professors have been "fully qualified" or not; their very names being un-

\* This is now accomplished. EDIT. known

known to the world in general; as the annual sources of information, the Red Books, have entirely omitted any mention of them for some years: and whether they are to be found in any other publication is altogether a secret to

**ANTIQUARIUS.**

**Mr. URBAN,** June 1.

A YEAR having elapsed (see vol. LXVIII. p. 336) since you allowed a small part of a column for my request of information concerning a dean of St. Severin, mentioned as being a guest at the fourth table on the enthroning feast of Archbishop Nevil at York, in 1466, and there not having been any attempt to illustrate the term; I will, with your permission, let off my squib of surmise; and, if it should not cast full light upon this obscure word, perhaps there may be a spark that will enable some reader to hit upon a clearer solution. The notion I entertain is, that the word is corrupt, either from the form of the letters, or from the mode of abbreviation in the original MS. or from a want of attention in the transcriber; that the true reading was not St. Severin, but St. Stephen; and that the dignity meant was the Deanry of the royal chapel in Westminster, an apartment rendered very famous frequently since that period, not from the clerical preachers, but from the lay speakers who have displayed their oratorical talents in it.

Obvious is the remark, that from St. Severin to St. Stephen the variation is very small; and it will add some weight to the plausibility of my guess, that there is the like, I think I may venture to advance the same, error in one of the original Paston letters published by the late Sir John Fenn: for, in vol. I., pp. 245, 246, it is thus printed, and interpreted by the Editor, in a letter, dated 1461, October 4: "My Lord Wenlok, Sir John Cley, and the *Dean of Syst Sev'yn's* (Saint Severin's), have abidden at Cales iii wikes, and yet there abiding a lauf conduit going upon an embassate to the Fresh the king." That an English ecclesiastic of dignity should be sent upon this embassy is most probable; and to no other dean except of St. Stephen's chapel can the word be easily brought to apply; and on this supposition I am rather apt to suspect, that the able, the active,

and the munificent, Thomas Alcock might be the person intended, he being a dean in 1461. In the next year he became Master of the Rolls, was Lord Chancellor in the reign of Henry VII. and successively Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely. It is also apprehended, that he was the person feasted with the dean and canons of York at Archbishop Nevil's grand feast; but, should any of your correspondents have it in his power to fix the time when Alcock resigned the deanship of St. Stephen's chapel, or of ascertaining who was his immediate successor, by communicating in your Miscellany either of these anecdotes he will oblige.

W. and D.

**Mr. URBAN, Wells, Norfolk, January.**

"Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens  
Uxor; neque harum, quas colis, arborum,  
Te, præter invisas cupressos,

Ulla brevem dominum sequetur."

HOR. OD. XIV. LIB. II.

THE love of retirement and of books is apt to take early hold of the minds of literary men, and to abstract them from the duties of more active life. Dr. Ferrar, in an Essay upon the plagiarisms of Sterne, a work replete with good reading and good criticism, has forcibly displayed the dangers to which susceptible minds are exposed by wandering *unguardedly* into the regions of imagination. With respect to the imagination, we may observe in general, that all effusions of it, which do not tend either directly or indirectly to a beneficial purpose, constitute an unguarded wandering. Let us not, however, precipitately conclude, that no beneficial purpose exists because none immediately appears. If a train of refined reflection, the offspring of the imagination, leave the mind in a condition more readily to receive the social impressions than it found it, a beneficial purpose is gained. If the man who before was uncouth, and unfeeling, and ignorant, and assuming, shall thus eventually become polished and affectionate, modest and intelligent, a beneficial purpose is gained. Such investigations are not questions of mere curiosity: they are of a nature, when *properly* pursued, to come home, as my Lord Bacon asserts of his Essays, to every man's bosom; because every man has some interest in them. There are pauses, it has well been observed, in the drama of human

human life, during which even the most inconsiderate are inclined to trace back "the days of old;" and, if the scene be not clouded by vice, experience pleasure from the retrospect. These intellectual landscapes have\* ever had peculiar charms for the refined part of our species. Horace was a man of pleasure, and a wit; yet he knew how to touch the hearts of his readers when he thought proper to address their feelings. The lines that I have prefixed to this paper are couched in a strain of natural and affecting morality. How indeed is it possible for a reader of cultivated taste to peruse any part of his 14th ode (lib. II.) without being at once impressed with sentiments of grief and pleasure! The piece, at the same time that it inculcates the noblest resignation, exhibits a melancholy picture of the instability of our nature.

"Eheu fugaces, Posthume! Posthume! Labuntur anni!"

Virgil's love of contemplation and the country is every where visible in his writings. He says (Geor. II. l. 485),

"Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,  
Flumina amem sylvasque inglorius."

In the Elegies of Ovid we meet with passages affecting, and occasionally sublime; but his mind was too much debilitated by banishment from his native country †, when he composed

those pieces, to produce any work regularly good. There is a couplet, in the Epistle of Dido to Aeneas, which I have always been accustomed to admire for the beauty of the sentiment it conveys. It alludes to the idea so prevalent in the days of Ovid, and so congenial to poetic fiction, that the swan "jam! jam! moriturus," uttered melodious sounds as a prelude to his approaching dissolution.

"Sic ubi fata vocant, udis abjectus in herbis,  
Ad vada Mæandri concinnet albus odor."

" 'Tis strange that Death should  
Sing.—

I am the cygnet to this pale faint swan,  
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own  
death." Shakspere's King John.

To produce all the passages that might be found in the works of antiquity, to demonstrate with what delight their authors reverted to early scenes of life, would lead us too far. A few\* I shall subjoin, which immediately occur, rather for the excellence of the moral, or the elegance of the thought, than as a confirmation of the argument. Having thus touched upon the sentiments of the ancients, with relation to the pleasures of reflection and imagination, let us next turn our attention to the moderns. Our countryman, Johnson, although his talent was not turned particularly to the affect onate scenes of life, yet

into Canaan. "And he charged them, and said unto them, I am to be gathered unto my people; bury me with my fathers," &c. Gen. xlix. 29. Nor was it thus that Virgil, that great master of poetry and the passions, learned it. He says of the Peloponnesian, and at a time too when men are most inclined to be in earnest,

"Et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos." Aeneid X. 782.

\* Tibullus, in a moralizing strain, says, Lib. I. Eleg. X. l. 45 :

" Sic ego sim, licetque caput candescere  
canis,

Temporis et prisci facta referre senem."

Catullus, De Lesbiâ :

" Si qua recordanti bene facta priora vo-

luptis

Est homini, quum se cogitat esse pium."

One passage from Ausonius I shall be excused by your classical readers in quoting, on account of the extreme elegance of the sentiment. Will any of them favour "the country gentlemen" with a poetical translation?

" Collige virgo rosas, dum nos novus, et  
nova pubes, [tunc]."

Et memor esto xvium sic properare  
possit. Sed

\* Καὶ ταῦτα μήν πλεωπότεροι  
ἄλλοι ἀμείζοντες εἰσιν.

Ἑρμηνεία δι, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχει μικράτα.

Pind. Nem. Od. 6.

+ I would just beg permission to observe here, that the doctrines of cosmopolitanism, which are afloat in society, are not founded in an accurate knowledge of human nature. The teachers of the new morality inform us, that a particular attachment to country or kindred arises from narrow views, and that we ought to enlarge our affections by extending them equally to all persons and places. But if patriotism and natural affection be the result (as they evidently are) of pleasures received, or of favours conferred, these sentiments must be both erroneous and dangerous. Erroneous, because they are contrary to experience; dangerous, because they remove the great spring of moral actions, reciprocity of service. It was not thus that the patriarch Jacob learned human nature; for, although dying in Egypt, yet he commanded his bones to be carried

possessed great powers of interesting the feelings. It is well known with what mixed sensations we part, for any length of time, from persons or places that frequent intercourse or long residence have endeared to us. If, instead of this circumstance of merely a protracted absence, be introduced the idea of—for ever, to some minds, and upon some occasions, the recollection, without the aid of religion, becomes altogether insupportable. Johnson has improved upon this tendency of our nature. He remarks, in that beautiful moral paper which concludes his Idler, that the idea of eternity makes so deep an impression upon the mind, that it is scarcely possible to say of any thing, “not purely evil,” *this is the last*, without emotions of uneasiness. In truth, the contemplation of death is so awful, the certainty of it so absolute, the particular nature of the change which we shall then undergo so inscrutable to any investigations of reason, that a thinking person cannot behold this event in another without bringing it immediately home to himself. Le Sage, the imitable and happy Le Sage, was sensible of this fact. He has given, in his Gil Blas (vol. II. p. 235), the highest degree of interest to the exit of a perfect stranger. His description of the hermit, who had passed 40 years in the world and 60 in retirement, is a master-piece of simplicity and eloquence. The cave, the occasion, and the surrounding scenery, are so feelingly depicted, that they even touched the hearts of those incorrigible rogues, Don Raphael and Lamela. Not being able to infuse the spirit of the author into a translation, I shall give the passage in the words of the original:

“ Pendant que j'en considerois les environs qui offroient à ma vue un paage des plus charmans, mon compagnon me dit, il y a fix ans que se passai par ici. Dans ce temps-là cette grotte servoit de retraite à un viel hermite, qui me veut charitalement. Il me fit part de ses provisions. Je me souviens que c'etoit un saint homme, & qu'il me tint des discours qui penserent me detacher du monde. Il vit peut-être encore. Je vais m'en éclaircir. En achevant ces mots, le curieux Ambroise descendit de dessus sa mule, entra dans l'hermitage. Il y demeura quelques moments. Puis il revint, & m'appelant : venez me dit il, Don Raphael, venez voir une chose tres touchantes. Je mis aussi-&-tôt pied à terre. Nous attachâmes nos mules

a des arbres, & je suivis Lamela dans la grotte, ou j'aperçus sur un grabat un vieil anachorette tout étendu, pâle, et mourant. Un herbe blanche, & fort épaisse lui coudroit l'estomac, & l'on voyoit dans ses mains jointes un grand rosaire entrelacé. Au bruit que nous fimes en nous approchant de lui, il ouvrit des yeux que la mort déjà commençoit à fermer : & après nous avoir envisagés un instant,— ‘ Qui que vous soyez, nous dit-il, mes frères, profitez du spectacle que je présente à vos regards. J'ai passé quarante années dans le monde, & soixante dans cette solitude. Ah ! qu'en ce moment le temps qui j'ai donné à mes plaisirs me paraît long, & qu'au contraire celui que j'ai consacré à la penitence me semble court ! Holà ! je crains que les austérités de frere Juan n'ayent pas assez expié les péchés du licentie Don Juan de Solis.’”

The ideas which this passage excites are connected with some verses intended for an inscription upon Anchor church, in Derbyshire, written by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Bagshaw Stevens, and published for Faulder, 1782. Anchor church is an hermitage in a rock, situated near Foremark, the seat of Sir F. Burdet, bart. and reported to have been, in the days of superstition and chivalry, the residence of an anchorite. The situation is romantic and beautiful ; and the poet has, I think, happily availed himself of this local advantage. The rock or eminence in which the cavern is formed overhangs the river Trent, which here winds its course through a reach of picturesque and fertile meadows. The top is covered with trees and shrubs of various tints, and calls to mind the beautiful description of “Tempe” by Catullus : “ Tempe quæ sylvæ cingunt superimpendentes.”

“ O ! thou, who to this wild retreat\* Shalt lead; by choice, thy pilgrim-feet, To

\* This inscription is didactic and moral as well as descriptive and poetical. The syntax in the concluding part appears somewhat embarrassed ; and, perhaps, a severe moralist might observe that, as goodness consists at least as much in *action* as in contemplation, a wood is not the proper place to learn it. Independent of this, however, the verses have great poetical merit. The thought in the 2d couplet,

“ To trace the dark wood waving o'er,” is grand, though, I suspect, not altogether original. The idea of motion appears to have been borrowed from the well known lines of Pope in his Eloisa : “ The darksome pines,” &c. With respect to expression,

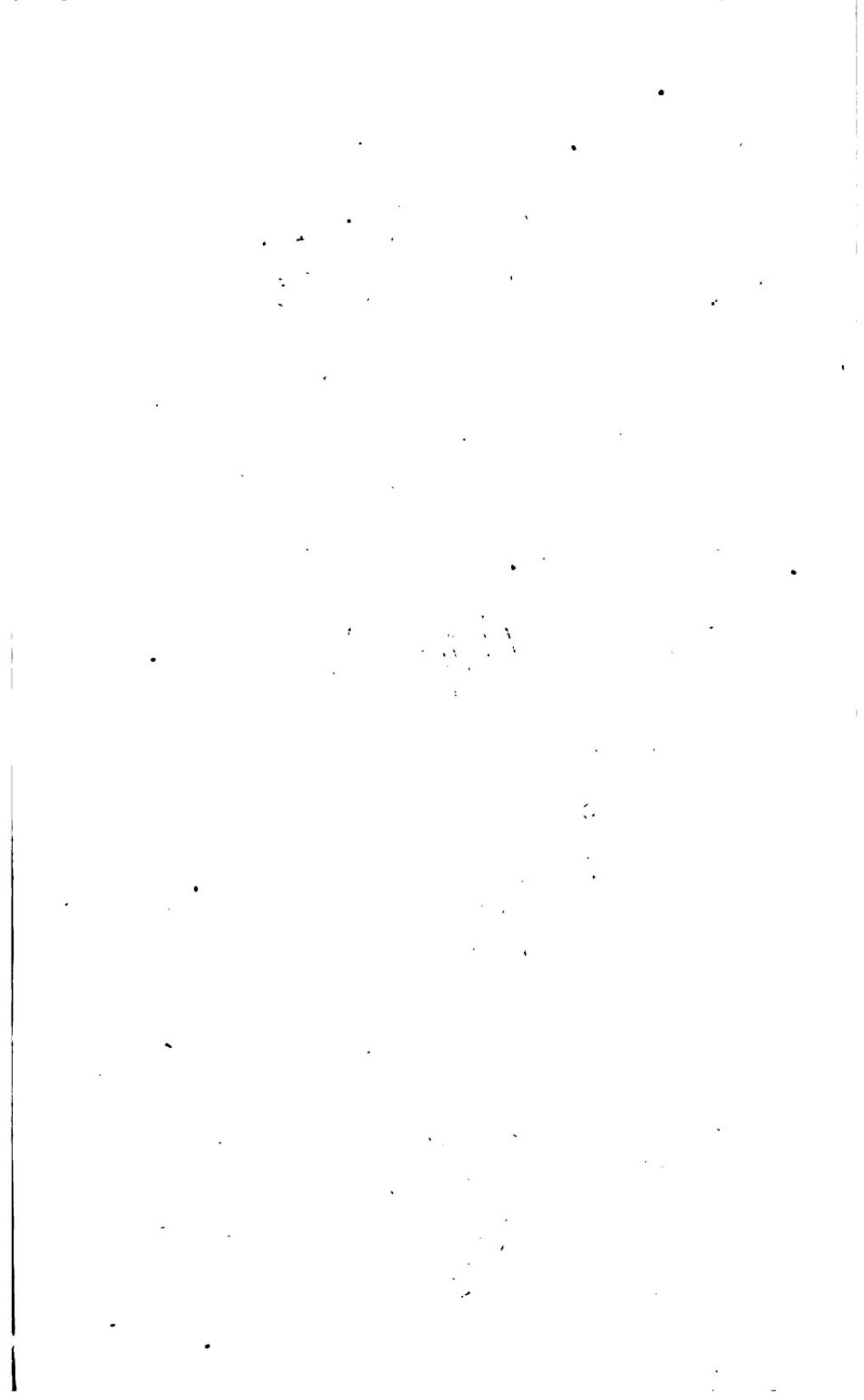




Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



To trace the dark wood waving o'er  
 This rocky cell and sainted floor,  
 If here thou bring'st a gentle mind,  
 That shuns by fits, yet loves mankind,  
 That leaves the schools, and in this wood  
 Learns the best science, to be good,  
 Then, soft as on the deeps below,  
 You oaks their silent umbrage throw,  
 Peace to thy prayers by virtue brought,  
 Pilgrim, shall blest thy hallow'd thought."

WENMAN LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN, March 6.

ACCORDING to your request, I now send you a drawing of what remains of the brass effigies of the Rev. Thomas Patesle\*, who is interred in the chancel of Great Shelford church, Cambridgeshire. From its great antiquity, and the church being built at his expence, you may probably think it deserving a place in your Magazine.

Wm. P—w.

#### SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

*Ingenuis didicisse fideler artes,  
 Emolit more, nec sicut esse ferat.*

VARIOUS are the plans that have been formed upon public and private education, and various have been the views of the writers who have formed them. The mind of man, as the manners arise from the mind, is the most interesting object in the creation. A valuable government will take care to preserve this interest, and promote its improvement; and a preffion, I have some doubt concerning the propriety of the verb "to trace" as applied to a wood. We say, indeed, to trace an horse, or an hare, or any living animal, because the print of their feet are a guide to mark their course; but a wood is stationary, and therefore incapable of being traced. The 4th verse in the inscription, "This rocky cell, and sainted floor," is, I believe, an original thought, and very beautiful. The sixth,

"That shuns by fits, yet loves mankind," is the very characteristic of genius. It is a conception well worthy of the author, who is certainly a scholar in the highest class, and to whom I willingly offer this testimony of respect. The tenth; "silent umbrage," is a redundancy; since shade, which is but the negation of light, must necessarily be silent. But such forms of speech may possibly be admissible in poetry; and it would be invidious and trifling wantonly to carp at insulted expressions when the sentiment that pervades the whole is so elegant and romantic.

\* See hereafter, p. 584.

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valuable government can alone secure and confirm the uniform and ultimate success of a nation. The inclinations of authors have corresponded on this important concern with the principles of philosophers and the views of the governors. But education has not attained her perfection and her value. A paradox so unusual can only be explained by the paradoxes in the opinions of theoretical and practical preceptors. It is the intention of the writer to delineate a plan that, after many alterations and reformations, with multifarious and intricate reflection, he has eventually formed, and partly practised with success.

The extent of this system will embrace, the regular progression of the pupil from infancy to manhood, the various orders of private and public improvement, the disposition, the understanding, and the behavior. A course of general education may be more particularly divided into several parts, agreeably to the following arrangement;—health—disposition—parental instruction—scholastic instruction—a course of general study—manners—travel—occupation.

The infancy and inability of the child will naturally require the superintendance of the parent. The first care is the cultivation of the frame, that the vigor of the constitution may facilitate the powers of the mind, and prepare the way as well for receiving impressions and acquiring instruction, as for performing with advantage the offices that are inculcated by this instruction, and enjoined by these impressions. A provident fortune will smile on the possessor of such perennial advantages, and render happy, even in the most desperate situations, the man who has a mind to conceive, and a body to execute.

When the health of the child has been sufficiently regarded and established, it will be necessary to attend more particularly to the forming of its disposition. The manners and opinions of the man generally depend on the early impressions of the child; and a care to inculcate the elegant and honorable principles will deserve the most serious attention.

The usual and necessary objects of parental instruction are the common information and observation on common occurrences, the primitive ideas

ideas of social intercourse, the familiar terms of conversation, and particularly the proper understanding of religion and the powers of the sublime Creator.

After having made a sufficient progress in domestic and familiar tuition, the boy should be placed for a few years at a public or a private school, that he may pass through a regular and more necessary course of scholastic education, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, merchants-accompts, the knowledge of the English, the French, the Greek and the Latin languages, the general outlines and particular passages of history and geography, and the arts and sciences, including the accomplishments of the gentleman, the exercises and the amusements, that are commonly taught, and more particularly necessary. These may be learned with more facility and advantage at a public seminary, where companions excite emulation, and animate to honorable exertions; and where an association with so many various characters, and an observation of so many various occurrences, inspire that confidence, that ardor, and that contempt for adversity, confirm those principles, exhilarate those feelings, and teach that experience, which all the writings of the learned, and all the doctrines of private preceptors, ever fail to produce.

A proper knowledge of the learning of the schools having been already acquired, the pupil should enter on a more important course of general study, with or without a master, at or apart from an university; on such a course, I believe, that has never been planned before, and which will form the principal object of the present essay. It will comprise the most valuable of the arts and sciences, that can only be learned with advantage by reading the most excellent and popular authors. The general principle of the plan, particularly with regard to the historical part, is to read, and sometimes to study, a compleat account of any particular subject, and afterwards the best writers on the same; illustrated and explained by dictionaries, atlases, and chronological tables. The various repetitions of the same subjects, treated in various manners, will confirm an impression on the memory, and enlarge the understanding. The books that are recommended will af-

ford perfect and general information, and form the permanent library of the gentleman.

There is not, however, in our or in any other language, a work that may be considered as the standard of study. A work of this nature has often employed my thoughts, and I have as often wished that a party of intelligent men would combine their abilities to produce such a desirable and important publication.—A concise and comprehensive general grammar, cosmographical, geographical, historical, political, and literary, containing the medullary principles of universal learning, may be completed in about twelve octavo volumes.—These are the grand divisions of the work. 1. The Deity; who presides over the universe. 2. The universe; containing innumerable systems. 3. Our system, the only one certain; containing several planets. 4. Our planet, called the world; divided into four quarters. 5. The four quarters of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, ancient and modern; subdivided into countries. 6. The countries in the four quarters; subdivided into provinces. 7. The provinces; subdivided into parts. 8. The parts of provinces; containing cities, towns, and villages. 9. The principal towns in the provinces or parts of provinces.—These divisions are subdivided into chapters, in the following manner. The first division is a general discourse on the nature and character of the Deity. The second division is a general discourse on the universe. The third division is an astronomical discourse on our system. The fourth division is an account of the world; subdivided into chapters, on the principles and history of—astronomy—geometry—geology—geography—natural philosophy and history—on political history—on the principles and history of manners—government—religion—philosophy—literature—on the general principles and history of the arts and sciences, containing sections on the principles and history of the particular arts and sciences. The fifth division contains an account of the four quarters of the world. As these quarters are all on the same plan, Europe alone will be sufficient for our purpose. It is divided into ancient and modern, and these are subdivided into chapters similar

similar to those on the world, containing the—name—situation and extent—divisions—climates—appearance—productions—population—manners—religion—literature—antiquities and curiosities, natural and artificial—commerce—government—history—and a general and particular history, including the principles, of the arts and sciences of Europe. Then the history of the several countries in Europe, with the principles and history of their—government—religion—literature—arts and sciences—*et cetera*. Then the history—religion—manners—*et cetera*—of all the provinces in these countries. The parts of these provinces and the principal towns are also on a similar plan.—Adam's *Summary of Geography and History* and Guthrie's *Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar*, are the works that come the nearest to this system: they are both on a very confined scale; Adam has only given a general account of countries and places, and Guthrie has detailed the principles, without the histories, of the numerous subjects that are contained in his articles.

A plan of general reading may comprehend the following arrangement.—I. Illustration. II. Geography. III. History. IV. Antiquities. V. Biography. VI. Government. VII. Religion. VIII. Philosophy. IX. Literature. X. Arts and sciences.—It will be necessary to enumerate, with explanatory remarks, the books that are contained in these several divisions.—I. ILLUSTRATION.—*Blair. Stackhouse, Cary.*—These are the chronological tables of Blair; the general atlas of Stackhouse, ancient and modern; and the particular English atlas of Cary. Besides these, illustrative works, there are necessary dictionaries in the other divisions.

—II. GEOGRAPHY.—*Adam. Gaskins. Characters—London—Cyrus. Anacharsis Mavor. —Gazetteer.*—As we have not a work on the compleat and comprehensive plan that has been delineated above, we must content ourselves with the summary of Adam and the grammar of Guthrie.—A review of the characters of the principal nations in Europe, in two volumes.—A description of London and its environs, in six volumes.—An account of voyages and travels, ancient and modern. The

travels of Cyrus by Ramsay: the travels of Anacharsis by Barthélemy, translated into English; of which a judicious abridgement in one volume will be sufficient: a collection of the principal modern voyages and travels, and tours in our own country, by Mavor, in twenty-five octodecimo volumes.—A gazetteer, or dictionary of places; an useful one by Walker.—III. HISTORY.—1. *Bolingbroke*.—2. *Sharp*.—3. *Josephus*.—4. *Rolin*.—*Herodotus. Thucydides. Xenophon—Gillies*.—5. *Goldsmith—Livy. Polybius. Sallust. Caesar. Tacitus. Gibbon*.—6. *Rufel*.—7. *Hume and Smollett—Lyttelton. Clarendon. Burnet*.—8. *Frayre—Spain—America—Scotland—Charles V. Philip II. and III. —Guicciardini*.

1. Preparatory to a course of universal history, it will be judicious to read the letters of Bolingbroke on his Study and use.—2. An abridgement of universal history, Holberg's introduction translated and improved by Sharp.—3. The history of the Jews, by Josephus, translated by Whitton. This history may be collated with the Bible.—4. A course of ancient profane history, particularly the Grecian. The work of Rollin contains a compleat view.—The principal Grecian historians. Herodotus translated by Beloez. Thucydides by Smith; Xenophon on the expedition of Cyrus the younger by Spelman.—The elegant narrative of Gillies will properly conclude the Grecian History.—5. A course of the Roman history. The compleat account of Goldsmith.—The principal Roman historians. Livy translated by Baker; Polybius by Hampton; Sibyll by Rose; Caesar by Duncan; Tacitus by Gordon; the subject concluded with the elaborate history of Gibbon.—6. The history of modern Europe by Rufel.—7. The history of our own country. The compleat history of Hume and Smollett.—The English historians. Lyttelton's history of Henry the second; Clarendon's history of the rebellion; Burnet's history of his own time.—8. The most popular and esteemed general and particular histories of other modern nations may also be contained in this arrangement. These are the principal.—The history of France by Adams. Spain by Adams. America by Robertson. Scotland by Robertson. Charles the fifth by Robertson. Philip the second and third by Watson. Guicciardini translated

translated by Goddard.—An account of recent history may be found in the class of Literature.—IV. ANTIQUITIES.—*Lemprière—Banier—Potter. Kennett.*—Lemprière's classical dictionary, being equally biographical and geographical, can more properly be arranged in a class that relates to ancient affairs.—An illustration of ancient mythology by Banier is curious and even a useful work.—Potter's Grecian antiquities; Kennett's Roman antiquities.—V. BIOGRAPHY.—*Dictionary—Literary Memoirs—Plutarch.*—A general biographical dictionary in fifteen volumes.—The literary memoirs of living authors. Anecdotes of living biography will be found in the class of Literature.—Plutarch translated by Langhorne.—VI. GOVERNMENT.—*Montesquieu—Blackstone.*—A general account of the nature and spirit of laws, and the constitutions of ancient and modern nations, by Montesquieu.—A particular account of the laws of our own country in the commentaries of Blackstone.—VII. RELIGION.—*Paley—Bible Prayer.*—The evidences of christianity, by Paley.—The ancient sacred scriptures and book of common prayers, according to the familiar usage and form of worship in the established church.—VIII. PHILOSOPHY.—*Ferguson—Economy. — Paley — Morals.*—The physico-theological reflections of Ferguson, illustrative of natural philosophy; in the Elegant Extracts.—The economy of human life, explaining the moral duties of man; in the Elegant Extracts. The principles of moral and political philosophy, by Paley.—A collection of moral essays, or system of ethics. A compleat work of this kind appears to be very much wanted; a work that should embrace in a methodical arrangement the whole extent of morality under the particular heads of temperance, honor, justice, pleasure, pain, &c cetera. The only apparent manner of supplying this deficiency will be to form a private manuscript work, with all the virtues and vices systematically and separately arranged, containing the principal medullary observations in the writings of the most perspicuous and intelligent moralists, with occasional and original remarks.—IX. LITERATURE.—*Blair—Extracts—Magazines. Review. Register—Dictionary.*

—The principles of literature, or the *belles-lettres*, are illustrated in the lectures of Blair.—The Elegant Extracts contain the most beautiful and valuable passages in the best and most beautiful authors, in prose and verse.—A magazine, a review, and an annual register, will furnish an acquaintance with the literary pursuits and affairs of the age; with present history and biography, and the improvements in the arts and sciences.—A dictionary of our language, by Johnson or Sheridan, will be a constant and necessary companion.—X. ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*Encyclopædia.*—An encyclopædia, or general dictionary, will be necessary for occasional reference, and for the study of those arts and sciences that are not of sufficient importance, in the common education of a gentleman, to require a separate division.—Such is the outline of a comprehensive and elaborate plan of general literary study. The whole of the volumes are in octavo, except the works on illustration, the encyclopedias, and the collection of modern voyages and travels. It will be in the power of the student to add any other book that he may approve; and, in the place of some general works, to substitute any that are written in a similar form, and more agreeable to his own estimation.

Having proceeded regularly through this extensive and laborious part of education, with meritorious and unwearied perseverance, and having acquired the profound and universal knowledge which such a course of reading will involuntarily communicate, in proportion as the pupil advances in years, it will be necessary for him to correct the deformities that he may have contracted, and to polish his manners, that he may cover the habits of scholastic indifference by the urbanity of his behavior, and make an appearance with credit and success in the great theatre of the world, the ultimate object of his education, and the scene of his existence. He must study to acquire an easy and graceful manner, a sensible and interesting conversation, and a happy and uniform tranquillity of temper. He must preserve that firmness of mind and dignity of character which can only arise from a sense of virtuous and honorable conduct. It will be supposed that he has already acquired the common qualifications

lications that are taught at schools; it will be necessary to improve himself in dancing, and riding, and fencing. The theory of elegance and politeness may be learnt in books, and the practice by observation and experience. The Elegant Extracts may be considered as the model of elegant reading; the authors that are particularly commendable, that are to be read and studied, are Chesterfield, Shakespeare, Voltaire, Waller, Sterne, Bruyere, Rochefoucault, Rousseau, and writers of a similar manner. Reading will do much, and observation more. The gentleman who aspires after finished accomplishments must exercise his talents in company, and at places of public amusement; he must not only read plays, he must see and attend them; he must solicit the acquaintance and conversation of the polite, he must see the world, and its inhabitants.

A perfect knowledge of human affairs can only be acquired in an extensive sphere of observation. The world is the best school for improving the manners, and forming the judgement. Travel will enable the student to perceive the true value of education, to form accurate opinions on the characters of mankind, and to regulate his own on more immutable principles.

The education of the gentleman being compleated on his return from his travels, he will be ready to enter and establish himself in that situation which he has ultimately chosen and fixed. If the confined extent of his fortune will not permit him to engage more at large in the services of his country, in a manner more agreeable to his own inclinations, an application to some liberal occupation or profession will demand his attention. The profession of a barrister is the source of distinction and honorable emolument; the wealth of extensive possessions, the eminence of rank, and the honors of public employment, are not superior to the liberality of his attainments, and the dignity of his situation and character. The studies of the law and of oratory are necessary to excel at the bar. Other professions generally require only one particular study.

This course of education may be compleated in about nineteen years; allowing the first seven for the care of health, disposition, and parental instruction, seven for scholastic instruc-

tion, three for a course of general study, and two for manners and travel.

July 6, 1799.

C. S.

*June 4.*

IT is now the evening of the 4th of June; and having been much occupied since the 1st, when I, as usual, received the Magazine, it was not until within these five minutes that I found myself so unworthily treated by your correspondent E. J. p. 373. Who he is, or what he is, I neither know nor care; he certainly does not treat me as a gentleman; I therefore conclude that *He* is *not one*. As to the manner in which he speaks of the Poems of my late excellent son, George-Monck Berkeley, esq. I shall say nothing; his silence shows his malice. My son was certainly an original poet, witness *The Birth of Bliss*, and *Stanzas on Painting*, so universally admired by the best judges of poetry. Nor shall I quarrel with him on the manner in which he speaks of my certainly too long Preface; which, I am sure, I did not wish him to read, and which the amiable great man to whom the Preface is dedicated, in a letter to me, styles "my wonderfully well-written Preface." On my saying, when we met, "It is impossible that your Lordship should have found time to do more than run your eye over it;" his Lordship replied, "My dear Madam, you never were *more* mistaken in your whole life; for, I have read every line of it with great pleasure."—It ought to be remembered, that it was written by snatches, sheet by sheet, and never fairly copied or transcribed. But, as he is pleased to attack my veracity, he shall certainly not go unpunished.

*Imprimis*, I do not believe that E. J. is an Etonian, that is, that he was educated at Eton school; I rather conceive him a Gl—te; but *n'importe*.

The accusation that he alludes to I conceive to have been that of Dr. Barnard's expulsion of the son of General Brudenell, deputy-governor of the Round Tower at Windsor. Now, Sir, whether it happened in the year 1757, 8, 9, or 60, I cannot now tell; but I rather think in the year 1759, as I rented an house in Windsor three years and an half, which were the years above named, from soon after the death of my mother until a few months before my marriage with the late Dr. Berkeley,

*ley,*

ley, son of Bishop Berkeley. Now, Mr. Urban, what I am going to set down I am ready to attest *on oath*, if it would benefit any of my fellow-creatures: those of my friends who have known me from my earliest youth would (such is my well known regard to strict truth) as soon trust *my word* as *my oath*. Perhaps it may not be amiss to say that, as my sister was some years younger than myself, we were very young housekeepers at the time we lost our excellent mother. We, therefore, laid down some rules for our conduct; one of which was, *never to admit any male visitants either in red or black coats unless chaperoned by their wives*; and *no visitants, male or female, in a morning, excepting only the Rev. Mr. Walker, father of Dean Dampier's lady; the lady of Dr. Taylor, the eminent physician at Reading, the latter still living; and that wonderfully-agreeable well-informed old gentleman, James Gartine, esq. whose lovely only daughter, about our own age, married Mr. Gibson, grandson of Bishop Gibson.*

One morning our footman announced "Mr. Walker," a most worthy, respectable, friendly man, at the sequel will prove. Now, what follows, I repeat, that I could as safely **SWEAR AS WRITE.**

"Enter Mr. Walker.—' Your servant, young ladies. Well I have you heard this strange piece of news?' 'No; what news? You know we are no great newsmongers.' 'No; but I thought you might have heard this: why, that young Brudenell is expelled.' Both sisters at the same instant exclaimed, 'Good God! what has he done?' 'Why, nothing.' 'That is impossible!' 'Come, let us sit down, and I'll tell you the whole history. Yesterday, just as I had dined, Mrs. Brudenell's servant came to my house with his mistress's compliments, and that she begged to see me that instant. I got up, *caught* up my hat, and posted off to the Round Tower. When I entered the room, Mrs. Brudenell apologized for the abrupt manner in which she had sent for me; but that she was *absent* distressed, and knew not to whom to apply. She then said, 'just as I was sitting down to dinner my boy came in. I

said, hey-day! what brings you up to-day, it is no holiday?' 'No; but I AM EXPELLED.' The knife and fork dropped from my hands, and I cried out, 'Good God! child, EXPELLED! WHAT have you DONE?' 'Nothing at all.' 'That is impossible; I am sure Dr. Barnard would not expel you for NOTHING: you *must* have done some VERY BAD thing. Tell me this moment WHAT it is.' 'Why, I would not be flogged.' 'Would not be flogged! what had you done to deserve it?'

"Why, I will tell you the whole business. About a week ago I lost my dictionary, I knew not how. I borrowed one for two or three days, hoping to find my own again, but could not; so I went to (I think Payne's was the name) a man who sold second-hand and old books, to buy one; and I got one. When I got home to my dame's, on looking it over, it seemed very like my own. I showed it to one of our boys, who said, 'here is a clean paper pasted over the lid; let us get it off with a knife.' They did so; when my boy found his own name (I think, James) Brudenell, and the date of the year when bought, in it. The boys said, let us go down to Payne, and ask him how he came by it. They did so; when Payne told them that he bought it a very few days ago of Dame Bagwell's upper maid, who told him that it belonged to one of their young gentlemen, who gave it to her when he left school some time ago. Upon this my poor boy went home, and taxed Harris (her name I well remember) with it. She owned the having sold it to Payne, said she picked it up in the gateway of Dame Bagwell's house, and did not know to whom it belonged, so she took it. They asked her if she could read writing. She said, yes, surely. They then showed her the name, and asked her why she did not show it Brudenell, and ask him if it was his? One boy said, WHY! it was because she was a THIEF; so we will agree to call her THIEF instead of Harris for a whole week, to *punish* her. This angered her much; and after three or four days she complained of my boy, as he tells me, to Dame Bagwell, who immediately showed him up to Dr. Barnard; who, on his going into school this afternoon, told him that his dame had shown him up, and bid him come and be flogged. He said, he would not be flogged; that he had not done *any* thing to deserve it; that he had found his dame's upper maid a thief, and had called her such. He says, that Dr. Barnard said, 'Then I will expel you directly,' and accordingly did expel him. Now, I think that he must have been guilty of something much worse than this, or Dr. B. would never expel a poor child (he about 14) who is in a manner fatherless; his father now abroad in Germany fighting

\* I must here just mention that I had, from their age of seven years, told both my sons that, if they were expelled from Eton school, or got their name into the BLACK book at Oxford, it would certainly kill me; that I should die of grief; as I do verily believe I should have done.

fighting for his king and country ; only a poor helpless mother, who knows not how to act in such matters. Therefore, good Sir, have the compassion to go down to Eton, and enquire about it ; if my boy tells me the truth ; and, if he does, what can be done ; for, I am in great trouble, it will so grieve the General.' I said, ' undoubtedly, madam, I will.' So I set off directly to Eton, went to Dampier's (the late dean of Durham, then second master of Eton school) ; I enquired of several of the young gentlemen who boarded at Dame Bagwell's ; they all agreed in relating the matter just as young Brudenell had done. I then applied to Dr. Barnard, and got others to do so ; but ALL in vain : he persisted in his being expelled ; which I do think is very cruel, as the poor mother says, his father absent in the service of his country, his poor son disgraced for nothing but calling a JADE A THIEF who had robbed him.'

Now, Mr. Urban, every man, woman, and child, living at that time at Eton and Windsor, knows this to be an absolute fact ; and there must be some of the young gentlemen, Mr. Brudenell's contemporaries, still living, who must remember it to be a FACT ; and I have here set it down, I verily believe, verbatim as good Mr. Walker related it to us. He, good worthy man, had a manner of his own. I am sure some gentlemen, now Masters or Fellows, are living, who were at Eton at the time it happened ; some of whom, I have no doubt, will do me the honour to rescue me from the by insinuations of your correspondent E. J. who, I very shrewdly suspect, as I said above, was not educated at that, in my humble opinion, FIRST of schools. And, had I the direction of the education of 500 boys, they should all be sent to Eton, if not in their very early youth, at least when they attained the age of 12 or 13, and there remain until they attained the age of 18 or 19 ; and, had I had half a dozen sons instead of two, I would have conjured their father to have sent them ALL thither, if I had not got a new gown oftener than once in seven years. And I have heard my son, after he grew up, often say that, if he had half a score sons, he would contrive that they should all go to Eton.

Mr. Brudenell, thus expelled, went into the army, and, after some years, into the Church. I believe he is still living. He married an amiable young lady, our next door neighbour when

we lived at Windsor during the years above named, Miss Hepbourne, daughter and sole heiress of the late Major Hepbourne, of Hepbourne castle, in Northumberland, with a fine estate surrounding it, which, I believe, Mr. Brudenell still enjoys in right of his lady.

I shall now, Mr. Urban, just make a few comments on some other parts of E. J.'s letter. He begins by saying, "much tender consideration for an Editor," &c. Why this profession of TENDERNESS ? Why, to stab me with more safety to *himself*. His talking of evading through, &c. &c. He then says, some extraordinary narratives. Now, I can in the most solemn manner assure you, Mr. Urban, for I do not write this for E. J. who I conceive to be no Etonian, but one of the many ungrateful men who my late amiable too generous husband assisted with his purse and interest to emerge from the dunghill, to scramble up "to fit with some of the prises of the people." Several of those geniuses were not a little mortified, after his death, to find that, although I was not so excellent a Greek and Latin scholar as Dr. B., that I had a little more discernment in characters ; that they could not FLEECE me, as they incessantly, alas ! did him ; a succession of worthies, from his entrance at Christchurch at 18 until a few weeks of his lamented death. These worthy wights are every now and then venting their malice on me. May God forgive them ! as I hope I am enabled by God's grace to do ; not from my own corrupt nature ; revenge being, alas ! my besetting sin from four years old, when I received a most severe reprimand from my excellent mother for wringing off the head of an (as I thought ungrateful) sparrow, presented to me by the gardener, for pecking a smart piece of flesh out of the middle finger of my left-hand, with which I had been gently stroking his back, walking down a beautiful sort of shrubbery-walk formed by my father (a great gardener in curious fruit-trees, shrubs, &c.) in his large orchard at the vicarage at W. W. before Mr. Southcote benefited *such owners of a garden as myself* by the beautiful walk that, I believe, universally bears his name ; I exclaimed aloud, "there, take that !" My mother turned round, and asked what I said, I replied,

replied, "Nasty little wretch, I was stroking it, and it has pecked a great piece of flesh out of my finger; and so I have twisted off its head for its pains." The blood streamed plentifully from my wounded finger.

I assure you, Mr. Urban, their malicious squibs affect me no more, indeed not so much, as the barking of my beautiful little French dog, as his shrill pipe sometimes goes through my head. If they mean to worry me, by endeavouring to hold me up to ridicule, they are disappointed. From early youth my grand wish was, to render myself agreeable, if it might be, *delightful*, to those with whom I was to spend, not days or weeks, but months and years, my mother, my sister, my husband, my son, all now gone to more agreeable company than even *their* partiality led them to think mine. If my neighbours and acquaintance did me the favour to like me, I felt obliged to them. But my grand prime earthly wish was to be beloved by those who were forced to live with me; and I might have felt hurt by any thing that might have in *any* degree tended to lessen their love for me. But, as I said, that is now impossible; and it is little likely that my now few old faithful affectionate servants should know any thing of these squibs, now and then *flyly* introduced into your Repository of, in general, much better subjects.

The letter signed T. Mot, p. 389, almost merits to be written in letters of gold. I do not quite agree with him with regard to Methodists; I always suspect a little of Old Jack's *clerken feet*, when I hear persons *figbing* frequently, and saying, "it is the *Lo-a-r-d's* doing." Some time ago, standing in a shop, a long man with a long solemn face came in. He enquired of the mistress of the shop, behind the counter, how she went on. She made much moan; and he, as I observed above, began, *The Lo-a-r-d, &c.* They soon went into the room behind the shop. I asked who the man was? The apprentice said, it was the Methodist teacher come to talk to her mistress. I, no Methodist, rejoiced that I was not to be present at the *conversazione*, paid for my article, and walked away, thinking of what St. Paul says of such, "who creep into houses, and lead captive *fally* women *hidden with their sins.*"

I beg pardon, Mr. Urban, for taking up so much of your Magazine; but, accused of *inventing* the account of the, I must say, wonderful expulsion of Gen. Brudenell's son; oppressed as I am with letters of business, and owing several to very kind friends who wish to hear from me sometimes, I could not avoid holding up to a little contempt your correspondent E. J.

I am your constant reader, and occasional correspondent,

ELIZA BERKELEY.

P. S. Let me have an *honest open enemy*, not a back-handed *tender stabber* in the dark.

Mr. URBAN, July 8.

A SERIES of success having obtained for Buonaparte the character of a great General in the opinion of the bulk of mankind; an enquiry into the justness of his pretensions to such a rank, I mean to make the subject of this letter. Several strong circumstances can certainly be produced, which will prove this Corsican to be a shrewd calc'rating politician, and a brave man; but I am at a loss for a single instance that can, in the smallest degree, place him on a footing with any of the illustrious commanders of Antiquity, or rank him among the great generals of modern times; with Eugene, Marlborough, the great Frederick of Prussia, or his cautious able adversary Count Daun.

With Buonaparte arms have been a very inferior means of conquest; the baseful principles of Jacobinism, the cruel system of forced contribution, prescription, and confiscation, and also that insinuating accommodation to popular prejudices in religion, so notoriously manifested in his letters to the Pope, his declaration of Mahometanism, and, long before this time, his acceptance of the Jewish faith; these, all these, have principally concurred in putting this man in possession of many countries, where the credulity, want of energy, or treachery, of the natives have made them false to their own interests; and they have all in turn felt, too late, the hand of oppression, when the means of self-defence have become either desperate or impracticable.

The address or cunning of this extraordinary man, I believe, I have now fully substantiated: Lodi and Arcole bear ample testimony of his personal

nal courage. Although courage is an absolute essential in every military character, it still must be allowed that much more is required to form a general. Conducting a manly retreat before a very superior force is justly considered as the most trying effort of military genius\*. An able disposition of troops, previous to a *general engagement*, so that they may be brought with celerity and order upon any given point of action; a quickness of conception, and coolness of judgement, that instantly perceives and takes every advantage even in the heat of battle; these are the grand characteristics of an accomplished general. If Buonaparte possesses such qualifications, they are latent; for, he has never fought a general pitched battle; and, unfortunately for the civilized world, his talent at a retreat has not yet been put to the test.

By recording this opinion in your widely-extended Magazine, you will oblige your well-wisher,

SICA.

Mr. URBAN, York, June 20.  
I AM inclined to think the account of Viscount Preston, p. 390, is not quite correct.

Richard Grahame, eldest son of Sir George Grahame, of Netherby, in Cumberland, married, in 1670, Lady Ann Howard, second daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. In the year 1680, he was created by King Charles II. Viscount Preston, in the kingdom of Scotland; and sat in the Scotch parliament under that title. In 1685, he was knight of the shire for Cumberland. He was several years ambassador at the court of France; and, on his return, was made master of the wardrobe; and, after that, secretary of state to King James II. Upon the Revolution, he was sent to the Tower; but in a short time was released from his confinement, and retired to his seat at Nunnington, in Yorkshire. Afterwards, intending to go to King James in France, he, with some others, was apprehended in a boat on the river Thames, and committed prisoner to Newgate. Upon his trial he was found guilty of high treason, and received sentence; but by the in-

tercession of friends he was pardoned, and died at Nunnington in 1695.

His son, Edward Grahame Viscount Preston, was 17 years of age at the death of his father; married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Matin-duke Dalton, of Hawkswell, in the county of York, knight; and by her had one daughter and one son, Charles. He died at Nunnington in 1709, and was succeeded by his said son Charles Viscount Preston, who was 16 years of age at his father's death. He married a wife of the name of Cox, but died without issue in the year 1739, and was succeeded by his father's two sisters, co-heirs, Catharine and Mary, the other sister, Susan, being dead some time before unmarried. Of the said two co-heirs, Mary died unmarried in 1753, whereby the whole came to the surviving sister Catharine, who was married to William Lord Widdrington, whom she survived; and, dying in the year 1757 without issue, devised the estate to the Rev. Robert Graham, M. A. dean of Carlisle and of Wells.

For farther account, see Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumberland and Westmorland, vol. II. p. 486.

Yours, &amp;c. D.

Mr. URBAN, York, June 8.  
OUR present alliance with the Ottoman Porte, and the intended embassy to Constantinople, render the present moment peculiarly favourable for the execution of a project which would reflect the highest honour on those who should engage in it; having for its end the subjugation of one of the greatest evils with which the human race are afflicted. The project I mean is a *deputation of medical men to Turkey, for the purpose of ascertaining a more successful method of treating the Plague.* The means by which this contagion may be prevented from spreading are very well understood and minutely detailed in various publications; but, according to the confession of one of the latest writers on this subject, “The Plague, under its more violent forms, is of such a malignant nature as not to yield to any medicines with which we are yet acquainted.” Merten’s Account of the Plague at Moscow, p. 91. This acknowledgement, which we read with pain, shows too well how imperfect the

\* The memorable retreat of Moreau is the most brilliant affair that has been performed on either side during this war.

Æsculapian art is in respect to this disease. A successful treatment of it is not to be expected from the exertions of any single individual; the humane Howard, though no physician, made the attempt, and fell a victim to his benevolence. This great end can only be accomplished by a deputation of medical gentlemen, as above-mentioned. The deputation should consist of at least two physicians and as many surgeons; or, perhaps, two physicians and four surgeons. They should (with proper salaries from our government) be under the immediate patronage of the British ambassador, and should have the care of a pest-hospital, established at the instigation of our ambassador, in some eligible situation near Constantinople. To this hospital should be removed, by order of the Turkish government, poor persons attacked with the Plague, who should be compelled to submit to the treatment prescribed by the medical gentlemen. In case of disobedience, they should be liable to imprisonment after their recovery.

From the want of an institution under these or similar regulations, all attempts that have been hitherto made by British, French, German, and Italian physicians, towards administering remedies to the Turkish subjects during the prevalence of the Plague, have proved abortive; they have been obliged to look on, and see these people fall a sacrifice to their predestinarian notions respecting life and death. By placing them, however, under the circumstances above described, this obstacle would be entirely removed. All the officers and attendants would co-operate in enforcing obedience to the medical directions; and full opportunity would be given for finding out a successful mode of treatment, if such be within the reach of the medical art.

How much good would result from such an undertaking, not only to Turkey but to all Europe, indeed to all parts of the globe, it is easy to conceive. Political alliances, and even war itself, might thus be made subservient to the present relief and future security of the human race; and the British nation, if it should succeed in carrying into effect such a project, would be as much adored for its bene-

ficence, as it is dreaded for its power, by every people upon the earth.

Yours, &c.

*Tarps.*

## HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY. LETTER XX.

THERE is, I think, no apparent end of Baptista Porta's comparisons between men and other animals. It appeared to me, that I had given all his (if the expression be not too harsh) bestial similitudes; but now, by way of *addenda*, I remark his comparing the long neck and small head of a woman to the same in the ostrich; and his comparing the head of a man (I hope he does not mean 'a Welshman') to that of a goat. But both the comparisons, as well as some few others, appeared to be rather forced, and not capable of bearing a strict examination. Since my last letter, Mr. Urban, I have consulted two or three eminent artists in the profile and portrait style of painting; and they all, on examining Porta's engravings, corroborate my opinion, that his human figures, for the most part, are real representations of nature. But my author is very curious, not to say valuable, in another respect; for, he gives, or at least professes to give, a verbal description of the persons of a great many heroes and other distinguished characters of antiquity, in confirmation of the Aristotelian doctrine. And under the article, that men of the middle size, or very little exceeding it, are most alert both in body and mind, he instances Alexander the Great. But take the fact in his own words: "Alexander magnus non magoā sicut staturā"; and this assertion is confirmed by an historical anecdote of this illustrious hero. When he was among the Scythians, they seemed to wonder that the Conqueror of the World did not much exceed the common size of men. And, again, as Aristotle had observed that a due mixture of red and white formed a complexion the most favourable to a good and healthy disposition of mind and body, Porta remarks, that Alexander had this very kind of complexion: and, he adds, likewise, that he had very long hands. This clears up a mystery to me. I do not recollect whether I have made the observation at large in my former letters; but Aristotle has, asserted, that men with very long legs and feet were

were defective both in corporeal and mental energy; though, at the same time, he thought long hands a perfection, particularly in a warrior.—Now, Mr. Urban, you know, and I believe all anatomists will tell you, that the length of the feet corresponds with that of the hands; and that the legs and thighs are generally long or short in proportion to the arms. And it is rather singular, that Aristotle, at the same time that he condemns long legs, recommends long hands as a mark of magnanimity, and that in a letter to Alexander himself. I do not know how this is; but I am a little inclined to believe, that the Stagirite, with all his boasted detestation of flattery, followed in some measure the example of all the world, in paying his court to the Conqueror of the World. What think you, Mr. Urban?

Yours, abruptly, T—.

(To be continued.)

**M**R. URBAN, *Richmond, July 5.*  
EVERY volume of your valuable Miscellany, for more than 50 years, has produced important investigations in the Arts, &c. Let not then, I conjure you, the present century pass over without calling on your ingenious correspondents to turn their minds to the preservation of the lives of shipwrecked mariners. May Infinite Wisdom permit a work of so much consequence to be accomplished! as it will tend to the happiness of individuals, and prove beneficial to the State. A few crude thoughts on the laudable attempts of that excellent institution, the Royal Humane Society, on this interesting subject, are at your service. *Quid praestantis? Quid boni me digniss, quam eos, qui naufragium fecerunt, servare?*

The Resolutions, published on the Blue Covers of the Gentleman's Magazine, for the preservation of the lives of shipwrecked mariners, cannot fail of attracting the attention of men of an enlarged and philosophic cast of mind to a subject of inestimable importance to every individual. The Humane Society, ever active in the preservation of life, have proposed Resolutions no less curious than interesting. Aided by the skill and ability of the Elder-Brethren of the Trinity House; they have evinced a zeal and perseverance in the cause of Humanity, which place their noble charity in the

fairest and most conspicuous point of view. Whilst, by the unavoidable calamities of war, the world is defiled with blood, they are employed in the delightful office of snatching from destruction multitudes, who, from various causes, expose themselves to the dangers of the turbulent Ocean.

The more we reflect upon this important subject, the more we admire the unbounded benevolence of those men, who are constantly engaged in contending with difficulties apparently insuperable. From the specimens already exhibited for the preservation of shipwrecked mariners, I cannot but augur success to a plan fraught with such permanent benefits to the human race; a plan, which confers immortal honour upon those whose zeal and philanthropy are exerted in a peculiar manner for the welfare and happiness of every individual.

Every heart, susceptible of the emotions of compassion, must contemplate with inexpressible delight a Society, at its anniversary meeting, calling forth every benevolent principle within us, by the exhibition of numerous objects restored to their dearest friends, rescued from the jaws of death, and preserved as illustrious monuments of the indefatigable perseverance of the medical assistants. As the Royal Humane Society has, in such a variety of instances, abridged the triumphs of Death, may its pecuniary success be equal to its transcendent merit, that its important labours may be extended throughout the whole extent of the British Empire!

AMICUS PATRIÆ.

**M**R. URBAN, *July 11.*  
THE inscription on a stone (which by some people is supposed to be part of the tomb of a son of King Arthur) at Worth-y-vale, above Slaughter-bridge, near Camelford, is badly copied by Mr. Pomroy in your vol. XV. p. 304; the top of the first letter, which is a C, being totally omitted. Mr. Borlase, in his Account of Cornwall, has imitated it much better. But both those gentlemen were undoubtedly ignorant of the following circumstance. One of the stones laid across the stream at Slaughter-bridge is of the same breadth as that bearing the inscription alluded to; of which it seems to have been a part, as the under side contains an inscription also. This I was told by Mr. Lucas, who lives in the

the mansion at Worthy-vale. At the time I staved at Camelford, the bridge was nearly covered with water, in consequence of heavy rains; and the stone is too heavy to be turned over without much difficulty, so I could not examine it.

I wish, Sir, the above information may induce some Antiquary to take the trouble of giving us this latter inscription, should it be found sufficiently legible.

VIA TOR.

Mr. URBAN,

June 18.

**T**HE church of BOTTISHAM, in the county of Cambridge, 5 miles from Cambridge, and 5 from Newmarket, consists of a nave and chancel of one pace, and lofty; the chancel divided from the nave by a wooden screen, and supported by three lofty arches on clustered pillars.

In the South wall of the chancel are three stalls on the same level, the arches pointed; and beyond them, to the East, a double piscina.

Within the rails, a slab over

"JOSEPH DAVIS, M.A."

Late rector of Barton, near Mildenhall, in Suffolk, vicar of Great Wilbingham, in this county, and minister of this parish; who died May 5, 1763, aged 62."

In the North wall a square cavity. In the centre of the chancel a broken slab. The East end of the North aisle inclosed with a screen.

The nave rests on five lofty arches supported by pillars. In the South wall are five arches in relief. In the middle a blue stone, the figure and capitals round the ledge, for Elias de Bekenham, one of the judges in the reign of Edward I. See Sepulchral Monuments, I. p. 78. At the head of this lies a blue coffin-fashioned stone.

At the upper end of the South aisle a man and woman joining hands: he is in a night-gown and wig; she in a gown and hair. They sit on mats; and he holds an open, the a close, book in left-hand. Inscription below:

"In this vault

lies the body of Sir ROGER JENYNS, knt. Lord of the manor of Allington and Vauxes,

[in this parish, who descended from Sir John Jenyns, of Churchill, in Somersetshire. He married Elizabeth, [daughter of Sir Peter Soame, of Heydon, in Essex, [bapt.; by whom

he had only one son, Soame Jenyns, who [married Mary Soame, of Dereham Grange, in [Norfolk.

He died 22 Sept. 1740,

æt. 77.

In this vault lies the body of Dame ELIZABETH JENYNS, wife to Sir Roger J., who died May 1, 1718, æt. 62.

She was a lady of great virtue and piety, and through the whole course of her life of an unblemished reputation; a constant attender of public as well as a strict observer of stated hours of her private devotion. Her piety as well as her uncommon tenderness and compassion of nature engaged her to daily acts of charity as well in her life as at her death. She was of a mild temper, a graceful and winning presence, an easy and engaging conversation, though her own infirmity often interrupted the natural clear-sightedness of her disposition. She was an affectionate wife, an indulging mother, a sincere friend, and a good Christian. At her death, Sir R. J. by her desire settled the schooling of 20 poor children; and, as his addition, the clothing of them, and a school to teach them and others in for ever."

Arms: on a fess 3 bezants in a canton Az. a crescent O. impaling G. a chevron between 3 hammers O.

Motto: *Ignavis nungquam.*

BENEFACTIONS.

John Salisbury, of Bottisham, died 1639, gave 10l. to the town for ever, to be paid quarterly, and by the minister and churchwardens given to teach three poor children of it.

Alderman William Mott, of Cambridge, settled, 1762, by deed of gift, sl. out of the land in Great and Little Everden, after a sermon by the priest on that occasion preached here the last Sunday in March. To the minister for preaching, 10s.; to the churchwarden and overseer each for distributing, 5s.; to the clerk, 2s. 6d.; the rest to poor settled inhabitants, not receiving collection, in such proportion as the minister, churchwarden, and overseer, think proper. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, July 8.  
YOU have inserted a letter, p. 450, with the respectable signature of A Protestant, in which a Roman-catholic seminary in Hertfordshire is denounced before the tribunal of the publick. Your correspondent seems to consider the conduct of the neighbouring clergy as extremely culpable, in not having

having endeavoured to suppress this rising St. Omer's by those means which the law puts into their power. But, I believe, it will be found upon examination, that neither the Bishop of the diocese, nor the two neighbouring Archdeacons, nor any other man, nor body of men, except the king and parliament, have sufficient authority to suppress the colleges and schools of the Roman-catholics, and other religious sects which are tolerated by law. If I understand the late statute upon this subject, the Roman-catholics have full and entire liberty to erect, but not to endow, seminaries, for young persons of their own persuasion, without any limitation with regard to number or extent, except those which are imposed by the finality of the funds necessary for their support. Consequently, the proprietors or trustees of the college at Standon, if they are so disposed, may rival or surpass the magnificence of Oxford and Cambridge, without the smallest apprehensions of incurring the penalties of the law.

Let us suppose, however, that the Diocesan, whose care and vigilance your correspondent applauds in such encomiastic language, were acquainted with this dangerous conspiracy against the Established Church, I would willingly be informed what course the Reverend Prelate could safely pursue. They have entrenched themselves, as I have before observed, behind the impassable barrier of the Law; and nothing is left to the Bishop except the idle formality of exhortation and advice. How far the Protestant Clergy follow the admonitions which their Prelates bestow upon them, I do not chuse to examine; but no reasonable man can suppose, that a college of Roman-catholic priests will obey the unsupported commands of a man whom they consider as an Heretic and an Usurper.

I believe the same doctrine holds good with regard to the convents for persons of both sexes, which arise almost every day in almost every county in England. These Societies cannot receive any endowment, nor are the inhabitants of them compellable by law to the observation of their monastic vows. In every other respect they are nearly on the same footing as they were in France and other Roman-catholic countries.

Those who think that these things ought not to be so, of whom your Re-

viewer appears to be one, ought to pursue a line of conduct very different from that recommended by *A Protestant*. I have no doubt that, if proper application were made to his Majesty's Ministers, and the intrigues of the Papists in this country demonstrated to their satisfaction, a bill would be brought in, for taking away that legal support which the Roman-catholic colleges and convents at present enjoy. But, so long as that support remains, it is foolish and useless, as well as disrespectful, to censure the superior officers of the Church and State for not violating their duty, and breaking the law, in support of any system whatever. I hope *A Protestant* will consult the Statutes at large before he makes his next complaint. B. L.

\* \* \* *A PROTESTANT, BUT NO BIGOT* writes much to the same purpose.

MR. URBAN, July 10.  
HAVING been some time employing in the compilation and writing of a work, *topographical, historical, and descriptive, of the county of Wiltshire*, I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to solicit a candid communication from such persons as may possess any thing applicable to the subject, or whose local acquaintance with places or persons do enable them to furnish any *biasts, descriptions, or remarks*, which may tend to the completion or perfection of the work. An anxious wish to be as *correct and perfect* as the nature of such subjects will admit, and having experienced the difficulty of obtaining *correct local information*, induces me to take this method of craving a friendly communication. Whatever correspondence I may be favoured with, either upon topography, Antiquity, local history, or *description*, relative to this county, will be gratefully received, and, I hope, satisfactorily used. As I am now arranging my materials, and have put some drawings into the engraver's hands, I must beg that all favours may be speedily transmitted to

J. BRITTON,  
*County Chronicle Office, Warwick-squares.*

MR. URBAN, July 2.  
IF my recollection does not fail, the *miserere* has before now been a subject of enquiry in your useful Miscellany. Being lately in company where its existence on the east was positively denied,

denied, I consulted one of your valuable correspondents, who returns this answer :

" Having instituted an enquiry, whether in the Weald of Kent, the country of oaks, there was such a defect of the mistletoe plant as would warrant the above conclusion; and mentioned to a friend, who had sundry botanical books, and is a fellow of the Linnean corps, the assertion so strenuously maintained by the Anti-druidical heretics; he took an opportunity of mentioning it to some of the botanists whom he met at their late anniversary; and from Mr. Sowerby, as I think, he had satisfactory intelligence that there are, in the Duke of Portland's grounds at Bulstrode, several oaks in which the mistletoe is growing. Mr. Poete was also assured by an experienced gardener, whose name has escaped my memory, that he had succeeded in raising the mistletoe upon the hawthorn, and that he thinks it may be brought to subsist upon any other tree. But Browne, in his *Vulgar Errors*, says, he never could observe it upon bolly, elm, and many more."

His friend adds :

" Having looked into some botanical works, I find every author agrees that the mistletoe is to be met with growing on the oak.

" Dr. Withering, in his "Botanical Arrangement of British Plants," remarks from Ray, that the mistletoe is to be found mostly on *apple*, also on the pear, hawthorn, service, *oak*, hazel, maple, ash, lime-tree, willow, elm, &c.

" In Evelyn's "Discourse on Forest Trees," with notes by Dr. Hunter, the mistletoe is said to grow but rarely on oaks. He farther observes, if the berries, when fully ripe, be rubbed on the smooth bark of almost any tree, they will adhere closely, and produce plants the following winter.

" Old Gerard says, 'that mistletoe growth upon oaks and divers other trees almost every where.'

" In Merret's "Pinax Rerum naturalium Britannicarum," the mistletoe is said to grow on the oak.

" Blackstone, in his "Fasciculus Plantarum," says, 'plerisque arboribus innascitur; querincum reliqui in medicina præfertur, sed rarissime reperitur.'

" Warner, in his "Catalogue of Plants growing about Woolford in Essex," observes, that mistletoe grows on trees, particularly the oak, apple, pear, ash, lime, willow, elm, &c. &c. He mentions his having found it on an oak between Woodford-row and the Bald-faced Stag, near the ten-mile stone; and on several trees, many of them oak, between that place and Mr. Conyers's Coppyd hall,

" That the mistletoe is not to be found on the oak, must be an opinion taken up by the objector from its not being so frequently met with on the oak as on apple-trees, &c."

These extracts shew the mistletoe is occasionally to be seen upon the oak; and might it not arise from its rarely appearing on that tree, that the Druids, whenever they found it, used the more form in cutting it, and appropriating it to a religious use? See upon this subject Fuller's *Church History of Britain*, Cent. I. § 3. p. 2, who, on the authority of Pliny; Nat. Hist. notices, the signal oak which the Druids made choice of was such an one as the mistletoe did grow upon. Nor had Sir T. Browne, in his *Enquiries into Vulgar Errors*, p. 105, a doubt that the mistletoe was to be found on the oak. This passage of Pliny is in Nat. Hist. XVI. c. ult. "Nihil habent Druides visco & arbore in qua gigantur si modo sit robur sacratius. Enimvero quidquid adnascatur illis e cordo miscum putant, signumque esse electæ ab ipso Deo arboris. Est enim rarum admodum inventu & repertum magna religione petitur."

To these instances of various mistletoe-bearing trees, I cannot forbear to mention a rare instance of its growing spontaneously on an *Acacia* in a gentleman's plantation near Hatfield.

Alexander Cornelius reports that the ship Argo was made of an Indian wood called *Eos*, which, like the oak that bears mistletoe (*fructus robori viscum serentis*), was incorruptible by water or fire, as is the mistletoe, *sicut & viscum*. Pliny, Nat. Hist. III. c. 22.

In b. XVI. c. 8, Pliny mistakes the words of Hesiod, who does not say oaks produce *viscus* and honey, but acorns; αργη μη τι Φερει βαλανης μισθος μετισσα. Egy. v. 230. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, July 20.

I HAVE sometimes observed (and with much concern) that a female convict has been ordered for execution when she has been declared by a jury of matrons "not quick with child."

I have been several years in the practice of midwifery, and have often been desired to attend patients who were supposed to be in actual labour at the time of sending for me; when, on examination, I have not been able to discover whether they were pregnant or

or not, although they were certainly in the advanced stage of pregnancy.

From my own observations, therefore, and, unless my experience very much deceives me, I am warranted in asserting, that it is not in the power of a jury of matrons to determine precisely whether a woman is quick with child or not.

Hoping that this subject will be noticed by more able hands, and that in future the life of the innocent will be preserved, I remain,

Yours, &c. MEDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, July 11.

**H**AVING retired from a long and busy scene in the practice of physick into a remote province, your excellent Monthly Repository is one of my chief comforts, and gives me almost all the knowledge I possess of what is going on at present in the literary world. It is to you, Mr. Urban, I look for the novelty and fashion in literature (for, you know, there is a great deal of novelty and fashion in literature) as much as I do for the more solid and deeper branches of science.

Living in a country surrounded with dairies (Lancashire), I have made every possible enquiry concerning a fashionable distemper in your part of the world—the Cow-pox: and the result of my enquiries has been, that I have not met with one instance of any such distemper; the oldest farmers living know nothing of it. The farriers and blacksmiths of this county are equally ignorant of *greasy-beeted* horses communicating sore hands to people who dress them; and seem amazed when I give them an account of the Cow-pox having its origin from people milking cows with such acquired sore hands. In short, Mr. Urban, I can get no one to believe any thing about the Cow-pox. For which reason, as I know nothing of this disorder but what I read in extracts from recent publications, I cannot but lament with your correspondent E. R. p. 466, that the subject is not taken up, and properly investigated, “by professional men, so as to satisfy the public mind as to the real state of the affair.”

This *desideratum* appears to have been the object which the eminent physician, mentioned in p. 380, had in view in glancing at the very incorrect and unsatisfactory manner in

which the subject has been treated; and by no means, I conceive, to ridicule or sneer at the subject itself, or at those who have brought it forward; for, his words are, “I mention this serious trifling, not from any disrespect to the ingenious, nor to discourage enquiry; the object well deserves it.” I have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with that gentleman; but, from his ideas coinciding with my own, I have taken the liberty to send him some particulars respecting two other large dairy counties, which he has my permission to communicate, if he thinks proper, to you and the publick.

There is much to be done on this subject, Mr. Urban; and, with the learned physician beforementioned, I think professional men should proceed with caution in an affair of so much importance as this may prove eventually. The public mind is by no means satisfied; and indeed it is impossible it should be; for, the story hitherto has had more of the appearance of a *bottle-conjuror's* history than of a sober philosophical disquisition, and could not fail to excite ridicule. The setting out in the history of the distemper, and tracing it from a sore-footed horse to a man's hands, and from a man's hand to a cow's teat, and from a cow's teat to the man's hand again, must appear incredible, and highly ludicrous, particularly when there was not the smallest proof offered in support of the foundation of the story, viz. the infection existing at all in the horse's foot; for, no experiment had been made of inoculation therefrom, the supposed origin of the distemper. Indeed, if we are to credit a periodical publication for last month, a practitioner is going to overlet the whole story of the present history, by proving that cows receive the infection from human beings, and not human beings from cows; and that it breaks out among cows when the small-pox is epidemic. If this be the case, what becomes of the *greasy-beeted* horse? How is the small-pox to be extinguished by the Cow-pox? The subject is still open to discussion, and under great doubts in every point of view. Therefore, the public mind, caught by novelty, especially when hopes are held out of annihilating such

\* Dr. Mosley's Treatise on Sugar, p. 265.  
a dreadful

a dreadful and universal calamity as the small-pox, should not be agitated by speculations and conjectures; and upon this ground society is indebted to those who keep watch over the direction of its judgement, lest an old accustomed path should be left for a new one before the thorns and briars with which it is encumbered are cleared away. A judicious admonition to this effect was that to which E. R. alludes in Dr. Moseley's Treatise on Sugar; which Treatise we may consider as one of the most learned, critical, and philosophical works ever presented to the publick, over and above its great importance and advantage to the sugar colonies; and is, besides, well calculated to remove many vulgar errors and common prejudices, and cannot fail to be acceptable to those who delight in elegant literature, and to such as are not under the dominion of partial views, bigotry, and ignorance.

Yours, &c.

CANDIDUS.

Mr. URBAN,

June 19.

AS it is commonly taught in books of prosody that the enclitic conjunctions *ne*, *ve*, *que*, &c. are short, and no exceptions given in favour of the latter in the books generally used, *pc* Ruddiman's, Eton, and Portroyal, grammars, you may, perhaps, not refuse to give the following information in place of your valuable Miscellany.

Virgil has used *que* long several times in his various works. The instances of this production of the monosyllable which I at present recollect I shall enumerate.

1. "Terraque, trahisque maris, colum-  
que profundum." Ecl. IV. 51.

There is it used both long and short in the same verse, as *re* in Homer frequently is.

2. "Tribulaque trahaque, et iniquo  
pondere rasti." Geor. I. 164.

3. "Eurique Zephyrique tonit domus." Geor. I. 371.

4. "Liminaque, laurusque dei." En. III. 97.

5. "Cretesque Diyosque fremunt picti-  
que Agathysti." En. IV. 145.

6. "Spirituque, cypeique, crepitaque ros-  
tra ebas." En. VII. 186.

7. "Bronitesque Steroposque, et nudus  
membra Pyramon." En. VIII. 425.

In all these instances the elongation takes place after the first foot. Allow me, through your medium, to enquire whether the use of *que* is common in

other authors? and whether it is noticed by grammarians? QUÆSTOR.

### THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. NO. XII.

#### THE ABBEY-CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER, continued.

AT the East end of the South cloister we find an avenue with plain walls, and a single-arched headway, running on part of the West side of a large ancient building (its extreme length North and South) consisting of two stories. The basement story serves as an undercroft, arranged into several divisions in length, and two in breadth; decorated with colonos, rich sculptured capitals, and semicircular groined arches. As the work is entirely Saxon, I conceive it to be some of the religious edifices erected here by Edward the Confessor, before the present surrounding walls were raised by Henry III. and the abbots of this church; and the rather, as we are informed by history that Hugolin, steward to Edward, was buried here. The two first divisions Northward, and nearly adjoining the chapter-house, are separated from the others by a wall, wherein formerly was kept the *regalia* of our sovereigns; but now only the standard money is here deposited; which, when there is a new master of the mint, is taken out to be carried to the Exchequer for a trial of the pix. Since the writing of my last paper, in one of my usual visits to the cloisters, I saw its double doors of this first division opened for the abovementioned purpose; which opportunity has enabled me to give the above description of its architectural parts. I likewise noted, at the East end of the first division, a complete altar-table raised on two steps, which of late years has been erroneously called the tomb of Hugolin; with a curious piscina on its right side. The short time allowed for the purpose of taking out the money, and the confusion caused from a crowd of people who had entered, prevented me from paying attention to the infinite number of lockers and chests that nearly filled the place, and from making those memorandums which such a repository of Antiquities would have afforded. I saw the double doors again closed, and fastened by seven locks, each lock a different key, and each key a different possessor, who were all assembled on this occasion; which

which to me as an Antiquary, and who had never enjoyed such a sight, was particularly gratifying. The third and fourth divisions of this undercroft serve for offices to one of the dignitaries of the Church, and of course are seen in common: the other divisions have been much altered, and are turned into lumber places. The second story is one entire room, and is used as a school by the Westminster scholars. The upper part of the walls are repaired with brick-work, and modern windows have been inserted; and the roof is an open timber one, appearing as a performance of the 16th century. We now pass through part of the undercroft, Southwards, into

**THE LITTLE CLOISTERS;** of which only the interior walls, with one or two doorways and windows are remaining: the rest of the erections are entirely modern. However, that we might not repine too much at such a change, one of the doorways on the East side is left us as a fine example of the pointed arch style. In the garden behind this doorway are several rich Saxon columns and arches, which I saw in 1788, some sheds having been taken down that hid them from the public eye; but they were soon immured again by a small office-room which has been built up against these curious remnants of Antiquity. Was there no other space either to the right or left for the purpose of constructing a common room without fixing on this spot? How true is the remark, that what is considered as precious to one man is of no value in the estimation of another! Near this part of the cloister is a small chamber, or (not unlikely) a chapel of a remote date, remaining nearly in an unaltered state.

#### **The ABBEY TOWER and WALLS.**

From the parts of the abbey-buildings just described we find a wall running Eastwards to Abingdon-street, where is a large square tower, built by Abbot Littlington, called the Treasury, now used to contain the records of the House of Lords. Its appearance has been greatly changed on the outside; and within we find no remains in any of the stories of its original finishing except in the basement story. Here I am almost in doubt if I should recount that the whole of its parts are in the finest style of our antient pointed architecture; and I shall scarcely gain-

credit when I observe, that so masterly a performance of our antient artists is now converted into a kitchen! From this tower the said wall continues South to College-street, then returns Westwards to the Bowling-alley, where it meets one of the modern (or re-built) gateways before mentioned. This wall, we may suppose, once continued round Dean's yard, and united itself with the two other gateways, which have likewise been spoken of; thence it took its course round the Northern extremity of the church; where, at the back of the houses in St. Margaret's church-yard, we may still find some vestiges. Its line may be farther pursued to remnants of gateways visible on the West side of King-street. Of the ditch that encircled these walls many people yet remember some part of it in College-street; and its memory was retained till of late, in that street leading from the West part of the abbey to Storey's gate, by the name of Long-ditch, now called Princes-street.

#### **THE REFECTIONARY.**

This pile flanks the whole of the South great cloister, and we enter into its walls through the rich doorway which we before regretted to see in so damaged a state. But this is a trifling consideration in comparison to the universal havoc wrought on this once-magnificent building; another work of the enlightened Abbot Littlington. Here we can only find its North side in being in any degree to form a conjecture of its original design, which shews nine finely-proportioned windows, and between them blockings of supporting angels for the springing timbers of the open-worked roof. From which evidences, and the immense dimensions of its site, we may not idly presume, that it rivalled its near competitor for architectural fame, Westminster-hall.

In this *scpt.*, the sumptuous scene of antient repasts, where the profuse banquet for royalty, or the moderate board for the religious, was set forth, must in each instance have been an interesting sight, either from the splendour of the noble guests, or the calm and peaceful order of its pious inhabitants. Alas! the scene is changed indeed! Here we now only witness a carpenter's rubbish yard and workshop, instead of the once-elegant

open-worked roof, niches, galleries, screens, painted windows, stalls, tables, forms, and doors; briars, nettles, weeds, and thorns, for the refined pleasures of the generous feast, the social hearth, the restraining admonition, the brotherly salutation, the cheerful dialogue, and all the unembittered sensations that holy converse can inspire.

#### THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

The entrance to which is from the East great cloister through a double archway. The work is profuse and exquisite. How is our just indignation raised at beholding the ravages of those savage hands, which have destroyed the statue of the Virgin, which stood on a bracket in the centre of the design, and nearly so the accompanying angels on each side\*! We shall not call those who have set up an insignificant mural monument where the Virgin was placed, either savage or sacrilegious; but we will hold them as beings incapable of feeling for the "antient sculptural honours of their own country;" and as such we leave them. Passing through the right-hand arch way, we proceed along a double avenue of columns and arches (the left hand archway, with that side of the avenue, has of late years been partitioned off.) We come into a second avenue of a superior style of grandeur, its groins rising to a great height; a flight of steps brings us to the double archway entering into the Chapter-house itself. This double archway has had its dividing columns in the centre, with nearly all its open tracery (in the manner of the Chapter-houses of Wells and Southwell), cut away. Its design is a continuation of that elaborate perfection which we have viewed from the cloister. It really is mortifying that, at every step, I must be obliged to note the mean use or alteration that is made on each charming object that attracts our admiration. This second avenue is so disfigured by prieleis, chests, and lumber; so partitioned off for office rooms, &c. that it is with the utmost difficulty I can restrain my rising thoughts. Well, we are now within the chapter-house. We have attentively examined every part, and find

\*See Carter's *Antient Sculpture and Painting*, vol. I.

gular form, which were each nearly open in one large window, have had their tracery filled-in with brick-work and small modern semicircular-headed windows. The tracery in two of the remaining blank sides has been cut away, the groins destroyed to a small portion which is yet springing from the delicate and delightful cluster of eight columns in the centre, and which arched to the several angles of the structure, where a few portions of their mouldings may be observed. In all probability, the seats, stalis, and other decorations, against the lower part of the walls may yet be remaining; but the prieleis, that occupy the entire face of the several sides, block them up from the view of those few who may visit this once celebrated place. In truth, the building is most materially altered from its original magnificent display, by these prieleis, and various galleries, for the safe keeping of the records of the Treasury of the court of the receipt of the Exchequer. Here common observers will find little to admire but modern carpenters work, vast rolls of parchment, dust and rubbish, and the famous Doomsday-book composed in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Among the many reflections that here occur, is one for the extreme danger that attends the cluster of columns in the centre, by the modern hanging, or false floor, whose central part rests on the remnant of the groins springing from it. However, had this convenient prop escaped the consideration of Architectural Innovation, in all probability this enchanting cluster of columns would have shared the fate of the other parts of the structure, which owes its foundation to that munificent monarch Henry III. It is understood that, in the reign of Edward III. this chapter-house was used for the purposes of parliament, and continued in that state for succeeding generations.

#### SOUTH SIDE of the CHURCH

Appears to have received much new facing and many new battlements. The West side and South front of the South transept are unaltered, excepting the finishing of the small towers at its South front, which terminate with domes.

The examination of these parts of the church are made from the area of the cloister, where a striking view is had

had of this side of the building. We may, if so inclined, take a look at the East side of the Deansry in its modern state; and may also take a look of pity on the North side of the ruined Rectory.

In the South-east angle of this area, and near to the work of the cloister, was discovered, in 1794, a few feet from the surface of the ground, a subterraneous passage, or aqueduct, running from North-west to South-east. I observed its headway had the pointed arch-sweep, which towards its South-east end dropped considerably, and the continuation was, through a lower pointed avenue, a pointed-headed door way; about 10 or 12 feet were only exposed either way, and the chasm was then filled up. I conjectured that this work was for the purpose of conveying the water from the buildings into the ditch without the walls, and from thence into the Thames. My opinion was strengthened by its direction bearing towards the ancient walls on the South side of the House of Lords; which, when I come to speak of the present state of the place of our ancient Sovereigns at Westminster (which, I am shocked to observe, is publicly announced will soon become a prey to the iron hand of Architectural Innovation), I shall be particular in ascertaining.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.  
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, July 21.  
THOUGH excursions through Wales have of late become fashionable, yet I do not recollect ever seeing an account in any publication of the religious sect at Caernarvon called *Jumpers*. Last year, in a tour through that country, I made a point of staying at Caernarvon till Sunday, for the express purpose of visiting their chapel, as I had always conceived the report concerning this sect to be greatly exaggerated.

At six in the evening the congregation assembled; and, on our entrance into the chapel, we observed on the North side, from a sort of stage or pulpit erected on the occasion, a man, in appearance a common day-labourer, holding forth to an ignorant and deluded multitude. The chapel, which was not divided into pews, but destitute of seats, contained near 100 peo-

ple. The preacher continued raving, and indeed foaming at the mouth, in a manner too shocking to relate. He allowed himself no time to breathe; but, seemingly intoxicated, uttered the most dismal howls and groans imaginable; which were answered by the congregation so loud, as occasionally to drown the voice of the preacher. At last, being nearly exhausted by continual vociferation, he sunk down in his seat. The meeting, however, did not disperse; a psalm was immediately sung by a man, who, we suppose, officiated as clerk, accompanied by the whole congregation. In the middle of this psalm, we observed part of the assembly, to our great surprise, jumping in small parties of three or four together, and lifting up their hands, beating their breasts, and making the most horrid gesticulations. The women always appeared more vehement than the men, and seemed to endeavour to surpass each other in jumping, screaming, and howling. I cannot help inserting an observation of a gentleman, a native of Siberia, who accompanied me. "Good God!" he exclaimed on our entrance, "I for a moment forgot I was in a Christian country: the dance of the Siberians, in the worship of the Lama, with their shouts and gesticulations, is not more horrid." It is indeed to be lamented, in a country where the Christian religion is preached in a style of the greatest purity and simplicity, that those poor ignorant deluded wretches should be led to a style of worship so dissonant to the form of the Established Church of England, and indeed by a poor ignorant fellow, devoid of education, and devoid of sense. Their meetings are twice a week, Wednesdays and Sundays. With disgust we left the chapel, and were given to understand by our landlord, that they celebrate a particular day every year, when instances have been known of women dying by too great an exertion; and fainting is frequently the consequence of excessive jumping.

D.

Mr. URBAN, Cowbitt, June 10.  
LORD KENYON admirably well observes, in his late address to the jury in a case of non-residence,

"That, in every well-constituted government, there must be an attention to the service of God. Religion must always

be in strict alliance with the State, otherwise it is impossible, humanly considering things, any thing can go on prosperously."

And, nearer the end, he says,

" It is important that a vicar of a parish should not only preach his weekly sermon in the church, but that he should be resident there, to look over the morals of the people, to set a good example," &c.

All this is strictly true; but what is to be done, when disorderly people, for want of discipline, get to such a pitch of audacity, that they will profane the Sabbath by following their pastimes on that day, in spite of their minister? Therefore, I have great hopes, from Lord Belgrave's excellent speech respecting Sunday news papers, that some new law will be enacted, enfor-

cing the more solemn observation of the Lord's day.

Dr. Sherlock (dean of St. Paul's), in a discourse concerning the happiness of good men, and the punishment of the wicked, in the next world, says, p. 49, "that substance which we call matter, and is the subject of all those different powers and qualities (that he had just before mentioned), and which, he says, occasioned that old famous peripatetic riddle:

" *Alia Lapia Crispis, nec mas, nec feminis, nec androgyna, nec casta, nec meretrix, nec pudica, sed omnia.*"

Now, Mr. Urban, if any of your learned correspondents will be kind enough to explain the above riddle, it will be deemed a favour.

J. M.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1799.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

February 7.

THE Lord Chancellor (by his Majesty's command) laid before the House a copy of a letter from the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland to the Duke of Portland, dated Dublin castle, Sept. 29, 1798, inclosing copies of addresses from the two houses of Parliament to the lord-lieutenant, with the report of the Secret Committee; and the titles therof being read by the clerk, ordered, that the same do lie on the table.

In the Commons, the same day, petitions were presented from the debtors confined in York castle and the gaol of Nottingham, praying for relief.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the propositions respecting an amicable adjustment betw. Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Sheridan objected to the order being read. He said, after what had transpired on a former occasion, it was not his intention to take up much of the time of the House. Since he had before trespassed on the patience of gentlemen, the business had assumed quite a different complexion; and though, in the first instance, he stood almost alone, yet many gentlemen, he had reason to believe, were now

convinced of the danger of persevering in the measure. The House of Commons, he said, had not pledged itself to pursue it farther, though the Right Hon. Gentleman had declared that he would not abandon it during his political life. The House had not gone farther, he observed, than voting that the propositions should be referred to a Committee, but that did not oblige them to record them. He could not think that Parliament conceived itself bound by the pledge of the Right Hon. Gentleman; although he seemed to smile at his observations, yet he would have him to understand, that to the Irish nation it was neither a subject of laughter nor of levity. If any thing could augment the mischiefs likely to arise from the measure, it was the pledge of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that he would only relinquish it with his life, as this assertion had caused a very serious sensation, and excited much disgust throughout Ireland. In the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman he had asserted, that an union was indispensable to the salvation of Ireland; but the Irish House of Commons had decided against the proposition; and that, he conceived, was a competent judge of the measure. Mr. Sheridan, in a very forcible speech, concluded by saying, the arguments used by the Minister and his friends were fallacious, and that the measure was calculated to sow the seed

seed of eternal discord between the two kingdoms.' He then moved, 1st. 'That this House do resolve, that no measure ought to be introduced, for increasing the amity between Great Britain and Ireland, that has not for its basis the manifest, fair, and free consent of the Parliament of both kingdoms; 2dly, That any person, attempting to obtain the same by corruption and intimidation, is an enemy to his Majesty and to his country.'

These being read from the chair;

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not consider it by any means necessary, after what he had said on a former occasion, to obtrude at any time on the patience of the House. Indeed, he did not think it necessary to reply now at all, if it were not to apprise the House of the nature of the motion of the Hon. Gentleman. His proposition certainly contained a truism; but, when a necessity was pointed out for establishing a truism by a vote of the House, then it would appear that such a truism contained a sort of negative reflection on the person against whom it was pointed. Now, as his conduct bore no such construction, he must object to the motion. Mr. Pitt next adverted to the civil against gentlemen being displaced at the will of the executive government. He said, that it was a principle admitted, by all men, and in all countries, that, where a fundamental principle was laid down by the ministers of the country, that if any one person attempted to oppose or impede such principle, that then, acting with firmness and manliness, there was nothing hard or unjust in excluding such man from having a share in the government. This, taking it as a fundamental principle, was one which the Hon. Gentleman would scarcely, he imagined, dispute. Mr. Pitt re-stated, that Ireland had certainly an independent Legislature, without the consent of which the proposed adjustment could not take place.

Mr. Grey, Mr. Dundas, and several other gentlemen spoke; after which, Mr. Sheridan's motion, on a division, was negatived, there being for the order of the day, Ayes 141, Noes 25.

The order of the day being read, and on the question being put, that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Mr. St. John objected to the motion. He was of opinion that it was better the measure should rest where it did

than pass it against the sense of the parliament of Ireland.

Mr. Grey followed on the same side, and, after arguing the question of the union at considerable length, concluded by declaring it as his opinion, that it would be unwise to urge the further consideration of it after the opposition it had met with in the sister-kingdom.

Messrs. Sheridan, Turney, and W. Smith, also opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr. Dundas replied at great length to Mr. Grey; and Mr. Windham, and Mr. Wm. Grant, spoke in favour of the motion.

The question for the Speaker's leaving the chair was then put, and carried by a majority of 134; the numbers being, for it 149, against it 25.

The House (we understand) then resolved itself into a Committee, *pro forma*, Mr. S. Douglas in the chair. The chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

#### February 21.

Petitions were presented from the Turkey and Russia companies, praying that the bill for constructing wet docks at Wapping should pass into a law.

Mr. Alderman Curtis presented a petition from the inhabitants of Wapping against the construction of wet docks in that quarter.

The bills were both referred to Select Committees.

The Speaker then informed the House, that the time for receiving petitions would be enlarged to this day fortnight; and, unless the weather prevented the forwarding of them against that day, it would be final.

The order of the day was then moved to be read.

Mr. Sheridan said, that, when the House had last parted, the question was decided on the Speaker's quitting the chair. An hon. friend of his, not then present, had persevered in his intention of still opposing every further progress that might be made in this measure; and though he considered every such proposition, that should be made for the purpose of delay, a benefit and a boon, yet he did not wish to obstruct the progress any longer. Instead of that opposition, he would propose, what he felt as an incumbent duty on him, an instruction to the Committee. It goes to no less than this, that

that we consider that the better mode of attaining great part of the desired object is by setting an example, and by doing away all civil incapacities founded upon religious distinctions; this would strengthen the bonds of union between the two countries, therefore I move the following resolution: "That it be an instruction to the Committee, to consider how far it would be consistent with justice and policy, and conducive to the general interests, and especially to the consolidation of the strength of the British empire, were civil incapacities, on account of religious distinctions, to be done away throughout his Majesty's Dominions."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer followed the detail of Mr. Sheridan's arguments, and opposed them on the grounds of their being inapplicable even to the support of his general proposition. The measure of union, which I have the honour to propose to the House, qualifies this recommendation; that it will remove the defects in the strength of the Empire, independent of religious feuds.

The motion was negatived without a division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that the Speaker do now leave the chair; and, after a short conversation between Gen. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Ryder, &c. the House divided; Ayes 132, Noses 19.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, *pro tempore*. The chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

#### H. O F L O R D S.

*February 18.*

Lord Temple delivered a message from the Commons, desiring a conference with their Lordships on the subject of the last resolutions agreed to by the House of Commons, respecting a measure for the better uniting and consolidating the interests of the British empire.

The House then resolved that a conference should be presently appointed; and accordingly Earls Chatham, Spencer, and Liverpool, Viscount Sydney, Lord Auckland, the bishops of Rochester and Exeter, and four other peers, proceeded to the Painted-chamber, where they held the conference with the Commons.

On their return to the House,

Lord Chatham delivered in the reso-

lutions; which, being read, were ordered to be printed.

Lord Grenville said, he believed it was consistent with the practice, though not regular according to the orders of the House, to fix a day for the consideration of papers before they were laid on the table.

Lord Auckland said, there were certain papers which it would be necessary for the House to be in possession of, previous to any discussion that might take place on those resolutions, in order that their Lordships might be enabled to make up their minds on every part of the merits of so important a subject. He would therefore move, "That there be laid before the House an account of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the four last years preceding the year 1793; specifying those articles, together with the amount of the same, exported to, and imported from, Ireland in that period."

After a few words from Lords Holland, Grenville, Moira, and Darley, the motion was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir W. Dolben presented a petition from the professors and fellows of Brasenose college, Oxford, against the wet-docks bill, on the ground, that it would greatly injure certain estates belonging to that college in the vicinity of London. The petition was referred to the Committee on the wet-docks bill.

Mr. Dundas presented two petitions from certain dealers in home-made spirits in Scotland, praying the House to enact some more effectual regulations for the prevention of clandestine distilling and smuggling in that country.—He farther gave notice that, on Tuesday evening, he would bring forward the India Budget for last year, which he had been unable to lay before the House at the usual period, owing to the loss of a vessel by which some material accounts had been sent from India.

Sir Andrew Hammond presented a petition from Mess. Perry and Co. of Blackwall, praying to be heard by counsel against certain parts of the bill for improving the port of London; and another to the same effect against the wet-docks bill.

Mr. Manning moved, that the report of the Committee, appointed to consider

der of the best means of improving the port of London in 1796, and the minutes of evidence laid before the wet-docks bills committee in 1797, be referred to the present Committee on the wet-docks bill. Ordered.

Mr. Dundas moved, that the Rev. Dr. Hay be desired to preach before that House in St. Margaret's church, Westminster, on the 27th of this month. Ordered.

Lord Temple appeared at the bar, and informed the House, that he had waited on the Lords with the message of that House; and that their Lordships had agreed to the proposed conference.

A Committee was then appointed, to manage the conference with the Lords; and having returned from the conference, Mr. Dundas appeared at the bar, and informed the House, that they had conferred with the Committee appointed to meet them by the Lords, and had communicated to them the resolutions passed by that House on Thursday last.

The orders of the day were then read, and postponed.

#### M. O F L O R D S.

*February 20.*

Counsel was heard on two Scotch appeals; and the bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Dundas said, that, in the discussion that might take place on the slave-trade, there were certain papers which it would be material to have laid before the House. He would then move, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching him to be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House such copies of the farther correspondence as took place between his Majesty's Secretary of State and the governors of the colonies in the West-Indies, since the 22d of March last."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded the motion, because he hoped his hon. friend would derive some benefit to his arguments in favour of the abolition from the production of these papers; and, therefore, he wished Mr. Wilberforce might put his motion off to a farther day.

Mr. Wilberforce then fixed on Tuesday next, in consequence of Mr. Dun-

das's consenting to put off his India budget, which stood for that day, to Tuesday evening.

The motion for the papers was carried.

Mr. Dundas rose, to bring forward a measure of which he had given notice on a former day. He said, it was already proved to the enemy, and to the whole world, that there were no sacrifices which this country would not be ready to make for the maintenance of her independence. Under all the circumstances, no opportunity of diminishing the expences of the country ought to be omitted. The measure he then had to offer to the consideration of the House embraced three distinct propositions. In the first place, he would propose to extend the provisions of the act passed before Christmas concerning volunteer corps, and which were limited to the 10th of February, as many of these corps had not had an opportunity of considering how far they should extend their services. There was also a verbal inaccuracy in that act, one act having been recited instead of another, which gave rise to considerable doubts. His first motion then would go to rectify this error, and extend the services of volunteer corps who should offer them. His next object would be to make a reduction in the militia forces, which, if they had lately been completed to the estimated number, would have amounted to 100,000 men, being treble the number at which the militia originally stood. But they did not at present amount to so many; and the number to which he proposed to reduce the establishment was 82,000. The whole force of the country, which had been before stated to be 250,000 men, would then, in consequence of the voluntary offers of service, be fully adequate to the defence of the country; and to undergo such divisions as would be sufficient for the defence of the several districts. He would then first of all move, for leave to bring in a bill to extend the provisions of an act of the present session, and give farther time to distribute musters to volunteer corps. Leave granted.

He next moved, for leave to bring in a bill for reducing the number of militia forces that were raised in the different counties of England.

After a few words from Col. Wood,

Lord

*Lord Sheffield, &c.* leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Dundas then moved, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal certain parts of the act relating to the provisional cavalry, and to make farther provisions in regard to those already called out.—Leave granted.

H. O F L O R D S.  
February 22.

The several bills before the House were forwarded in their respective stages.

In the Commons, the same day, Alderman Curtis presented a petition from the merchants, bankers, &c. complaining of the frauds practised in the extortions of portage for small parcels; and praying for leave to bring in a bill to remedy the same.

Mr. Dundas brought up the three bills of which he gave notice on Wednesday, which were read the first time.

Mr. Dundas laid before the House, copies of the correspondence, between the secretary of state and the governor of the West-India colonies, relative to the African slave trade; which were ordered to be printed.

The House being informed that the papers could not be printed before Tuesday next; Mr. Wilberforce postponed his motion from that day to the Friday following.

New writs were ordered to be issued, for a member to serve in parliament for the county of Stafford, in the room of Lord Leveson Gower, and for the borough of Wareham, in the room of Lord Robert Spencer, who had accepted of the Chiltern hundreds.

Mr. Burdon said, that frequent discussions had taken place respecting the treatment of the prisoners confined in Coldbath-fields. The magistrates of Middlesex at the last quarter sessions had investigated the business fully; and he wished the minutes of their proceedings were laid before the House. There was nothing he desired more than that an examination of this affair should find its way to Parliament. An hon. baronet had promised that it should; but, as he (Mr. Burdon) was disappointed in not seeing the member in his place, he now rose for the purpose of moving, "that an humble address be presented to his

Majesty, praying that he may be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the House copies of the examinations, taken before the magistrates of Middlesex, respecting the prison in Coldbath-fields, as transmitted to the secretary of state."—Ordered.

The House, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Bragge in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was persuaded that the delaying the negotiation of the loan for the year to a later period in the session would be highly advantageous to the publick. He, therefore, with the authority of the House, wished to avail himself of a temporary loan of three millions, in preference to bringing forward the loan for the year at this period. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill, to enable his Majesty to raise three millions, towards the supply of the year, by loan or Exchequer bills.—Leave granted.

Mr. Pitt immediately brought in his bill; which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill to extend the time limited for persons making a return of their assessments under the income bills, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Simon brought in a bill empowering the appointment of Assistants to Overseers; which was read the first time. (*To be continued.*)

\* \* \* The bras figure of a priest, *Pl. II.* represents that of THOMAS PATESLE, rector of GREAT SHELFORD from 1396 to his death, Oct. 11, 1411, and archdeacon of Ely for a week, 1387, which, however, entitled him to bear the arms of that see (three crowns); on his slab, as well as his own arms, a chevron between three crosses patée. On the facing of his robe are initials of his names, beginning from the bottom t h o m a s  
p a t e s l e

The lower part of this bras, probably containing a fuller inscription, was in vain sought for in the church chest.

Wm. P—w.

See an account of the church, p. 185.  
Fig. 2. is a seal sent by a Kentish correspondent for explanation.

Fig. 3. is a Tottenham token from the collection of the late Rev. Mr. Southgate.

145. The

245. *The Introduction to the Second Volume of "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, applied to illustrate the History of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts, at the different Periods from the Norman Conquest to the XVIIth Century, with Introductory Observations."* By Richard Gough, Esq.\*

**T**HIS great and splendid work, of which the first volume, published in 1786, was noticed in our vol. LVI. p. 585 though undertaken and executed at the expence of a single individual, is yet a national work, and of a superior style and interest to many of the voluminous productions daily obtruded on our libraries by interested publishers.

The Second volume, published 1796, comprehends, in the XVth century, a period of our history distinguished by the progress and revolutions of Art, & pulchritudinous statuary advanced to Sepulchral Architecture, and suggesting an History of Gothic Architecture, which we see with regret has not yet been undertaken to the extent it deserves, before modern dilapidations, under the mistaken idea of improvement, take place in the principal specimens of that Architecture among us †. Even our infidel neighbours have reverenced and spared the finest specimen among them, the cathedral of Rheims; though we have heard of that of Cambray being sold by auction piecemeal.

This volume exhibits some plates of the finest specimens of sepulchral monuments among us; at the head of which stand those of three Kings, Henry IV. Henry V. Edward IV. and one intended for Henry VI.; besides those of Earls and Countesses of Warwick and Oxford; Earls of Arundel, Somerset, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Worcester, and Wiltsire; Dukes of Clarence, Somerset, Gloucester, and Exeter; Duchesses of York, Somerset, and Suffolk; Countesses of Warwick, Kent, and Somerset; Lords Marney, Bourchier, Cromwell, Berkeley, Hungerford, and Wenlock; Lady Tiptoft; Archbishops of Canterbury, Chichele, Bourchier, Moreton; Bowet, of York; an Archbishop of Dublin; Bishops Ascough, Bekington, Lowe, Stanley, Beauchamp, Dudley, and Bell; Abbots Colchester, Stoke, Seabroke, Kip-

\* With this Introduction (which completes the work) are delivered complete Indexes to both volumes.

† A plan of Salisbury cathedral, before the late alterations, is given, pl. XXXIX, and a list of the monuments p. cxxxix,

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ton, Eastney, and Whethamsted; and two abbeys; Judge Gascoigne: successions of the families of Cromwell, C. L., Peyton, Vernon, and Percy; views, internal and external, of the beautiful Hungerford chapel at Salisbury, taken just before its demolition; besides many others. To which are added, views of the castle of Tattersall, in Lincolnshire, with the brasses in its beautiful but sadly-neglected collegiate church; and specimens of painting on several chapels and tombs.

Our limits do not permit us to transcribe any particular article, or we should have taken the history of Tattersall, the beautiful Warwick or Hungerford chapels, or the fine monument of Lady Clifford at Beverley, till now unascertained.

This volume is illustrated with 131 plates, 76 drawn by Schoebebe, and 24 by Carter, and engraved by the masterly hand of Basire; and among them are some impressions actually taken from the original brasses in the church of Leatheringham, in Suffolk, since rebuilt, as, in the Introduction, is another similar instance from St. Peter's church at St. Albans. Great praise is also due to the drawing and execution of a plate of Archbishop Bowet's monument at York, by Mr. Joseph Halfpenny, "whose skill and taste in repairing and engraving the beautiful parts of architecture and sculpture in York minster, cannot be too much applauded."

The Preface to this second volume gives a summary view of the subject, concluding with a tribute of grateful friendship to the memory of a young artist, who has contributed so much to the present work, and with the author's reasons for declining to continue it to the period he at first assigned.

The Introduction, making a volume of itself, contains 40 plates of monuments, crosses, shrines, inscriptions, dates, &c. &c.

It contains a general view of sepulture throughout the world, connected with that in our own island; large additions to the different articles treated of in the Introduction to vol. I. which could not otherwise have been preserved. Several subjects in connexion herewith are here, for the first time, separately discussed; such as Shrines, Characteristics of Saints, Epitaphs, Inscriptions, Letters and Numerals; and Dates. In short, the whole system of Sepulture

[July,

Sepulture and Memorials of Mortality in Great Britain is amply developed.

"The Introduction to this volume, so much larger than that to the former, embraces a large field—the modes and rites of sepulture in general from the earliest period of history, more particularly among the Greeks and Romans, to the primitive Christians, deducing the several conformities. Somewhat of the old ground has been gone over again, with additions and corrections. There is much new matter; and some light, it is hoped, has been thrown on our Orthography and Numerals, as connected with this subject. If hints capable of farther improvement have been suggested, the purpose will have been answered, and no apology may be thought necessary."

We can only express our wishes that some Antiquary might arise to discuss many other branches of Art and Science among us to as full an extent, before a variety of circumstances concur to extinguish all memorials of either in Great Britain as well as in Europe.

**246.** *The History of Monmouthshire; by David Williams. Illustrated and ornamented by Views of its principal Landscapes, Ruins, and Residences; by John Gardnor, Vicar of Basterfield. Engraved by Mr. Gardnor and Mr. Hill.* 1796.

WITH the best materials and assistance in every department, we hesitate not to pronounce that Mr. Williams has produced a book which differs *toto caelo* from what might reasonably have been expected in a County History. He was prompted to this undertaking by Dr. Hooper, of Pant-y-Goettré, in his own name, and that of the late Mr. Morgan, of Tredegar; but, while he was on the road to Tredegar, to collect materials, fell into sudden death of Mr. M., in 1792, "clouded, in a disconcerting manner, the first view of the undertaking."

Sec<sup>t</sup>. I. contains a description of the district and its various beauties; II. its early history and traditions; III. IV. history under the Romans; V. VI. under the Saxons; VII. Normans; and the remaining five sections continue its history to the present reign, the XII<sup>th</sup> and last being intermixed with accounts of families and places, natural history, agriculture, &c.

"Flowers deemed natives, which adorn the skirts of the wildest woods of Gwent or Glamorgan, were transplanted by the Roman legions" (p. 61).

• Should not Mr. W. have said im-

ported? and does not transplanted imply *into* instead of *from* Italy? This singular opinion in botany is paralleled by others in politicks; and this work, which might have been made pleasing and interesting, is stiffened and deformed by episodes, dilquisitions, and observations, unconnected with its general design. Of Mr. W's architectural style take this specimen, in the description of Lanthony abbey, p. 162:

"The arches seem to be of different dates, some *mitral*, some circular; the mouldings of the mitral are deep and elegant; those of the circular in the Saxon manner."

The description of Rhaglan castle, p. 261—263, is worthy the pen of Mr. Christie's composers. Of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, and his residence at Coldbrook, take this account, from p. 288:

"The vivacity and impetuosity of his temper, his personal courage, literary attainments, and moral virtues, alarmed pretenders and impostors, which were then numerous, as they have been in all ages; and, having had the usual indiscretion of youthful genius, to ridicule the dogmas and impositions of the times, he was misrepresented and calumniated, as having no creed, though a professed Deist and a Christian.

"But the sublime character of his virtues was the circumstance most offensive to imposture. What bigot or what hypocrite could, without the deepest despatch, contemplate, in a Deist, a delicacy of moral justice, inducing him to give public and repeated notice, 'If any parts of my property or estates have been obtained by evil means, they shall be restored\*'?" Who, among the calumniators of his faith, have followed his example? Where, in the whole series of ecclesiastical events, is to be found the single, solitary instance of such a reference to the 'worst of all means,' by which great portions of ecclesiastical possessions have been obtained? The resource of bigotry, or of unprincipled atheism assuming its garb, is to blast the virtues it cannot imitate; and, when united to venal talents, and favoured by periods of imbecility, or paroxysms of disorder, it hazards the profligate and infernal maxim, 'that the moral virtues of the unbeliever are splendid crimes.' But, to quit those spirits of darkness for the contemplation of better objects, as the eye receives itself from shadow to light. In Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the mixture of manly resolution and true philosophy, with an attachment to the absurd usages, the barbarous gallantry, and false glory, of the

\* See Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, written by himself.

age, forms a singular character. Mr. Walpole\* observed truly, 'his chivalry was drawn from the purest founts of the Fairy Queen.' The beauty of his person might have insured him the tenderest privileges of gentle knights; and his conduct, as a minister to a King whom it was not honourable to serve, furnished a diplomatic model which has not often been copied. The principal residence of that branch of the family of Herbert to which he belonged was at the castle of Montgomery, destroyed by Cromwell. But it had large estates and beautiful seats in Monmouthshire; and Lord Herbert resided partly at St. Julian, of which there are hardly any traces, and partly at Coldbrook.—Coldbrook house† is situated in a beautiful woodland, at the base of a hill called the Little Skyrriid, in the Cambro-British, Skyyrid Vach. Though the summits of all the little undulations of the ground command beautiful views, the house is a retired object; and though it has some circumstances tending to magnificence when examined, the first ideas, on approaching it, are those of solitude and simplicity. The imagination is not diverted from the soothing notion of a retreat by any trinkets scattered round; and hardly any of the collateral circumstances, in the paths and stations of the paddock, disagree with the general character. The present condition, and even the furniture, are nearly as they were left by the late Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, whose characteristic was the love of pleasure. Some of the pictures and a few culinary dispositions are the principal indications of the man; for the sober and temperate disposition of the place remains; and even vanity has left it, simple, elegant, and free from ostentation."

Speaking of Oliver Cromwell, Mr. Williams acknowledges that,

"When he had divided the kingdom into districts, and allotted them to major-generals, with military powers, the despoticism was completed; the parliamentary patriots were alienated, and the adherents of Cromwell were only the army and the votaries of religious fanaticism. The only permanent effects of the government of Cromwell in Monmouthshire, as in all the island, are discernible in those principles of religious toleration which he admitted, and which, like seeds scattered at random by the hand of Frenzy, found accidental portions of soil, where they have retained a feeble and precarious existence. In the protectorate of Cromwell an act was passed for the propagation of the Gospel in Wales, and the district was occupied by sectaries, to which he allowed unlimited liberty, but obliged them

to tolerate each other." (pp. 312, 313).

Of the author's style one more example may amuse the reader, p. 322:

"The contests of Whigs and Tories were therefore determined by their estates, a little aided by the real or supposed favour, of Government. It may be found, accordingly, from the Restoration to the Revolution, the influence of the Tories was prevalent; and that of the Whigs, from the Revolution to the accession of George III. when a system of political amalgamation took place; the effects of which, as well as its efficient modes, are not the proper subjects of these annals; they would be scarcely perceptible on so small a scale; and they will be undoubtedly detailed, in large and indelible characters, on the everlasting columns of General History. It is, however, by the consideration of that extensive period, bounded by the Restoration and the commencement of the war with France in 1793, that the philosophical historian can develop or describe the condition of Great Britain, whether his undertaking relate to the whole island, or to any of its parts. The general principles of Administrations, the most contradictory and the most hostile, have been the same; public prejudices the most cherished at the Restoration, and all the instruments of public passions, have undergone little variation or even improvement; while Science has been gradually directing or accommodating the principles of its experiments to the elements of political economy. She has applied her modes of enquiry and calculation to agriculture, manufacturer, trade, commerce, and all the real and inexhaustible sources of human intercourse and felicity. Ancient prejudices, and the involved and multiplied combinations of selfish passions and systems, are the rocks, the torrents, and quickfands, in her way. But her steps are firm, and her progress sure, in air, earth, and sea. And in those paroxysms of the moral world, where many of her best votaries perish, she proceeds irresistible, invulnerable, immortal, to fix on adamantine foundations the great structures of human happiness. Of the footsteps of this beneficent Genius, the traces in Monmouthshire are faint and scarcely perceptible."

An appendix of 78 numbers, or essays, on antiquarian subjects, and extracts from other writers, completes the volume; which is illustrated with 36 pleasing plates, in aqua tinta, which constitute the principal merit of this History. We have every reason to expect one more appropriate to the subject from a gentleman who has undertaken it, and who has given the publick so many specimens of his competency as a traveller and writer.

\* Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors.

† Plate XXIV.

247. *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Saint Leonard Shoreditch, and Liberty of Norton Folgate, in the Suburbs of London.* By Henry Ellis, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

THIS is an excellent specimen of the powers of industrious research on topographical subjects. The parish of Shoreditch includes in it many interesting memorials of national history; and, though it does not owe its name to the unfortunate woman to whom vulgar tradition ascribes it, it has afforded name to several eminent persons in church and state. Among its vicars the late Dr. John Donne must ever be remembered with gratitude and esteem.

A lecture was founded in Shoreditch church, by Mr. Thomas Fairchild, who died 1779, for an annual sermon on the wisdom and goodness of God in the vegetable creation.

Several eminent and noble personages were deposited in its church. Two Roman roads passed through this parish, and one of them denominated a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul; and two other prebends, Hoxton and Finsbury, have their corps in this parish. There are not fewer than 12 almshouses, besides a charity school, in this parish. A medicinal water was discovered in it at the close of the last century. The celebrated writer, the Rev. Arthur Bedford, was chaplain to Alke's hospital. The "pleasant walkes of Moorfield," are in this parish; and a basin and navigable canal from Waltham abbey was proposed to be made in them. Holwell priory was founded in the year 1189, and its church was built. Sir Thomas Lovell K. G. an active man, who held several important public offices under Henry the VIIIth. In the liberty of Howell were the two famous play houses called the *Theatre* and the *Curtain*; in the latter of which Richard Tarleton figured as a comic actor of low parts; and Richard Burbage, the most celebrated tragedian of Shakespeare's time, lived in the parish.

The amazing improvement of the prebendal manor of Holwell, alias Finsbury, deserves a place here:

"In the year 1768 an act passed to enable Christopher Wilson, D.D. and prebendary of Finsbury, to make and grant unto the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, a lease of the prebendal estate, for a term of 99 years; which preamble recites, that Edward Moyle, prebendary of Holwell and Finsbury, by his

deed indented, made Dec. 14, in the first and second years of Philip and Mary, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of London the whole manor of Finsbury, with its appurtenances, for the term of four score and ten years, at and under the yearly reserved rent of 39l. 13s 4d.; and that, by indenture, bearing date 16 Feb. 10 Eliz. John Spendlowe, clerk, then prebendary of Holwell and Finsbury, granted and let to farm the same for the term of seventy years from the term made in Edward Molles' lease. It was likewise witnessed by the same indenture, that the said John Spendlowe, for and in consideration of 20000 of lead, given by the said Mayor and Commonalty toward the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral, granted them an additional term of 70 years at and under the same yearly rent. And the act recites that the Prebendary was restrained by law from granting a longer lease than would extend the then-existing period to 40 years. He was therefore empowered to grant a lease of 99 years from 1768.

"Dr. Wilson succeeded to the prebend in October, 1745, at the age of 29; and the rental in that year was 895l. The lease would not expire until 1783, a distance of 38 years, which did not afford much prospect of the great advantages that afterwards ensued. In the first ten years nothing but light conversation passed between the Corporation and the Doctor on the subject of renewal; but in the next five it became more serious; and he was desired to name a sum by way of fine; which he did, and, from its magnitude, was not even listened to.

"From the Journals of the City it appears, that, so early as 1763, the renewal of the City's lease by the Prebendary was debated; and it was agreed that two surveyors on each side should be appointed, to ascertain the term of renewal\*. But as, for reasons mentioned in the act, the Prebendary could not grant a lease for any considerable term, every thing was suspended.

"Time crept on; and the Doctor, being in good health, began to threaten to outlive the lease; and increased his demand. He began with 5000l. and soon got to 20,000l. and, in his own words to the writer of this article, said, 'that whenever terms were nearly agreed upon, some good friend or other started objections in the Court of Common Council, which created farther delay,' and always turned to his advantage. He knew the Chamber was poor, and that, consequently, a large fine was not convenient; which made him turn his thoughts to the arrangement settled in the act. The Corporation had great parliamentary interest; he had himself a considerable share, through his patron the

Misquis of Rockingham; and, by way of collecting the assistance of the Church, a portion of the accumulating profit was to be annexed to the prebend. This scheme proved very palatable, as no money would be wanting, and the joint-interest ensured success. The Earl, in 1766, had increased to £800 a year; and the proportions agreed upon were divided into six shares; three to the Corporation, who were to have the trouble of management; two to the Doctor and his heirs, to the end of 99 years, in lieu of fine; and one to the Prebend, which vested with himself for life.

"In 1767, the Prebend having actually applied to Parliament, a special Committee was appointed, by the Mayor and Commonalty, to treat with him for the renewal of the lease\*; and, the next year, when the act had passed, the same Committee was re-appointed to carry the purposes of it into execution. They did not, however, deliver in their report till March 1770; when it appears they had perfected their business, a lease having been granted, agreeably to the act, for 99 years.

"The Committee, in 1767, had been likewise instructed to treat and agree with the Artillery Company, and all persons claiming under covenants of renewal respecting the Finsbury estate; but, on the 2<sup>d</sup> of March, 1770, when they reported that a lease of the said estate had been procured for a term of 99 years, no notice was taken that they were unable to come to any agreement with the Artillery Company, for yielding up the Artillery Ground to the City, towards the better improving of the estate. The Artillery Company absolutely refusing to comply with the conditions proposed by the City, every thing on that head dropped; and, in 1773, the Committee appointed by the City, attended by Dr. Wilson, having inspected several plans and designs for the improvement of the estate, were unanimously of opinion, the best method of improvement would be, to begin by building a square upon the middle of Moorfields, agreeably to a sketch then produced. Mr. Dance, the city-surveyor, was likewise directed to make another design of the whole estate, introducing the said square, and disposing of the other parts to the best advantage, independent of the Artillery Ground †. The plan for improving the estate was not, however, decidedly agreed upon till 1777 ‡; as, early in that year, an order was made by the Common Council, to fix in the council-chamber a plan for its improvement. On the 18<sup>th</sup> of June a report was made by a Sub-committee; when it was agreed that Mr. Dance should 'make a plan for letting

the East front of the Artillery Ground, and also plans and elevations for letting the ground on the East and South sides of the intended South square, and on the North side of the Quarters of Moorfields, dividing the said pieces of ground respectively in proper lots, and likewise to prepare conditions for letting the said lots.'—A new street from Finsbury along the North side of the Quarters of Moorfields into New Broad-street, and another along the East side to London wall, at Moorgate, were proposed, but did not take effect. At first, the ground in Moorfields was continually advertised to be let on building-leases, but there were no biddings. Since that time, however, the present magnificent Square has arisen on the site.

"The West side of the Square, except two houses at the North end, was built in 1777; and from that time it lay dormant for several years; which may, in some measure, be accounted for by the following circumstance: Dutton Seaman, Esq. comptroller to the Corporation, being almost superannuated by age, was suspended from active service, but enjoyed the emoluments of the place, having purchased it. Mr. Bushman, then senior clerk in the office, was appointed assistant, with a proper allowance; and, on the death of Mr. Seaman, in 1785, was chosen his successor, with a salary of 700*l.* per annum, and the profits of the leases. The abilities of the new Comptroller very evidently appeared, when his own benefit was united with the improvement. Plans soon came forward; and, in 1789, the North side was let; in 1790, the East; in the year following, the South; and the surrounding streets in progression. The good effects were quickly evinced by the increased profits; for, in 1783, the year the old lease would have expired, the rents produced 4792*l.*; and in 1797, they arrived to 7598*l.* It is worthy remark, that the increase has not been from leases falling in, but GROUND RENTS, with good substantial houses erected; the former rents being mostly from citizens' pleasure-gardens, called *Ruas in Urbe*, and small cottages and old houses, which required several rent-gatherers, and so miserably inhabited, that most of them might be considered as weekly tenants, the whole of which is done away.

"The Earl of Darnley possesses an estate on the East side of Upper Moorfields, which, in the year 1694, was built on; when a wall 392 feet from North to South, and 9 to 18 inches breadth, belonging to the Finsbury estate, was pulled down, through which there was a right of passage way, and was granted to the Earl, for lease, for 88 years, for a fine and annual rent. The front of the houses was built on the foundation of the wall, which occasions the Earl to make application for

\* City Journals, vol. LXIX, f. 7.

† Ibid. vol. LXV.

‡ Ibid. vol. LXIX, f. 2.

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Wheeler's chapel. And here may be observed, that Spital-square was originally called Spital-yard, an appellation now given to an obscure nook at its Western entrance." (p. 319.)

In Norton Folgate, besides a girls' school, is a free school for boys, the second of the kind in London, to which Richard Turner, Esq. sen. and jun. were principal benefactors, and which continues to flourish. There are also several alms-houses, and a chapel built by Sir George Wheeler, the traveller and prebendary of Durham, for the use of his tenants in Spital-fields.—The last article is the Artillery-ground.

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*Quae non fecimus ipsi  
Vix ea negru vero.*

H. E."

143. *An Account of the Plague which raged at Moscow in 1771.* By Charles de Mertens, M. D. Member of the Medical Colleges of Vienna and Strasburg, formerly Imperial and Royal Censor and corresponding Member of the Medical Society at Paris. Translated from the French, with Notes.

" HISTORIES of the plague, exhibiting the modifications it undergoes in different climates, must at all times, and in all places, be acceptable, if not to the publick at large, at least to that class of people who make the art of medicine their study and employ. But, to a country situated like our own, histories of this terrible disorder occurring in the Northern parts of Europe are more particularly interesting, by holding up to our view a picture of what it probably would be whenever it should visit us again. Such a picture is presented to us in the history of the plague which depopulated Moscow, and other parts of the Russian empire, in 1771, and which forms the subject of the following pages. What, at the present time, must give a greater degree of interest to such a subject is, the danger to which we are exposed of importing the pestilential contagion from America\*, on the one hand, and from Turkey and the Levant, on the other. For, although the cold has happily suppressed, for the present, the pestilence which has been committing such dreadful ravages at Philadelphia and New York, yet it is to be feared that it may be retained in many houses, and lie dormant in various goods, ready to break out again whenever it shall be favoured by the weather†. And no one, who is acquainted with the nature of that contagion, can deny the possibility of its importation from America into this country, either now or hereafter, by infected persons or infected merchandise. On the other hand, are we not threatened with a similar danger from the East? In executing the hostile operations which are going forward in the Mediterranean, it seems scarcely possible for our fleets and armies to keep clear of contagion. No nation was ever long engaged in a war with the Turks without taking the plague. In this respect they are as much to be

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a renewal whenever an improvement is wanting to be made on the premises, at the mercy of the Corporation. This proved terrible to the making of Paul's-Street in a strait line, which joins the Earl's estate, and could not have been accomplished without some agreement with him, which was easily obtained, the Earl wanting at that time to renew the lease of the wall with the City.

The original design was, to make the centre of the square a piece of water, the ground being so low as to be formed for it, and that it might be a reservoir, in case of fire, or accident, to the New River; but, from the apprehension it would be a deposit for filth, and unwholesome, it was changed to a garden, by far the more agreeable accommodation to the inhabitants. The expence of making the area, and other matter, to the amount of 4000l. was defrayed by the Corporation solely, and must be placed amongst their munificent works. Their object was, to accommodate the merchants with dwellings, and create a respectable neighbourhood near the City; but the Prebendary said, "that was no advantage to him; and the ground on the North side was let so cheap (only 5s. 3d. a foot), that it would not afford it." And so little prospect was there of benefit to the builder at this low price, that the person who took the first three plots of ground petitioned to be released from his bargain, after the foundations and part of the houses were built, though they became a profit to him of 500l. in the end. It must be further stated, for the credit of the Corporation in laying out this large sum, that the whole ground-rent of the square does not amount to more than 425l. per annum, of which they have but a moiety; and the reversionary value is very small, having only 7 years before the 99 expire, when it returns to the Church, with its vast income, unless the wisdom of Parliament should otherwise dispose.

The Church history affords but few instances of such an increase of value; and but fewer of its individuals, that have amassed such an immense fortune from such slender means, as he is said to have of only 39l. 13s. 4d. a year. It may be said, such opportunities seldom occur; but the man must not be forgot, who was equal to the chance. He was an able calculator; and possessed a persevering spirit, and a temper and manners of all others suited to to the and harmonize the contentions of so fluctuating a body as the Corporation of London in near 50 years intercourse. In tracing his benefits from anti-epic documents it appears that he received more than 5,000l. clear of all deductions, in his life-time, without the assistance of accumulating interest; and he charged this charge in his will with legacies

to the amount of 50,000l. more; which, on the authority of his executors, has proved ample, and will leave a very large residue.

"He was not the only one of his family whom Fortune had favoured with her abundance; for, his brother equalled his success, by early engaging in the Selby navigation, and, growing wealthy in Yorkshire, shewed his affectionate regard by pressing the Doctor to take time, and use precaution, in agreeing to renew the lease, for we could and would support him. The brother died first, a bachelor; the Doctor, who obtained the bishopric of Bristol in 1783, died soon after, leaving a numerous offspring to inherit the great property of both.

"The net division at Christmas 1797, after all deductions, was, to the Corporation, 3646l.; to the heirs of Bp. Wilson, 2431l.; to Dr. Aphorpe, the present prebendary, 1215l."

Norton Folgate manor belongs, from the Conquest, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and had in it St. Mary's spital, an hospital founded by Walter Brune, citizen of London, and others, 1197; in whose yard was a pulpit-cross of equal celebrity with that at St. Paul's. At the latter, "some special learned man," says Mr. Newcourt, I. 467, 468, "by appointment preached, on Good Friday, a sermon treating of Christ's passion; and, on the three next Easter days, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the like learned men, to wit, on Monday a bishop, on Tuesday a dean, and on Wednesday a doctor of divinity, used to preach, in the forenoons, at the spittle, on the resurrection." After the fire of London, the spital sermons were preached at St. Bridg'd's in Fleet-street, and the Good Friday sermon in the choir at St. Paul's.

"On the South of the pulpit was a house of two stories, the first of which was for the mayor and aldermen when they came to the spital sermons, the second for the prelates who might attend. This house was built at the expence of Richard Rawson, alderman, and his wife Isabel, in 1594. But, in 1594, the pulpit-cross having fallen to decay, was renewed, when the preacher, who before fronted the West, now faced to the South; and a new house was erected East of the pulpit for the use of the governors and children of Christ's hospital, at the expence of William Elkins, alderman, then lately deceased. Within the first year, however, the house decayed; and the city, at a great expence, repaired it. The pulpit-cross stood at the North-east corner of Spital-square, nearly facing the spot now occupied by Sir George Wheeler's

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† " This can hardly fail to be the case until the American Government have recourse to some of those vigorous measures, for eradicating the contagion, which are mentioned in the following pages."

dreaded

dreaded by their friends as their foes. If, in this present contest, Italy and France and England shall escape this scourge, it will form an exception to past events which all Europe must devoutly pray for. Under these circumstances, the translator thought it would be useful to call the attention of the practitioners in medicine of this country to the subject of pestilential contagion, by publishing the following account of the plague at Moscow, in 1777. Besides the narrative of the rise and progress of the disorder, and the description of its symptoms and treatment, this account contains also a detail of the methods which were successfully employed in that city for checking and totally extinguishing the contagion; and, in particular, a detail of the means by which a large edifice, situated in the centre of Moscow, and containing about 1400 persons, was preserved from the pestilence during the whole of the time it raged there. This account is translated from the French translation at Vienna, 1784, of a treatise originally published in Latin by Dr. Mertens, intituled *Observationes de Febris putridis de Peste, &c.* published at Vienna in 1778. The author, who was physician to the Foundling-hospital at Moscow, and resided in that city during the whole time that the plague raged there, divides his treatise into four chapters; in the first of which he gives a history of the plague, as it appeared at Moscow; in the second, he treats of the diagnosis; in the third, of the curative treatment; and, in the fourth, of the precautions, or method of prevention." Pref. p. i—vii.—From the two last chapters the translator has extracted only those parts which contain new observations, and have an immediate reference to the narrative. Next to the detail of all the events which took place during the raging of the plague, the translator has especially aimed at a full and accurate delineation of the symptoms, and compared Dr. M's description with those of Orrzeus and Samorowitz, who have written on the same subject. Thus he flatters himself that all the different types and modifications which the plague assumes in the Northern parts of Europe are here developed in such a manner as to enable those who have never seen the disorder to detect it on its first appearance, or in its early progress, should this country have the misfortune to be visited by it again.

War broke out, in 1769, between the Russians and Turks; the year following, advice was received that the latter had carried the plague into Wallachia and Moldavia, where it was making great ravages; and many Russians, had been carried off in Jassy by a disorder at first called a malignant fever, and soon after declared to be the plague. It made great havoc, the following Summer, in Poland, and carried off 4000 persons at Kiow, between which and Moscow all communication was cut off by guards. At the end of November, 1770, it carried off the anatomical dissector in the military hospital at Moscow, where every precaution to stop its progress was observed; two soldiers dying there, on return from Choczim, where it raged, the city was alarmed; but, as the disorder in the hospital abated, and Dr. Rinder, the state physician, gave it as his opinion that it was only a putrid fever, they fell into the opposite extreme, and every precaution was neglected, except at the hospital, where only 2 out of 24 recovered. It broke out again March 11, in the centre of the town, in a large building used for manufacturing cloth for the army, employing near 3000 persons. Two out of the 13 physicians convened on this occasion insisted it was not the plague, but a putrid fever; and Dr. Rinder was just dead of a gangrenous ulcer in his leg. The infected building was shut up, and the inhabitants (except some who escaped out of the windows) removed in the night to two convents, distant 2 and 4 miles from the city, and guarded, and the workmen from their own houses to a third. The public baths were shut up, and the town divided into 7 districts, under proper medical persons and police officers; the dead were buried out of the city; all persons among the common people, when seized, were removed to the convent, and their cloaths and furniture burnt, and those who lived in the same apartment detained 40 days in some building, appropriated to that purpose, out of town. The principal inhabitants, or people of rank, were to be shut up with their families, in their own houses, 11 days; and their servants who had been in the same room with a patient were to perform quarantine. Still it was believed by few that the plague was actually in Moscow, till the physicians who visited Jassy and Kiow confirmed

confirmed it; nor was its progress yet very great. At the end of June it broke out again; and, at the end of July, the number of dead amounted to 200 in 24 houses, some suddenly, or in the space of 24 hours; the greater part on the third or fourth day. In the middle of August the number amounted to 400 daily; and, at the end of that month, to 600; at the beginning of September, to 700; and, in a few days, to 800 and 1000. "The havock was still greater during the time of the riots, which began Sept. 15, when an outrageous mob broke open the pest and quarantine houses, renewing all the religious ceremonies which it is customary with them to perform at the bed-side of the sick, and digging up the dead bodies, and burying them afresh in the city. Agreeably to their ancient custom, the people began again to embrace the dead, despising all manner of precaution, which they declared to be of no avail, as the public calamity, they said, was sent of God to punish them for having neglected their ancient form of worship. They farther insisted that, as it was pre-ordained who should and who should not die, they must await their destiny; therefore all endeavours to avoid the contagion were on'y trouble to themselves and insult to the Deity, whose wrath was only to be appeated by their refusing all human assistance. In their paroxysms of frenzy they attempted to wreak their vengeance on those who had laboured for their preservation. After they had sacrificed one victim to their blind rage\*, they sought for the physicians and surgeons. Some of the lowest rabble broke into my house, and destroyed every thing they could lay hold of; they also went in pursuit of other physicians and surgeons; but Providence rescued them all. Gen. Yefopkin, with a small party of soldiers drawn together as speedily as possible, dispersed the mob, and restored tranquillity in a few days; after which, every thing was placed on its former footing. The vast concourse and intermixture of the healthy and infected caused the contagion to spread to such a degree, that at this time the daily number of deaths amounted to 1200 and upwards."

Moscow consists of four circles, one

within another; in the two outermost the houses are mostly built of wood, and stand singly, inhabited by only one family, and generally consist only of a ground-floor, with one story. The nobles keep a great number of servants, and the common people live crowded together in small wooden houses. In Winter the nobles from all parts of the empire repair to Moscow, and bring with them a large train of attendants. Great numbers of the common people, who were engaged in Summer in agricultural labours, return to the city in Winter, to gain subsistence by different employments; so that, from December to March, when the people return to the country, the inhabitants amount to 250,000 or 300,000. Fear of the plague had driven so many away, that, in August, there were not more than 150,000, of whom 1200 were daily carried off in September, and, after some days, only 1000. As the populace, during the riots, had re-established the religious ceremonies customary on burying the dead, almost all their priests, deacons, and other ecclesiastics, fell victims to the contagion. Count Orlow arrived with full powers from the Empress, and caused the physicians to draw up the best means for destroying the contagion; from which he formed a set of regulations, and ordered new hospitals to be built. A council of health received daily reports from the faculty and police-officers; and two physicians, for a considerable reward, undertook each the care of a pest-house. Inspectors of health and physicians were sent to the villages which had caught the infection. The frost returned on October 10, and from that day the disorder was less fatal, and, from terminating on the second or third days, now kept on to the fifth or sixth. Neither the large spots nor carbuncles were so frequent, and blisters were almost the only sores. The hard frost of the two last months of the year weakened the contagion so much, that, at the close of the year, it ceased in Moscow and the 3 towns and 400 villages which had been infected. The weather was intensely cold during the whole of the Winter. In order to destroy all remains of the contagion, the doors and windows of the rooms where any patients lay were broken, and the rooms fumigated with the anti-pestilential powder, and the old wooden houses demolished.

\* The archbishop of Moscow; see our vol. X & L p. 478.

demolished. Four hundred bodies, which had been buried secretly in private houses, were dug up and removed to the public burying-grounds, without infecting the bearers. The total number of persons carried off by the plague amounted, according to the reports transmitted to the senate and council of health, to upwards of 70,000; more than 22,000 of these died in September alone, and probably more, as the number could not be accurately registered during the riot. If to these we add the private and clandestine interments, the number of deaths in Moscow will amount to 80,000, and, reckoning those in the towns and villages, to 100,000; not above 300 foreigners. The plague, as is generally the case, raged chiefly among the common people, and was communicated solely by contact of the sick or infected goods, and not propagated by the atmosphere, which appeared in no respect vivified during the whole time\*. The physicians went within a foot of the sick; and Dr. M held before his mouth and nose a handkerchief dipped in vinegar when he looked at the tongue. The Foundling-hospital, which contained about 1000 children and 400 adults, was kept free from infection by the precautions mentioned in the appendix. The young and robust were more liable to be infected than elderly and infirm; pregnant women and nurses were not secure; children under 4 years of age were less readily infected, but exhibited the worst symptoms. All the infected had more or less fever, though very slight in some. A few were seized from the first with a furious delirium and high fever; but the greater part were affected with debility, and only complained of oppression about the praecordia and head-ach.

The symptoms are more particularly stated in the addenda, where are also the questions relative to the nature, prevention, and curative treatment, of the plague; the anti-pestilential fumigating powder; preservative remedies; and the means whereby the Foundling-hospital was kept clear of the plague.

*340. A brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Manufactures, of Great Britain, from 1792 to 1799. By George Rose, Esq.*

\* In other parts Dr. M. admits the infection of the air by a number of bodies dead of the plague lying unburied.

AT the end of the first seven years of the peace, in January, 1792, a similar examination was published, beginning 1783, to shew what difficulties had been overcome, and what resources Great Britain then and since possessed. There is no trace on the Journals of an account of all the taxes having been called for during that war, by Administration or Opposition, till the Report of the Finance Committee in 1783. Measures, beneficial in their consequences, have been adopted; such as funding the floating debt of 1784 and 1785; imposing taxes productive without affecting the sources of national industry, or the industrious manufacturers; vigilant attention to prevent frauds in the collection of the old revenue, and to simplify and economize it, making it more productive to the state, yet less embarrassing to the trader, and adopting an extension of the excise, without fear of unpopularity. The revenue was thus increased (exclusive of taxes of 800,000l. per annum to defray the charge of the Spanish armament) upwards of 4,000,000l. of which something less than 1,000,000l. arose from new taxes and an increased demand from a consolidation of the customs. But the measure which tended most to give credit and vigour to the country was the appropriation, in 1786, of the annual million to the extinction of the national debt. No additions were made to the debt beyond the common charges of the peace establishment, notwithstanding the extraordinary expences occasioned by a concurrence of circumstances, during the last 8 years, exceeding 1,000,000l. raised by a tontine 1789, and navy-bills funded to the amount of 458,000l. In this way new taxes have been imposed to the amount of above 7,500,000l. a year; and, in the last year, nearly the most productive of the whole, a farther sum of 7,000,000l. was raised by an aid and contribution, by voluntary subscriptions, and by the convoy tax. When the idea of raising the taxes within the year was agitated, last year, a tax on capital appeared to be utterly impracticable, and a direct tax on income liable to many objections. Recourse was had to a change, and to varying accounts; the amount of the assessed taxes, the produce of which proved nearly as considerable as the calculation stated in the House of Commons; and it was more owing to evasions

evaluations than to its principle that it was not more so; and, being aided by the voluntary contributions, the joint sum amounted to above 6,000,000l. The principle of raising a large part of the supply within the year has been adopted still more effectually in the present session by the tax on income, and the principle, the general proposition, was recommended by the country. It seems reasonable, therefore, to hope that at least there will be no material diminution of the produce of the permanent taxes. We can most satisfactorily prove, that, under the pressure of new burthens, and during the continuance of the eventful contest in which we are engaged, the revenue, manufactures, and commerce, of the country have risen beyond the examples of former times; the war, which has crushed the industry, and annihilated the shipping, of her rival, who has not now a single merchant trading under her colours, has given energy and extent to those of Great Britain. Within the same period in which our permanent taxes have almost doubled, the exports of our manufactures have almost kept pace with them.

Taxes 1783 - - -	10,194,259
Permanent taxes 1798 - -	21,049,945

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**British manufactures, according to custom-house value, exported 1783 }** 10,314,000  
**Ditto 1798 - - -** 19,771,000

"The voluntary contributions in France to support the expensive preparations for the invasion of this country, 1797 and 1798, amounted to 293,607 livres; a trifle more than the free gift of an English manufacturer to the voluntary contributions of last year, whose single subscription, in one payment at the Bank of England, was 10,000l. We feel infinite satisfaction in publishing to the world the name of Robert Peele, Esq. of Bury, in Lancashire, who thus exalted the national character. In personal services the comparison is not less favourable to Great Britain than in pecuniary contributions. The numerous associations of volunteer corps, under the act of 1794, in every part of the kingdom, as the threat of invasion increased, outwiegged in numbers, and much more in proof of zeal for the public cause, the forced enrollments of the enemy." The savings in collecting the several taxes and revenues are next stated, by abolition and consolidation of

offices, and the economical management and effectual regulations in the army and navy, in the agency, transports, and barracks. The stagnation of public credit in 1793, and the suspension of cash at the Bank, 1797, were observed. By the wise and provident measures then taken, all apprehensions have vanished; the credit of the Bank is as high, at home and abroad, as ever; and not the slightest inconvenience is or has been experienced from its not paying in cash. On the other hand, the enemy were deprived of one great and leading inducement to keep up an appearance of invading us. We have now 200,000 yeomanry and infantry, well armed, cloathed, and completely disciplined, in addition to our regular forces and militia. The causes of the difficulties of the Bank were rather the calls on it by domestic alarms, than by money sent out of the country, or an insufficient quantity of coin having been provided; the great and extraordinary demands from various parts of the world, from the commencement of the war to the end of 1796, amounting to [loans, 37,438,000 public services, including 7,446,000 corn,

44,884,000 sent against the immense export of British manufactures, will not make the amount of gold exported in that period from Great Britain, including the Imperial loan, Prussian subsidy, and on private account, anything like 1,000,000l. Of coin and bullion to the value of near 8,000,000l. brought in 1797 and 1798; of which about 5,800,000l. was in gold; there was not more than 70,000l. in English corn; so that guineas were not sent abroad in any great quantity. In proportion as confidence was restored by the brilliant naval victories of last Summer, specie reappeared. The quantity of coin now circulating is nearly 44,000,000l. as appears in an appendix. There has been no time to judge of the effect of the sale of the land-tax. One measure is still wanting, to secure the foreign commerce we have, and to afford the best chance of extending it considerably. It is therefore anxiously to be wished that no private interest, or personal consideration of any sort, may interfere to prevent the accomplishment of a warehousing system in it. If accommodation should not be immediately provided

ded is the port of London for ships to discharge and take in their cargoes with facility and dispatch, the measure alluded to cannot be effectual; and there is too much reason to fear that much of the trade will, in the event, not only be driven from the capital, but lost to the kingdom.

"The efforts lately made by the country are not the transient and temporary exertions of its means, to answer an occasional emergency. By adhering to the same wise and provident measures which have lately been adopted, the same annual expenditure can be afforded, without any permanent addition to the national debt; as the amount of the debt which will be incurred in this and every subsequent year of the war will be so reduced, by the application of the money coming in from the tax on income (after 10 millions shall have been raised for the service of each current year), as that the permanent debt, which will be left as an addition to the antecedent one, will not exceed the annual amount of the whole produce of the sinking fund. This is a truth so important that it cannot be too often, or in too many shapes, exhibited, for the satisfaction of our country, for the conviction of our enemies, and for the information of Europe. If France has built hopes (founded on ignorant or visionary calculations) on the expected overthrow of our financial system, and has trusted to the failure of our resources, she may now perceive what means, after so many years of this arduous struggle, Great Britain still possesses for maintaining it. It would be a slander on the sense and virtue of the people to suppose an abatement of that spirit which has enabled Government to call forth those resources. The prosperous state of the empire, which affords the power, furnishes also the motive, for continuing the contest; a contest, the support of which to a successful issue is to secure us in the enjoyment of every national advantage; and to protect us from the infliction of every national calamity. We trust we have established satisfactorily, by clear and distinct evidence, our assumption of the present favourable state of the country in revenue, commerce, and manufacture; and we hope it will be admitted that it was neither unfounded nor over rated. The correctness of the statements adduced in support of that position will not, it is believed, be disputed; they are given in such a manner as, we flatter ourselves, may be convincing to the most scrupulous, and plain to the most ignorant; and, indeed, from the clear and unembarrassed shape in which the public accounts are now annually exhibited to Parliament, and the able and distinct reports which have been lately made by a Committee of the House of

Commons, misrepresentation must be immediately detected. If the reference of this favourable situation to the measures above recapitulated shall be controverted, it will be for the country to judge of its justness. We are more interested for the end than for the means, except in so far as the continued exercise of such means may produce equal or increased advantages to the empire. The imperious and awful necessity of the present crisis unavoidably subjects us to heavy burthens. It has been said that they ought to be considered but as a *salvage* for the remaining part of our property. In the consideration of property, to which it is applied, the figure is sufficiently striking; but, in other respects, the metaphor, though just, is inadequate. What Tariff shall settle the difference between national independence and inexorable tyranny? between personal liberty and requisitions, prisons and murder? between the blessed comforts of Religion and the gloomy despair of Atheism? In looking on the view we have endeavoured to give of the state of the country, of its established credit; its product, industry, the unequalled extent of its commerce and navigation; and the consequent unrivaled power of its navy, our countrymen will, with a well-founded partiality, impute the advantages we enjoy to a Constitution fitted to produce them all; and, contemplating the prosperity of Great Britain, with honest exultation will feel that Constitution more than ever entitled to their strenuous and united exertions to defend and to secure it."

**150. Twenty-two Sermons on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects.** By the Rev. J. Mallham, Author of *Two Sermons on National Gratitude, Dictionary of Common Prayer, Infant Baptism defended, &c. &c. Vol II.*

WE cannot recollect that the first volume of this author's sermons has fallen under our notice. Suffice it, therefore, to say that it contains sixTEEN sermons on a series of subjects confessedly adapted to a particular but useful class of people; with six additional sermons on the fall of man and the festivals of the Church of England; and to the second and third editions a FAST sermon has been added.

In the preface to this second volume the author refers to the nature of his former discourses, and their explanation in the preface to that work, as it appeared in the second edition. This, says he, "sufficiently explained the importance of the subjects treated on, in an universal view; the direct application was certainly limited, for the most part, to one distinct class of mankind.

kind more peculiarly. This is admitted; but it must also be asserted, that it was easily capable of a more extensive influence. The literary censors of the times have liberally and very justly felt the full force of both, in their observations thereon." It must be needless, therefore, to take farther notice of the preceding volume; and this liberal conduct probably encouraged the author to produce an additional volume. We hope his labours in this department of his profession will not terminate here.

He tells us, that, "for the most part, the discourses in the present volume have a practical tendency. With the exception of only one discourse on the subject of loyalty and a dutiful attachment to our civil governors," which, by the way, has equally a moral import, though not what would be deemed a moral sermon. "and the two concluding ones on the Nativity and the Trinity, they must be allowed to bear this aspect universally." Indeed, there seems to be the fullest ground for this conclusion. We cannot stop to notice many other very pertinent and concise observations in the preface, though it only contains eight pages; but rather wish to refer our numerous readers to the volume for their fullest satisfaction.

The sermons, which are twenty-two in number, are on so many distinct passages of Scripture, and have all evident marks of being preached, as stated in the preface, *verbatim et literatim*, to various congregations, for which they appear well calculated. If they were delivered with suitable pathos and energy, for which we think we have heard the author is in considerable estimation, their effect must have been proportionably important.

In the list of subscribers are several of the nobility and gentry of his neighbourhood. Eleven of the episcopal bench have also honoured the second volume with their sanction and patronage.

His FIRST sermon is "On the Principles of Natural Religion," from Romans i. 19; wherein he argues the necessity of a God and his Providence from the works of creation, which are manifest and visible to all. His method of reasoning is calculated to persuade and convince the most simple understanding, though it would not disgrace a preacher before the most elegant or learned assembly.

The SECOND discourse, from Isaiah liv. 13, is "On the Necessity of Righteousness and Holiness." In this the writer alludes to the different style of different prophets. We shall transcribe a passage, as a specimen of the plain but nervous language of our author :

"A regular and uniform obedience to God's commands, whether it proceeds from the light of Nature or Revelation, ever has been, and ever will be, of the utmost service to promote and advance the interests of our Saviour's kingdom on earth. It was so, as we have seen, at his appearance in the world. It was so under the Apostles and their immediate successors. And it will continue to be so, in succeeding ages, to the end of the world.

"Nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that any religion can admit of a sudden transition from wickedness to holiness, and from vice to virtue. The very pretension is the grossest possible impudition. The religion of Christ is not different in this respect from the religion of Nature. For so strange a notion not the smallest countenance is afforded by either. The same may be said of the Mosaic dispensation, or the religion emphatically called The Law. All of them indeed unanimously confirm the necessity of strict obedience to God's commands. Nor is it possible that they can do otherwise. God would cease to act as God, if he suffered the unholy and unclean to approach his presence; and it would reflect but little credit on our Saviour's merits, if his people are to be considered as at liberty to act in what manner they please."

In the THIRD discourse, "On the Advantages of Justice and Obedience," from Isaiah i. 27, he takes a summary view of the occasions which induced the Almighty to commission prophets for the good of his people. A paraphrase on the principal part of the chapter is then given; to which, he tells us, he was induced, from its bearing a lesson appointed for the first Advent Sunday. Some very forcible but plain observations are made on the difference between positive and moral institutions; and he concludes with several very pertinent inferences from the whole.

His FOURTH sermon is occasioned by 1 Thessl. v. 9. "On Men's being designed for future Happiness." The purport of the epistle is here stated, and the arguments for resolving their doubts naturally suggested. He observes, that

"A strain of exultation and pleasure is every where manifest in speaking of the Thessalo-

Thessalonians\*. The two epistles, taken together, afford the fullest grounds for a very important remark, as they exhibit to the Christian minister a most excellent pattern of the mode of address which is most suitable to be exercised towards Christians, especially those who are already well established in the faith of the Gospel. It was only in some particular matters that they had need of any information; and therefore both the epistles chiefly relate to general subjects of faith and practice, but more especially of the latter. For we therein meet with none of those violent exclamations against corrupt nature which are to be found so frequently in the other epistles of the same Apostle. None of the repeated and impudent admonitions and exhortations to faith, which are so prevalent in several of his other writings, are here to be found. This is a most convincing proof, that, to those whose minds are already seared in the profession and practice of the Gospel of Christ, such addresses were not only unnecessary, but extremely improper; that the practical truths of their religion were principally to be regarded in their public exhortations, as most essential and applicable to their true state and condition as the disciples of Christ.

"But, if we are appointed to obtain salvation, and that 'through our Lord Jesus Christ'; if we are delivered from that 'wrath' which is the natural consequence of disobedience; is it not plain that this merciful kindness of God, in thus 'winking at' and passing over our sins 'of ignorance' and infirmity, must have been with a view to our repentance and amendment of life and manners? that, if we HAD been before disobedient, we should be no longer so? that, if we were BEFORE the objects of wrath, and subjects of divine displeasure, we are now become the objects of salvation, and subjects of eternal happiness? that our obedience to the precepts of the Almighty, and an entire compliance with his will, should now be as manifest as our transgression of his laws, and an habitual disobedience to his commands, had BEFORE been flagrant and notorious?"

The FIFTH sermon is from Rev. ii. 10. It is intituled "Rewards of Perseverance in Duty." The copious extracts already given preclude us from

\* An oblique censure is cast on the Thessalonians, in Acts xvii. 11, which may seem to detract from this assertion. But this might relate to such of them only as were unbelievers; or it might, as it probably did, refer to the year preceding the period when the first epistle was written. EDIT.

enlarging on many of the remaining discourses, and we can generally do little more than recapitulate them.—The SIXTH is on Psalm lvi. 3; "On Trust and Confidence in God;" which, the author tells us in a note, "was originally written, on a very short notice, for a funeral discourse. The text also was particularly selected by the lady for whose memory it was prepared." It rationally accounts for religious persons being more affected with the passion of fear than others; and has many observations highly suitable to the occasion.

The SEVENTH sermon, "On God's constant Regard for his People," is deduced from Isaiah xl ix. 15. One passage strikes us as a happy instance of the author's easy but convincing mode of argument. He says,

"The Almighty has prescribed to us a variety of mild, merciful, just, and necessary laws, as the trial of our obedience, and to render our practice and conduct conformable to the divine nature. It is certain that the design and end of God in creating us was to make us happy; and, if we will not submit to the rules which are calculated to make us so, the fault must surely be our own. For, we may be assured that our salvation and happiness are the objects of all the Almighty's dispensations towards us; that he does every thing for our good and advantage; and that all his dealings with us have a tendency to demonstrate the necessity of our strictest obedience to the precepts of God. It was so with the Jews. It ever has been so with the people of God, and those who are or have been in covenant with him. It is so with us of this nation in general, and with every member of this assembly in particular. It is so more especially with Christians as such, to whom the knowledge of God's will is so very fully displayed. His goodness and mercy too will not forsake us, if we do not forsake him; unless our confidence in them be withdrawn, and we begin to pride ourselves in the strength of our own arm. This is evident from the text. It affords us an exemplary instance from nature; and, at the same time that it admits the possibility of some occasional failures, it contains an express assertion, that this is not the case with God, because that with him it never fails. On this basis, as on a rock, we may rest firm and immovable."

The parallel between the present times and the prosperous days of the Babylonians merits the reader's attention.

On the EIGHTH sermon, which is on Isaiah v. 16, professing to demonstrate

State "God's sole Pleasure in Holiness," we need only say, that it is well adapted to that purpose.—The NINTH is "On the Happiness of the Good and Righteous," from Psalm cxiii. 6, and contains a paraphrase on the whole psalm, with instances to confirm the doctrine of the text.—In the TENTH sermon, from Matt. xviii. 3, "On the great Advantages of Humility, he considers some general prejudices, and corrects some mistakes, and then raises some pertinent reflections.—The next sermon, on 2 Sam. xxiv. 14, is "On Submission under Affliction." Our limits compel us to decline giving an extract from pp. 208, 209.

Sermon TWELFTH, from 1 John iii. 22, is intituled "Obedience the Condition of Acceptance," which is very pleasingly illustrated; and the next, on Rev. vii. 26, 27, on "The first State and Progress of the Gospel," was originally preached, as we learn from a note, "in Serjeant's Inn Chapel, Chancery Lane, London, on the 18th of May, 1783." Indeed, it is calculated for any audience, and therefore must be acceptable to that polite assembly.—The following sermon, on Isaiah xlii. 3, intituled "The Character and Genius of the Gospel displayed," is a masterly performance, and a solemn appeal to the reason and conviction of mankind.

In sermon FIFTEENTH, on James i. 27, intituled "The Nature of the Christian Religion discussed," is an admirable specimen of elegance and simplicity; and, on a subject that so feelingly appeals to the passions, and so powerfully interests the reason, of the audience to which it is addressed, there is full scope for all the powers of oratory. It seems it was originally intended for "a probationary address on the late vacancy of preacher at the Asylum for Female Orphans, in St. George's Fields." If the author's situation had permitted him to prosecute that business to a successful termination, the charity, we think, from this discourse particularly, and from this volume generally, wou'd have made a valuable acquisition to the institution. In this observation we mean not to detract from the merits of the gentlemen who had the opportunity of being more successful. In giving quotations from it, we should impair the argument, as it is necessary to read the whole of this discourse fully to determine its merits.

The next is a "Persuasive to a Christian Conduct," from 2 Cor. iv. 3; and "The Parable of the wise and foolish Virgins considered," from Matt. xxv. 10, is the subject of the following. Then we have another, which professes to prove "Persecution a Means of promoting the Gospel," from 1 Pet. iv. 19, containing some pointed strokes of eloquence. The following one we consider as somewhat imperfect, from Eph. vi. 14, 15; "The Christian Armour displayed;" a second discourse on the same words seems to be wanting, which, perhaps, the author might intend. We wish that he had done it on the present occasion, because, so far as it goes, it is not inferior to many of the others.

The TWENTIETH, "On the Allegiance due to Princes," from 2 Sam. i. 14, contains some very judicious political observations, and has been preached, it appears, on the anniversary of King Charles the First's martyrdom.—The next, on Mal. iv. 2, "On the Coming of the Son of Righteousness," has many observations suitable to an anniversary of the nativity of our Saviour.—The closing discourse, from Col. ii. 9, "The Doctrine of the Trinity consistent with Reason," is pointedly directed at the Unitarians, and contains some arguments which they will not find it easy to repel. In defending the Liturgy against these modern philosophers, he is nervous and energetic. We are compelled to prescribe bounds to our desires, otherwise we might have quoted the passages from p. 409 to p. 412, as a demonstration; but we can only observe, that some other strong passages are comprehended in this sermon, which men professing that system will have considerable difficulty to obviate.

151. A Sermon, preached before the Oxford University Volunteers, at the Presentation of their Colours by the Right Honourable the Countess Hartcourt, on Thursday, July 5, 1798. By the Rev. C. Blackstone, M.A. Fellow of New College.

WE need but look back to the measures adopted in this loyal seminary, in defence of the King and the Constitution, in the beginning of the war which brought the former to the block in the last century\*, to be convinced of the propriety of the present measures, when

\* See Wood's "History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford," by Gutch, I. 443, &c.

the existence of Great Britain as a nation is at stake. She is called upon to defend herself against a great nation, which has overrun the world. The preacher applies the words of Nehemiah iv. 14 with peculiar emphasis, to these loyal academics, which he compares with the heroes of Greece; and concludes with an apposite exhortation to them to secure the blessings of Heaven on their arms by a due observance of their religious duties.

**152.** *A Sermon, preached in the Church of St. Margaret, August 17, 1798, before the armed Association of the united Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist, in the City of Westminster, on the Consecration of the Colours presented to them by the Right Honourable Viscount Belgrave. To which is prefixed, the Ceremony observed upon the above Occasion. By the Rev. Charles Fyner, LL. D. Prebendary of Westminster, Minister of St. Margaret's, and Chaplain to the Association. Published by Request.*

WHEREVER we turn our eyes, whether to the metropolis, or to other cities, towns, and even villages and hundreds, a general spirit of armed association in defence of their country prevails. While we are persuaded it has had its effect on our enemies, we should be wanting in love to that common country did we fail to celebrate the exhortations to this laudable principle. The example of the Israelites, in their notorious forgetfulness of God, is properly held out as a warning to those who give themselves up to similar infidelity, and the conduct consequent thereon. A contrary conduct and sentiments are recommended from Jer. ix. 23, 24.

**153.** *A Sermon, preached August 13, 1798, before the Reading and Henley Associations, the Woodley Cavalry, and the Reading Volunteers, at the Consecration of the Colours of the Reading Association. By Richard Valpy, D. D. F. A. S. Chaplain to the Association.*

DR. V. is our old acquaintance, and he has acquitted himself to our satisfaction in this momentous business. He calls the attention of his audience, while their hearts glowed with loyalty and patriotism on the solemn occasion, to the page of History, illustrated by prophecy, to subjects which, in our humble opinion, the reflecting mind cannot be too much directed in this eventful period, when a mystique

cloud hangs over the whole world. To this the text, Matt. xxiv. 44, evidently applies. An introductory prayer, and the address of Mrs. Adlington, the Speaker's lady, to Capt. Newbury, on delivering the colours, and the captain's answer, and his address to the corps, accompany the sermon.

**154.** *Sermon for the 19th Day of December, 1797, being the Day appointed for a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the signal Victories obtained by his Majesty's Arms, in Three great Naval Engagements, over the respective Belligerent Powers united against this Country. By the Rev. L. H. Halloran, Chaplain in the Royal Navy.—The entire Profits of the Sale of this Publication to be appropriated to the Fund for the Relief of the Seamen, Widows, and Orphans.*

WHETHER this sermon was actually preached does not appear; but it contains proper sentiments of gratitude to God, and acknowledgements of his providential intercession in favour of this island. The text is a Chiron xx. 13, and it is dedicated to Admiral Cuthby.

**155.** *A Sketch of the ancient and present State of Sherwood Forest, in the County of Nottingham. With Four Plates. By H. Rooke, Esq. F. S. A.*

THE forest of Merry Sherwood, which figures in our ancient story, is much indebted to this gentleman, who, in a literary and honourable retirement on its borders, has illustrated its history from the time of the Romans to the present. The traces of the former people are, several exploratory camps in its neighbourhood, roads through it, and antiquities found in it. The British remains are urns, swords, and beads, tumuli, and a rock seat. King John's and King William III's initials and crown have been found cut on oak trees. Many plantations are rising in different parts of this disafforested forest; and, "from the laudable exertions of the neighbouring gentry, there is reason to hope that the uninclosed parts of this extensive forest, reduced, in 1795, to 10,000 acres, valued at 17,000l. will again be embowered; and, if I might venture to predict future events, I should augur that politeness would venerate these majestic oaks, planted by their ancestors, as monuments of British valour," and called after the names of our victorious admirals, and the first lord of the Admiralty, under whose auspices they act.—Major Rooke

Rooke has also published "A Continuation of the Annual Meteorological Register kept at Mansfield Woodhouse from the Year 1797 to the End of the Year 1798;" by which it appears that there were, in 1785, 87 days of frost; in 1795, 66; and in 1798, 77; which are more than appear to have been in any year since 1785: but in 1795 there were 32 days when the thermometer was below the freezing point, and in 1798 only 20 days; and the cold was more severe Dec. 27 and 28 than at any time in 1795. There were only 4 days of Summer heat in 1798; 1798 has been remarkable for the number of sudden transitions in the temperature of the air: but, on the whole, the weather was favourable to vegetation, and there was a plentiful harvest; but the crops of hay in this part of Nottinghamshire were thin.

### 156. *Letter to the Bishop of London.*

By a Layman.

FACIT indignatio verum, said the old Satirist. We have no doubt that honest indignation moved the writer of this letter to state to his Lordship some facts of the first importance to the Christian Church.

### 157. *Pleasures of Religion; a Sermon, by the Rev. Dydif Rivers, late of Highgate, Author of "Observations on the Political Conduct of the Dissenters," and other Works.*

THIS useful practical sermon (from Rev. iii. 17, *Her ways are ways of pleasantness*) is inscribed to the Queen, in a neat acknowledgement of "those amiable virtues which have so long endeared her Majesty to the subjects of this realm." From the specimen we augur well of a volume of "Sermons on various Subjects," announced by Mr. Rivers; and of his proposed "Dialogue in the Shades between Shakspeare and Dr. Farmer."

### 158. *The Abbess, a Romance; in Four Volumes.* By W. H. Ireland, the avowed Author of the Shakspeare Papers.

BY what ingenuity the most sturdy "Apologist" can parry the following thrust against the credulous "Believer" in the authenticity of the supposed Shakspearian MSS. we are at a loss to comprehend. Mr. Ireland (after an eulogium on the candour of "John-Frank Newton, Esq. one of the Committee on the Shakspeare Papers," for "a feeling generosity, familiar to gen-

prejudiced minds, which know how to pity, rather than condemn, the vanity of a youthful mind, which the praises bestowed by men of real and acknowledged genius seemed to render excusable") in answer to an accusation "that he had most grossly deceived the world," thus resolutely replies:

"Whose fault is that? mine, or the world's?—How could they suffer themselves to be thus deceived? Men of superior genius, of uncommon understanding, truly, sincerely, and firmly believed, that Shakspeare alone, and no other, wrote those papers. I knew they would believe it. I knew how far the credulity of mankind might be imposed upon. The number of plagiarisms which I collected from all Shakspeare's plays, did not deter me. I knew this would be the last subject of investigation. I brought forth this notwithstanding, not-unconnected medley—and success crowned my bold attempt. I have deceived the world, you say. No; the world have deceived themselves. Whose fault is it? I ask again; mine, or the world's?"

It having been remarked, "If you *have* been able to write, you still *are*;" and suggested that a Novel would afford an opportunity of making the experiment; the answer was, "I will try at a Novel."

"Without loss of time, and in that very room, I sat myself down before the table, and wrote a few pages.—My friends seemed to be pleased with this specimen.—They encouraged me.—I went home, and, in a few days, produced some chapters of the following work. My friends approved—but they were my friends. I gave it to the world—will the world be my friend?"

We shall leave the reader to judge of its merits by a perusal; and content ourselves with stating the outline of the plot:

MARCELLO PORTA, a Florentine nobleman, happening to be in the church of the convent of Santa Maria, is struck with the beauty of one of the boarders. On quitting the church, a monk detains him, and demands a private interview. The conte agrees; and, after attending twice, binds himself, by the most solemn oath, to conceal the name of a female to whom the monk shall introduce him; and this he the more readily accedes to, as, from circumstances, he is led to believe her to be no other than the beautiful boarder. Marcello is introduced to the mysterious female, who, upon discovering

ing herself, proves to be the abbess of the convent, and makes an avowal of her passion for the conte. Her licentious discourse fills him with abhorrence; but he is compelled to stifle his sentiments, and even to consent to a second interview, in which he partakes too freely of a drugged wine, which the abbess tends him. Thus stupefied, he yields to the impulse of the moment. At parting, the abbess directs him to that part of the convent where the monk is waiting to conduct him without the walls. By this time his delirium has subsided; he excretes the act, and resolves never to return. In endeavouring to find the monk, he mistakes the way, and accidentally enters an apartment in which, to his great astonishment, he meets with Maddalena Rosa, the boarder. Laying hold of the opportunity, he declares his passion; but, while thus engaged, he is surprised by the abbess and the monk, her abettor. The madre grows outrageous, and vows vengeance against the conte and Maddalena, who, upon her deposition, are confined in the Inquisition, charged, he with forcibly entering the convent with intent to carry off one of its boarders, and she with aiding his design. The iniquitous practices of this tribunal are historically related. The conte, absolved by the Inquisition from his oath, still thinks himself bound by honour to keep it. At length, the truth is unraveled by the confession of the female confidant of the abbess, who, with her associate, meets with the punishment due to her crimes; Virtue also is rewarded.

Several episodes are introduced, which are artfully connected with the main story, and help to carry it on; also, some pieces of poetry, and a fragment at the conclusion of the third volume.

**359.** *A Narrative of the Sufferings and Escape of Charles Jackson, late resident at Wexford, in Ireland; including an Account, by Way of Journal, of several barbarous Atrocities committed in June, 1798, by the Irish Rebels in that Town, while it was in their Possession, to the greater Part of which he was an Eye-witness.*

THE author of this narrative was an Englishman, a carver and gilder in Wexford, where being the only person of his profession, he was enabled to support his family in a decent manner, but has now lost his all. The town was surrendered to the rebels from the impossibility of resistance, and is conti-

nued in their hands three weeks, from May 30 to June 21, during which, every act of murder, pillage, and atrocity, was practised in it. On June 29 Captain Keughe, Father Roach, and 7 other convicted rebels, were executed at the bridge; on the 28th, Harvey, Grogan, and Prendergast, a rich merchant, and Mr. Colclough, a gentleman of property; and, that evening, Mr. Jackson, his wife, and the child of which she had been delivered but a month before, took ship for England, with the cloaths they had worn all the time, and not a shilling in their pockets till they received 10 guineas from the Committee at Haverfordwest, to enable them to proceed to London. He acquits most of the rebel chiefs of an intent to murder; but the Catholic mob were spirited up against the Protestants, and the women bore their part sufficiently.

**160.** *A rapid View of the Overthrow of Switzerland. By an Eye-witness. Translated from the French.*

WHILE instances of loyalty and love of our country multiply in this country, it is fit the world should, by every possible means, be put in possession of the motives and principles which actuate that enemy whose machinations those exertions are calculated to repel. If an instance of their base and interested arts were not within our reach in America, the present is another, in their conduct to the brave Helvetians. The present writer lays open the artifices by which the French drew on the Swiss to their ruin; characterizes their instruments, and paints, in forcible colours, the dreadful consequences of their success. Fearing he had overcharged it, he subjoins, in an appendix, the eloquent note transmitted to the minister for foreign affairs, with the request to communicate it to the French Directory by Citizen Zelter, a democrat, and the present Helvetic plenipotentiary at Paris, as the most irrefragable proof of the truth of the picture drawn in the French original, and that their own most zealous agents are convinced they have gone too far.

**161.** *Elegy on a much-loved Niece; with a Hymn from the Ethiopic. By Endebio.*

WE have no doubt but this elegy will find its admirers. To us it is unintelligible rhapsody and extravagant panegyric.

262. A Letter from Mr. Brothers to Miss Cott, the record'd Daughter of King David and future Queen of the Hebrews.

DESPICABLE nonsense, to impose upon the publick. Brothers neither ought to be nor is permitted to write or print. His name is here abused for some mischievous purpose.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.  
*Voyage de ci-devant Duc du Châtelet, en Portugal; où, se trouvent des Détails intéressans sur ses Colonies, sur le Tremblement de Terre de Lisbonne, sur M. de Pombal, et la Cour; revu, corrigé sur le Manuscrit, et augmenté de Notes sur la Situation actuelle de ce Royaume et de ses Colonies, par J. Fr. Bourgoing, ci-devant Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Française en Espagne, Membre associé de l'Institut National. Two Vols. in 8vo; avec la Carte du Portugal, et la Vue de la Baie de Lisbonne, gravées en Taille-douce.*

One of the most complete accounts of Portugal. The author's MS. has been revised by M. Bourgoing, author of *Tableau de l'Espagne moderne*, who has added interesting notes and valuable supplements.

A new edition, in 4 vols. 8vo, of Gédon's translation of PAUSANIAS has been published at Paris, by J. Ch. Poncelin, who had added SCYLAX's voyage round the world, as abridged by some eminent writer, and illustrated with notes, maps, &c.

Dominique Alberti Azuni has published, last year, at PARIS, an Essay geographical, political, and national, of the kingdom of Sardinia, of which it gives a very particular and interesting account.

A Voyage to Guiana and Cayenne, by L. M. B. captain of a privateer [amateur], illustrated with maps and plates, containing a full account of those countries.

We may expect from Mr. Marsh, the translator of Michaelis's Lectures on the New Testament, a translation of that author's "Historical Review of the Politicks of Great Britain and France, from the Time of the Treaty of Pilote and the Declaration of War against England, founded throughout on authentic Documents, which have been carefully collected," vindicating the English from the aspersions cast on them by Germany, as being the authors of the present war. An offer has been lately made to Mr. Marsh to accompany the embassy to Constantiople, with a view of examining the Greek and Oriental libraries there; which it was hoped his health would

permit him to accept; but Mr. Carlyle, professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, has now accepted it.

Professor Belerman, of ERFURT, has published the IVth volume of his "Manual of Sacred Literature;" in which he has exhausted the history of Africa and Egypt, from the earliest to the latest time, and illustrated that of the latter as recorded in the Bible.

The learned Wyttensbach, whose labours on Plutarch the University of Oxford have undertaken to edit, has been lately appointed professor of rhetoric, universal, literary, and philosophical history, antiquities, and Greek and Latin literature, in the University of LEYDEN, at an annual salary of 10,000 livres and exemption from annual fees.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. 281. The portrait of Oliver Cromwell, mentioned as being at Rose Hall, has now found a place of rest and security in the British Museum.

In the quotation from Giacomo Cavallo, p. 374, for "aero" r. "pero;" for "incortio" r. "incontro;" for "mostiarfi" r. "mostrarfi;" for "Sapiente" r. "Sapienti;" for "manchiranno," "mancheranno."

P. 375, for "while men are disposed to admire," r. "which men are disposed," &c.

Information respecting the origin and duty of Parish-searchers, and whether any penalty attaches on burial without the body being seen by them, or the certificate of the parish-clerk in case of it being removed for burial from the parish in which the death took place, would be useful to the Clergy. S. A. has examined many books without finding any thing respecting it.

It ever gives us pleasure to hear from Mr. W. of B.—a; whom we really consider as "a true Friend to Virtue, Religion, and good Government."

A. B. is referred to the Heralds' College for the pedigree of Lord Evers.

We have re-considered the suggestion of a Friend, respecting the controversy occasioned by the letter of Urbicus; and see no reason for changing our opinion as to the propriety of discontinuing it. Believing that there is *too much trash* in the charges brought by Urbicus and E. E. against several individuals amongst the Methodist Preachers, we think the facts which are stated to us the subject rather of the severest lash of the Civil or Ecclesiastical Law, than of the sportive censure of a Critic or a Satirist.

CHRISTIANUS and CACTUS both came too late for this month, but shall have place in our next; with a Phenomenon in the Air observed near WARRINGTON; ANSTY Church; SHULBRED Monastery; C. L. T. ETONENSIS; &c. &c. &c. &c.

O D E,

IN HONOUR OF HIS MAJESTY'S REVIEW  
IN HYDE PARK OF THE LOYAL AS-  
SOCIATIONS, ON THE KING'S BIRTH-  
DAY, JUNE 4, 1799.

By J. H. PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.  
Recited at RANELACK by Master PARKER.

## I.

**W**HEN the fell Gaul with giant arm  
Shook terror o'er each trembling land;  
Did the fierce threat Britannia's sons alarm,  
Did her brave warriors fear the hostile band?

No—while her gallant navies brave,  
In Freedom's cause, the stormy wave,  
Her native swainey of glory proud,  
With voluntary ardour crowd.  
The busy loom, the labor'd field,  
Array'd in arms their inmates yield,  
Resolv'd to stem with manly force,  
Of mad Invasion's crew, the daring course.

## II.

And lo! before their Monarch's sight  
Her generous sons in arms Augusta draws,  
Prepar'd to guard his sacred right,  
To fall or conquer in his cause;  
Their noblest wreath their Sovereign's life  
to guard, [reward.  
Their Sovereign's favoring smile their sole

## III.

As to the winds their banners fly,  
As swell the martial shouts around;  
The hopes of dark Sedition die,  
And Faction's baffled minions bite the ground—

On every shore, in every clime,  
Thro' the revolving lapie of time;  
Tho' Britain boast her warlike name,  
Supreme in valour and in fame,  
A prouder day she ne'er could boast  
Than this, which saw her native host,  
Prompted by loyal zeal alone,  
Surround with faithful hearts, imperial George's throne.

## L I N E S

WRITTEN ON A SEAT AT THE LEAVES SHADED BY A LARGE CHERRY TREE, NEAR THE HOUSE.

**F**arewell at to thy station cling,  
O! griefs which from no vices spring,  
With aye, d lease, or mere fatigue,  
Avail thy present quiet leuse,  
Here is at thyself, and thou shalt find,  
Rest to thy body and thy mind.  
But know, the Genius of this wood  
Sheds comforts only on the good;  
Whilst here the vicious, and profane,  
Shall court her healing gifts in vain. M.

MR. URBAN, July 2.  
**W**E WHETHER the following New Year's Ode from a Husband to his wife, in 1773, will be thought worthy of a place in your entertaining Miscellany, is uncertain. But, should it meet with a favourable reception, it may be proper to signify that the hint of the second air was taken from a red-breast being observed, about that time, singing several mornings successively near the place where the author's son was at nurse, a few doors from his house.

E. G.

## AIR.

*To the tune of The Miller of Mansfield.*

GRIM Janus, that double-fac'd porter of yore, las—encore;  
Now unlocks all his legions, and holds old Time plume his wings; and, with hearty good cheer, [Year. Shed his benisons bounteously on the New What! tho' the bald thief oft eludes all our care,

And silently glides away ere we're aware;  
Come, come, let him hasten—we know all his pranks— [the Banks.

To bring bliss to my Betsey, and joy to What, tho' with his wrinkles, and scythe, he looks gruff, [mere puff.

And shakes his old sand-box—tis all out Tho', like two friendly elms, leafy hours we shed, [our head.

We shall still shoot afresh, if he lop off We have hold of his forelock—he struggles in vain, [his pain.

We have shad'n in his pleasure, as well as Come, come, let him hasten—we'll make him Jack Franks, [the Banks.

To bring bliss to my Betsey, and joy to

## RECITATIVE.

But soft!—from roof of neighb'ring cot, in accents clear, [ear!

What gentle warblings greet my ravish'd 'Tis Robin—social bird!—he comes to-day To share with Hymen's friends the festive lay.

Hark in sweet numbers how he pours along The artless music of his moral song !

## AIR.

Little Granger! Edward! hail!  
Robin's voice now fills the gale;  
Harmless babes the Red-breast loves;  
Nature's tale a witnes proves.

Welcome, welcome, to these plains,  
Solic for thy mother's pains!  
He who feeds our callow brood,  
Guard thee safe, and give thee food.

Lark-like may thy hymns ascend,  
Daily to thy daily friend!  
Pious, Stork-like, may'st thou prove,  
Chaste, and faithful as the dove.

Lov'd and loving may'st thou live!—  
Choicest boon that Heav'n can give;  
Till it grants thee Virtue's prize,  
Wings thee to thy native skies.

\* \* \* The merit of the following lines, and their peculiar application to the political theorists of modern times, may render them not unacceptable. They are transcribed from the Poems of Robert Gomersall, an ingenious writer of the last century, whose works are little known, and less read.

TO THE AMBITIOUS.

**W**HEREFORE do you cloud your face  
 If you want the chiefest place ?  
 Why do you respect ? O why ?  
 Not how good 'tis, but high ?  
 Height is baseness, if it be  
 Level'd by equity,  
 And the earth were a plaine still  
 If it were but one great hill.  
 Would you all be kings ? as though  
 Standing poole should wish to flow,  
 Or a river make his plea  
 To exceed into a sea ;  
 As if the stars not one  
 But should strive to be the Sun ;  
 Or the lark would partner be  
 In the eagle's sov'reignty.  
 Would you not be mad to see,  
 If a beast, a stone, a tree,  
 To the heav'nly powers ran,  
 Angry that they were not man ?  
 Nay, in us, consider well,  
 To what monsters we should swell,  
 If but any part should be  
 Of the man's infirmity.  
 What shoul'd lead, or what be led,  
 If the feet were made the head ?  
 What shoul'd speak, or what should see,  
 If this itch of Majesty,  
 Made the mouth, for being nigh,  
 Beg advancement to the eye.  
 Would you all be kings ? poor men !  
 With what you would wish agen,  
 Which wi hin your thoughts dares bide,  
 And 's not fearful to be try'd.  
 What's a king ? consider well,  
 But the public sentinell,  
 But a beacon, which we find  
 Highly subject to the wind ?  
 And can any still desire  
 To be worse, so he be higher ?  
 Would you all be kings ?—you may,  
 Every man hath regal sway,  
 And 'tis this the fault does bear,  
 Not that he commands, but where.  
 Do thy thoughts rebell ?—would pride  
 Have thy worst acts magnified ?—  
 Does Ambition make thee flee  
 To forbidden sov'reignty ?—  
 Know, it is a braver way  
 To forbear, than to obey ;  
 Know, it is a nobler deed,  
 To give over, than to speed ;  
 Were this all ? would every one  
 But command himselfe alone,  
 But command his own desire  
 From the thought of rising higher ;

It would not be a grief to see  
 An universal monarchy.

GOMERSALL'S POEMS, 1633, p. 71-2.

SONNET,  
WRITTEN IN 1792.

AH ! the delusive dream of Hope is fled,  
 [smile ;  
 And quench'd in slumber is her heavenly So fades the moonlight from the midnight ale,  
 [head.  
 When you dense cloud obtrudes its awful No emanation of celestial fire Shall from her lip like vernal honey flow, Ne'er shall her breath again with fondness glow,  
 Or the soft wish her melting eyes inspire ! Ah me ! each hope, which once my soul possest'd,  
 Is rudely blighted by the fallen storm Of Fate, whose frowns my fairest scenes deform ;  
 And sad, and lone, and hopeless, is my Yet there in triumph live her charms divine, Tho' smooth'd to sadness by the touch of Time. JOHN PERKINS, M. D.

LINES

SENT TO MISS — WITH A MOSS ROSE.

SEE the blushing budding rose  
 Hush its beauties to disclose !  
 Sweet is its scent, its form so fair,  
 What finer fragrance fills the air ?  
 Expanding now its lovely leaves,  
 Taite the odor which it breathes ;  
 Declare what plant excels, that grows,  
 A blooming, blushing, modest, rose ?  
 Go, pretty flower ! go act my part !  
 Deliniate my throbbing heart ;  
 Heighten thy hue with ev'ry grace,  
 And sketch the crimson on my face.  
 Thus to the nymph thus point my pain,  
 Nor let me hope this cure in vain ;  
 One tender glance from those sweet eyes,  
 And on that bosom breathe my sighs.

Mr. URBAN, July 2.  
 I send you a free translation of the Latin epitaph in page 379.

"STRANGER ! who Death's cold mansions passest by,  
 Perchance unmindful of thy future doom,  
 I'll tell thee who it is, while heaves the sigh,  
 That rests the tenant of yon silent tomb.  
 'Tis Bridget,—whose transcendent virtues bear

The noble stamp of a less noble line ;  
 Such were indeed her virtues, rich and rare,  
 The hand that form'd her was self-divine,  
 None could, like her, o'er boast such matchless grace, [form.  
 All view'd with rapture her enchanting But now, alas ! on that once beauteous face,  
 On those dear reliques feeds the hungry worm,

Relentless

Palentless Death! ah, why destroy this flow'r?  
 Why rude crop it, ere 'twas fairly blown?  
 Why snatch my life, my love, in one sad hour,  
 Ere five and twenty years had scarcely flown?  
 Her merits well deserv'd a longer life;  
 Such was her worth, it claim'd a better meed:  
 And oh! had Heav'n but spar'd the lovely wife,  
 Then had the husband been most blest indeed.  
 But now the partner of her joys and cares,  
 Wan and forlorn, accusing wayward Fate,  
 Like some lone dove, with ceaseless sighs and tears,  
 In vain laments her lost, her long-lov'd mate. P. C. C. H.

## THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

**S**MALL matters on the stage I'll bring,  
 A butcher's boy is all I sing.  
 He'll grace my page as much as any,  
 He earn'd a groat, and sav'd a penny;  
 Then, rising by degrees, alone,  
 He purchas'd, flaunting'd, sold, his own:  
 This prover, that man, with little skil,  
 May rise to fortune, if he will, [store;  
 "Get much—spend less," increase his Dame Fortune ne'er can keep him poor.  
 Now stilliards, cleaver, knife, must drop,  
 He swell'd beyond a butcher's shop;  
 His talent had a fortune made,  
 "He'd try it in the filver trade."  
 What man would not rejoice, to see,  
 To filver turn his greasy stool!  
 The same stroke which a penny got  
 Some thousands in his new trade brought.

Joseph was farri'd for doing good;  
 This art he practis'd all he cou'd,  
 And made each piece of English coin  
 'Tenants at will, his pocket line;  
 Each one, in watchful silence lies,  
 For charity of every size;  
 What object of necessity  
 Could 'scape a man so arm'd as he?

If neighbours quarrel'd, small or great,  
 Friend Joe stepp'd in to set all strait;  
 And grin'd, by tramping up and down,  
 Sometimes a thank, sometimes a frown.

He ne'er affus'd the hypocrite,  
 His actions well would bear the light;  
 With manners plain, not made to charm,  
 Such as oft grow upon a farm;  
 Should Envy's self his conduct scan,  
 An honest bluntness marks the man.

Whenever he walk'd out abroad,  
 His active gait industry shew'd,

As if to Indolence he'd say,  
 "With safety you may march this way;  
 The road is fine—may fortune speed you,  
 'Twill never to repentance lead you."

Should right or wrong ways intervene,  
 Love prompts the heart, behind the scenes; Joseph, this subtle power can't flee,  
 Was captivated by Miss C.  
 A smile, a bow without much grace,  
 A little flushing in the face,  
 A tongue, attempting—this—and that—  
 The only time unfit to chat,  
 Five broken hemis!—not uttered free,  
 Were introductions to Miss C.

Yet, spite of what the tongue can't say,  
 Merit will often find its way:  
 His suit succeeded, all were eas'd,  
 The mother, daughter, lover, pleas'd—  
 Till Mr. Kimberley stepp'd in,  
 A last-man, who shoe'd all the kin—  
 "Your servant, ladies—& heard say  
 Young Miss would throw herself away,  
 Upon a Presbyterian too!

A dreadful prospect is in view!  
 From that vile race the Lord defend you!  
 He'll sure a better husband send you."

"He seem'd, by what we e'er could find,"  
 Says madam, "sober, honest, kind."

"Two sides a Presbyterian shows,  
 Both false, as any wind that blows.  
 Beside, your family has been  
 Staunch churchmen, for long ages seen."

When Joseph's evening-visit came,  
 Then look'd afiance the senior dame;  
 The daughter too, replete with ire,  
 Took that chair farthest from the fire;  
 And beth, though Joseph waited long,  
 Had lost the use of lips and tongue.

A working bottle, cork'd up fast,  
 Must gain some vent, or burst at last;  
 It then appear'd—O dreadful case!  
 That Joe a Presbyterian was.

"Pity religion," Joseph cry'd,  
 "Meant to unite, should e'er divide."  
 Our lover understood his trade,  
 To Kimberley a visit made:  
 "I find you work for Mrs. C.  
 I'll thank you to make shoes for me."  
 "O yes sir, none shall me excel,  
 Depend upon t', I saye you well."

The tide, and shoe-maker, now chang'd,  
 And backwards, through the channel  
 ran'd;  
 He told the ladies, "he was glad  
 To find the swain the best of bad."

Thus Kimberley began abusing,  
 Because a customer was losing,  
 But chang'd his tone, when brought to view,  
 That marriage was securing two.  
 Could Joseph better luck betide?  
 A pair of shoes procur'd a bride!

THE FIRST EDITION OF TASKER'S ODE  
TO THE WARLIKE GENIUS OF  
GREAT BRITAIN,  
*As published in the Year 1778.*

Stanza XVII.

(This stanza was added at the Time of the Royal Review at Winchester, in the year above-mentioned.)

**O**N yonder mountain's sides,  
Object illustrious, great and new!  
The highly grac'd pavilion view,  
Where Majesty resides.  
For him the arts a deathless wreath entwine,  
                                [Science shine,  
While round the throne shall bright'ey'd  
His awful brow inspire the martial rage,  
While Charlotte's softer smiles adorn a  
polish'd age.

Aonian virgins! heavenly bland,  
View yonder claffic & bard,  
Your British sons, all blooming youths and fair,

In garb of Rome, with hyacinthine hair,  
Marshall'd by Warton's skill, beneath his  
guardian care.

His mental eye may see, 'mid these,  
Some future Tully or Demosthenes,  
Some youthful Virgil lie conceal'd,  
Or lyric Horace unreveal'd.

Rapt of erst with Fancy's heavenly fire,  
Why, Warton! sleeps thy tuneful lyre?  
Wouldst thou but deign of arms to sing,  
And touch but once th' heroic string,  
Ardor divine would kindle round,  
And men grow heroes at the sound."

Stanza XVIII.

From hardy regions of the North,  
Fierce Caledonia's sons pour forth:  
The plaided troop the target wield,  
With thundering footsteps shake the field,  
While, like the light'ning from Jove's  
arm divine,                                [words shine.  
Ja fiery circles mov'd, their rapid broad,  
Glory her course unbound'd runs,  
And fires Damnonian's distant sons;  
The "spirit-stirring drum" alarms,  
And Acland & leads the youth to arms.  
(With glory for a while no more, alas!  
they burn,                                [mourn;  
Their leader lost, the drooping squadrons  
A slow and melancholy train,

\* The Winchester scholars, headed by Dr. Warton, dressed in their gowns and caps, attended the royal review at Winchester, in the summer of 1778; and the exhibition of this "agmen puerile" attracted the royal notice and attention.

† The ancient name for Scotland.

‡ The ancient name of Devonshire.

§ John Dyke Acland, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Acland, bart. of Pixton; colonel of the first battalion of Devonshire militia.

With arms inverted, o'er the plain ||!  
O Muse of Glory! shed the godlike  
tear,  
To grace heroic Acland's funeral bier.)  
On fair Ierne's \*\* fruitful plains  
Rush to arms the vigorous swains;  
From Cambria's †† Muse-deleter'd ‡‡.  
From the bleak sky-bounded mountains,  
Their kindred country to defend,  
Britain's ancient race descend;  
Glamorgan's warriors quit their native  
land,  
Gallant Mountstuart heads the band;  
The fiery youth he scarce restrains,  
(Tumultuous ardour in their veins,)  
Eager to prove their force on England's  
martial plains.  
Each hero emulates his fire,  
The nation glows with martial ire,  
With Cadwallader's §§ native rage, and bold  
Llewelin's ||| fire.  
On every heath, on every strand,  
Embattled legions grace the land;  
To arms! — the hollow valleys sound,  
To arms! — to arms! — the hills rebound;  
Echo, well pleas'd, repeats the voice-around.

(To be concluded in our next.)

T·O C U P I D.

**A**H! gentle Cupid, lovely boy,  
Why shoot thy darts at me?  
Why still continue to annoy,  
The youth who lives for thee?

I own thy pow'r, thy charms I wear,  
Thy silken chains of love:  
Then little wanton pray forbear,  
Thy darts on me to prove.

Thy pow'r, tho' great, I ne'er reprove,  
But only ask of thee,  
That thou wilt grant the maid I love,  
To live for only me.

Then shoot thy darts, sweet boy, at her,  
And force her to approve  
The flame which nought but she can cure,  
Which nought but death remove.

Then will I oft thy praises sing,  
Thy power oft adore,  
A thousand victims to thee bring,  
And still regret there are no more.

A CONSTANT READER.

|| The verses inclosed in parenthesis were added on Colonel Acland's death.

\*\* The ancient name for Ireland.

†† The ancient name for Wales.

‡‡ In allusion to the Welsh bards slain by order of King Edward.

§§ Or Cadwallader, the famous hero of the Welsh.

||| The last King of Wales.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, July 23:*

**A** Friend has just shewn me the following lines, which struck me as peculiarly suited to the present situation of our affairs with that of a sister island. Your better judgement will determine how far they are worthy of a place in your Magazine; where, I am sure, they will meet with the most general notice.

I am yours, PANTOPHILUS.

E R I N;  
OR THE BLESSINGS OF UNION TO  
IRELAND.

"Its ultimate security can alone be ensured by its intimate and entire union with Great Britain."

## I.

ERIN! let thy harp resound!  
Let its notes thy foes confound!  
Britain wide expands her arms;  
Cease, oh cease, from false alarms!  
Let thy bleeding wounds now close;  
Long and sweet be thy repose.

Erin, let thy harp resound,  
"Union Safety spreads around."

## II.

Independent still thou'lt be;  
Independent, "great and free;"  
Safe from each intriguing foe,  
Rest and peace thy sons shall know;  
Commerce shall surround thy shores,  
Wide diffusing all her stores.

Erin! let thy harp resound,  
"Union Plenty spreads around!"

## III.

England, Scotland, long aloof,  
Threat'ning flood, in martial proof;  
Oft they dar'd the bloody field,  
Each in fight disdain'd to yield;  
Neither could the 'vantage gain,  
Though her bravest sons were slain!

Now, by Tweed their minstrels sound,  
"Union Peace spreads all around!"

## IV.

O'er the hills of Scotland now  
Agriculture drives his plough;  
Clannish feuds no longer known,  
All great George's sceptre own;  
Lairds and barons now we see,  
All united, "great, and free;"  
Whilst the bagpipes sweetly sound,  
"Union Comfort spreads around."

## V.

Erin! oh be timely wise!  
Heed not Faction's maddening cries;  
Britain owns thee, open, brave;  
From the Gaul she would thee save.  
Cling then closer to her breast;  
Share her dangers; share her rest!  
Erin, let thy harp resound,  
"Union Friendship spreads around!"

\* His Majesty's Speech to Parliament on Friday July 12, 1799, at the close of the session.

## VI.

Erin, let thy lovely green  
In the Union Flag be seen!  
Let one legislative pow'r  
Be the empire's strength and tow'r!  
Let us hand and heart combine;  
Frustrate be each foe's design!  
Erin! let thy harp resound,  
"Union Glory spreads around."

I M P R O M P T U,  
ON THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH  
ARMY UNDER JOURDAIN, BY THE  
ARCHDUKE CHARLES.  
BY ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD HUGHES,  
BART.

**H**UZZ A, brave boys! the sans culottes  
Full quickly now must change their notes;  
And, spite of all their vaunting speeches,  
Fly, in good earnest, without breeches.  
Long may they feel the chast'ning rod,  
Who basely have denied their God;  
Their Monarch slain, to crown their evil,  
And dwell with their own King, the Devil.

LINES TO THE MEMORY OF COLONEL  
HERVEY ASTON.\*

**N**O, not shall thirst of blood display  
its pow'r, [hour;  
Marking with foul revenge my latest  
No, not against my fell triumphant foe.  
Shall my last act its useless ardour show.  
So Aston spake, his soul exalted high,  
Midst noblest thoughts—then slow retir'd,  
to die.

Aston! tho' oft engag'd in bloody strife,  
Tho' rudely fierce thy boist'rous course of  
life, [fame,  
Still shall thy last resolve redeem thy  
And proudly emulate the Christian name.

\* Col. Hervey Aston, of a fierce character, a noted amateur and patron of pugilism, and who, it is said, had been engaged in duels while in England, was, in the year 1798, at the Cape of Good Hope, called out two days successively, by two officers of his regiment, for having said in a letter, that they appeared to him to have acted illiberally towards an inferior officer, who had complained of their conduct. He was, by his second challenger, shot through the body on the first fire, but did not fall; nor was it perceived by his antagonist, or by either of the seconds, that he was wounded. He then, after having with the utmost composure deliberately levelled his pistol with a steady arm, to shew that it was in his power to return the fire, nobly withdrew it, leisurely, and, laying it across his breast, declared that he was wounded, and, as he believed, mortally, and therefore should not return the fire; for that it should not be said of him, that the last act of his life was an act of revenge.

## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Downing-street, June 12.* Dispatches, of which the following are copy and extract, have been received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieut.-Col. Robert Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

*Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 20.*

I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship an Extraordinary Gazette of this day, containing an account of the progress of the army under the command of the Archduke Charles in Switzerland, and of Gen. Bellegarde's determination (the object of recalling the Grifons from the French being now attained) to proceed, with the troops under his command, to support the operations of the army in Italy; and a detailed relation of the attack of Lucien's Steig, and the neighbouring posts by Gen. Hotze.

*Vienna, May 24.* From two reports received from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, dated at Stockach the 20th inst. and at Singen the 21st inst. it appears, that Gen. Bay, whom Lieut.-Gen. Hotze had detached to attack the enemy near Aefnos, had driven him from that post, carried a flèche, and taken one piece of cannon, and a tumbrel. Gen. Bay proceeded to storm the enemy's entrenchments, and pursued him in his retreat to Werdenberg; in the course of which he took one more piece of cannon. Notwithstanding a very obstinate attempt of the enemy to make a stand at Werdenberg, our brave troops succeeded in repelling him upon this occasion, and one of the enemy's Companies was, with the exception of 30 men, cut to pieces. While Gen. Bay was executing the above operation, Col. Gavafini, of the regiment of Kerpen, who was ordered by Lieut.-Gen. Hotze to advance to Wallenstadt, and, if possible, to gain possession of the road which leads through the mountains from Werdenberg to Wallenstadt, reached Wallenstadt on the 19th, and posted his troops about half a league on this side the Lake. He was soon after attacked by a very superior number of the enemy, who continued sending fresh troops through Flums against his flank, but could not gain a foot of ground. On the contrary, Col. Gavafini, in the end, succeeded in bringing a small column to act upon the enemy's right flank, and in repulsing him towards Sun-set, with considerable slaughter, as far as Mark. His Royal Highness here observes, that Col. Gavafini, upon this occasion, gave fresh proofs of his spirit and intelligence, having prevented the enemy, notwithstanding his superiority, from gaining the least advantage. Our loss was, however, not inconsiderable.

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able, as it amounted to 300 men killed and wounded, among whom were 8 officers, 3 killed, and 5 wounded. A legion, formed of Swiss emigrants, which was engaged for the first time, distinguished itself very much, and the country people have every where risen in mass with enthusiasm. The rapid progress of Lieut.-Gen. Hotze obliged the enemy to abandon the neighbourhood of St. Gall, as well as the banks of the Rhine, near Constance and Schaffhausen, and to retreat beyond Winterthur. Lieut.-Gen. Nauendorff, who observed this, immediately crossed the Rhine with a part of his advanced guard, and pushed forward the Light Cavalry to observe the enemy's farther movements. He was informed, that the enemy had abandoned the Thur and the Thor, and had fallen back towards Zurich. Lieut.-Gen. Nauendorff sent patrols of Light Troops towards St. Gall, to establish a communication with those of the corps which was advancing from that quarter under Lieut.-Gen. Hotze. His Royal Highness, on the 21st, moved his camp from Stockach to Singen, at which latter he also established his headquarters on that day. As soon as Lieut.-Col. Williams learnt that the enemy had evacuated Rheinech, he directed the cruise of the whole of his flotilla towards Arbon, with a view to impede their retreat. He farther sent to Roschach Count Tusconis, one of the officers acting under him, who seized there 8 pieces of cannon of different calibres, 3 mortars, a quantity of shells, ships' stores, and ammunition, and 6 gun-boats which were not quite built, all which were brought to Bregenz. A farther report from his Royal Highness, dated on the 22d at Singen, states, that Lieut.-Col. Williams had reported from Roschach, that he had advanced with a division of the regiment of Waldeck Dragoons, which had reached that place under Lieut. Burscheid, as far as St. Gall, from which town the enemy had retreated a short time before. He occupied it, and took three pieces of cannon, and two tumbrels. Lieut.-Gen. Hotze also reported, that Capt. Count Leiningen, of the regiment of Bender, had, with the assistance of some armed peasants, taken in Altschlüttlen two cannon, five tumbrels, and a considerable proportion of arms and ammunition; and that Gen. Bay had, in the prosecution of his attack upon Werdenberg, taken two more cannon and 400 firelocks. Lieut.-Gen. Nauendorff already occupied Frauenfeld and Winterthur, and his patrols are in the direction of Zurich and Balach. In Dilsenhofen, where he established a bridge of pontoon, he found nine pieces of cannon, 120 firelocks,

lock, and a supply of ammunition. Major Marbot, who belonged to his advanced guard, fallen with a detachment of the enemy at Munderlingen, on the borders of the Lake of Constance, which, being attacked at the same time by the crew of one of the vessels forming part of the flotilla who had landed, was dispersed, and the greatest part taken. This detachment formed the escort of a transport of artillery, which fell into our hands, and consisted of four cannon, one howitzer, and one mortar. Lieut.-Gen. Kospoth reported to his Royal Highness, that Capt. Lück, of the 12th regiment of Dragoons, had, at the desire of Col. Frenelle, fallen upon, and surprised, the 3d regiment of French Hussars, which were encamped near Leimen, not far from Heidelberg, had cut to pieces about 100 men, and dispersed the remainder, taking several prisoners, and 60 horses. On his side, one officer and two men only were slightly wounded. His Royal Highness speaks in the strongest terms of the maritimes conduct, upon several occasions, of the above-named two officers. Gen. Metz reports, that Lieut.-Gen. Ott had ordered the Light Battalion of Mikhaevich to attack the enemy in Pontresoli, from which post he was dislodged. Major Mikhaevich particularly distinguished himself upon this occasion, having, besides driving the enemy, who occupied so advantageous a post with no less a force than 800 men, taken two cannon, 17 muskets laden with ammunition, and 30 prisoners, and having pursued the remainder of the enemy into the mountains. With a view to give effectual support to the operations of Col. Stroobach, and Prince Victor of Reuss, after the enemy had assembled near Bellinzona a considerable number of troops, Gen. Count Haberstallerae sent with five battalions against Chiavenna, and directed also to take the command of the whole corps there; while Gen. Latteux carries on the blockade of the cintario of Milan with the troops that remained there. Gen. Vukasovich reports, that at Coniglio, in Piedmont, the armed peasants had risen upon, and disarmed, 100 French soldiers; that they had done the same in Germagnola, and had wounded two French Generals, one of whom had died of his wounds. Lieut.-Gen. Bellegarde reports, that, in order to support effectually the operation of Lieut.-Gen. Hotze in the Grisons, he had marched his corps forward in four columns; that the first, under Gen. Count Nobili, advanced from Säntis over Mount Flora against Davos; the second, under Lieut.-Gen. Meddick, from Pont across the Albula; the third, under Col. La Marsella, over Mount Jules, into the Upper Stain Valley, while he himself, with the remainder

of the troops, moved upon Lenz. The enemy did not stay where Justiceough on position; and the column of Count Nobili alone was obliged to force an alp-ridge near Dürflis; after which, however, the enemy retreated with the utmost expedition, but not without the loss of one captain, two lieutenants, and 150 men, who were taken prisoners. Lieut.-Gen. Bellegarde adds, that since the object in view, namely, the conquest of the Grisons, is now accomplished, he should, without delay, propose to co-operate with the army of Italy, leaving, however, Col. Count St. Julien, with his brigade, to cover the Engadine, to keep up the communication with Lieut.-Gen. Hotze, and, if necessary, to co-operate further with him.

*Admiralty Office, June 15.* This Gazette contains an account of the capture of a Spanish brig of war, named El Vizcaya, mounting 18 six-pounders on her gun-deck, and 6 brass four-pounders on her quarter-deck, and 2 on her forecastle, and having 140 men on board, by the Right Hon. Lord Mack Robert Kerr, Captain of his Majesty's ship Cormorant; (during her chase, she threw six of her six-pounders overboard);—also Le Victoire French brig privateer, mounting 16 nine-pounders, and 160 men, by his Majesty's ship Revolutionnaire, Capt. Twysden;—also the French privateer brig Le Nauve, mounting 14 four and two nine-pounders, and manned with 101 men; by his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, the Hon. Capt. Curzon.

*Downing-street, June 21.* A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieut.-Col. Rob. Craufurd by the Right Hon. Lord Granville.

*My Lord, Zurich, June 7.*  
I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, in consequence of a very severe action, which took place on the 6th inst. Maffens has been obliged to abandon his entrenched camp before this place, and that the Austrians took possession of the town yesterday afternoon. In my dispatch of the 3d ult. I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, after the affair of Winterthur, the enemy retreated behind the Glar. In the subsequent days, the right wing of the Archduke's army, under Gen. Nauendorff, advanced towards Buelach, the center of Prince Reut's column towards Kloten, and Gen. Hotze's to Sätersdorf. In order to threaten the enemy's right flank, and in hopes of thereby inducing him to quit the position at Zurich (the real strength of which was not yet known), Gen. Zellwisch was sent with a column round the Greifensee, and afterwards advanced towards Zurich, in connexion with another part of Gen. Hotze's corps, which assailed the Glar below.

below Greifensee, but considerably to the enemy's right. As these demonstrations, however, were without effect, an attack was determined upon. Between the Glat and Limmat is a considerable chain of hills, running nearly parallel to these rivers, and covered in most parts with thick woods. On this ridge, just in the front of Zurich, Massena had chosen a most excellent, and not very extensive position, which for several weeks past he had caused to be strengthened by numerous entrenchments, and in which, after the affair of Winterthur, he collected a considerable part of the army. The right wing was posted on the hill called the Zurich-Berg, which is greatly elevated above every other part of the ridge within its reach, and is covered with very thick woods, in which the enemy had made considerable abatis, entirely surrounding the hill, and defended by redoubts; and, this being the most interesting and decisive point of the position, it was occupied by a large body of infantry, the right flank of which was thrown back on police towards the town. The left wing of the army was placed on the continuations of the above-mentioned chain of hills; likewise protected by extensive woods, abatis, and entrenchments: in the centre the ground was much lower, quite free from wood, and of easy access. Through this open space (which is not quite a canon-shot in extent from wood to wood), pass the roads leading from Kisten and Winterthur to Zurich. This is the only part of the position in which cavalry could have acted; but it was completely covered by a chain of closed redoubts, considerably retired, and serving as a curtain to connect the two wings, by which it was so flanked and defended, as to render the attack of this line extremely difficult, so long as the wings of the army maintained the heights on each side of it. The left flank was further covered by a corps posted between Regensberg and the Glat, having its retreat towards Baden. The only defect of the position in front of Zurich was, that in case of defeat the whole would have been obliged to desile through the town, situated close behind the right of the position, and in which there is but one bridge over the Limmat; for (whether owing to the rapidity of the river, or what other cause I know not,) the enemy had not, as it was supposed he would have done, constructed any pontoon bridges in the rear of his center, or left. From the above-mentioned circumstances of the enemy's situation, it was evident, that, if the Zurich-Berg was forced, it must have brought on the total defeat of their army; whose retreat through the town, just at the foot of this hill, would

have been attended with the greatest difficulty. Early in the morning of the 4th inst. the army marched to attack the enemy. Gen. Hotze's corps marched off to the left, crossed the Glat, formed on the enemy's right flank, and began the attack of the Zurich-Berg. The enemy defended this post with the greatest obstinacy; and, although a considerable part of Prince Reus's column was afterwards sent to assist in the attack, it was found impossible to force it. The enemy was driven, indeed, from some of the abatis and entrenchments, but maintained his principal position on the Zurich-Berg, till night put an end to the action. During the night, and the whole of the next day, both parties remained exactly where they had stood at the end of the affair, the Austrian Infantry of the left wing being in many places almost within musket-shot of the enemy's abatis and works. The great fatigue which the troops had undergone on the 4th, determined the Archduke to defer till the 6th the renewal of the attack. But the enemy, whose loss in the affair of the 4th had been very great, and who foresaw the total ruin of his army if the Zurich-Berg should be forced, retired in the night from the glat to the 6th, leaving in his entrenched 35 pieces of cannon, three howitzers, and a great number of ammunition wagons. In the afternoon of the 6th, the Austriaans occupied the town. In the attack of the 4th inst. the Austrian infantry suffered a considerable loss in killed and wounded; among the latter were Gen. Wallie, Lieut.-Gen. Hotze, and Major-General Hiller. Gen. Hotze received a musket-shot in the arm early in the affair, but it did not hurt the bone, and fortunately does not prevent his continuing to command his corps. His absence at this moment would have been terribly felt, and sincerely regretted. Cherin (General of Division, and Chief of the Staff); together with two other French Generals, were severely wounded, and two Adjutant-Generals are among the prisoners, of which there are a considerable number. ROBERT CRAUFURD.

*Admiralty-Office, June 22. Extract of a letter from Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, to Mr. Nepean, dated Tigre, off Tripoli, in Syria, April 1, 1799.*

I beg leave to transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of my report to the Right Honourable Earl of St. Vincent, of late events in this quarter.

Tigre, off St. John's-d'Elia, Monday 23.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform you, that, in consequence of intelligence from General Pacha, Governor of Syria, of the incursion of Gen. Bonaparte's army into that province, and his approach

to its capital, Acre, I hastened with a portion of the naval force under my orders to its relief; and had the satisfaction to arrive there two days before the enemy made his appearance. Much was done in this interval under the direction of Capt. Miller, of the *Thefeus*, and Col. Philpeaux, towards putting the place in a better state of defence, to resist the attack of an European army; and the presence of a British naval force appeared to encourage and decide the Pacha and his troops to make a vigorous resistance. The enemy's advanced guard was discovered at the foot of Mount-Carmel, in the night of the 17th, by the *Tigre*'s guard-boats: these troops, not expecting to find a naval force of any description in Syria, took up their ground close to the water-side, and were consequently exposed to the fire of grape-shot from the boats, which put them to the rout the instant it opened upon them, and obliged them to retire precipitately up the side of the Mount. The main body of the army, finding the road between the sea and Mount Carmel thus exposed, came in by that of Nazareth, and invested the town of Acre to the East, but not without being much harassed by the Samaritan Arabs, who are even more inimic. to the French than the Egyptians, and better armed. As the enemy returned our fire by musketry only, it was evident they had not brought cannon with them, which were therefore to be expected by sea, and measures were taken accordingly for intercepting them: the *Thefeus* was already detached off Jaffa (Joppa). The enemy's flotilla, which came in from sea, fell in with, and captured, the *Torride*, and was coming round Mount Carmel, when it was discovered from the *Tigre*, consisting of a corvette, and nine sail of gun vessels: on seeing us they hauled off. The alacrity of the ship's company, in making sail after them, was highly praiseworthy; our guns soon reached them, and seven, as per enclosed list, struck; the corvette containing Buonaparte's private property, and two small vessels, escaped; since it became an object to secure the prizes without chasing farther; their cargoes consisting of the battering train of artillery, ammunition, platforms, &c. destined for the siege of Acre, being much wanted for its defence. The prizes were accordingly anchored off the town, manned from the ships, and immediately employed in harassing the enemy's posts, impeding his approaches, and covering the ships' boats, sent further in shore to cut off his supplies of provisions, conveyed coastwise. They have been constantly occupied in these services for these five days and nights past; and such has been the zeal of their crews, that they requested not to be relieved,

after many hours excessive labour at their guns and oars. I am sorry to say, that we have met with some loss, as per enclosed list, which, however, is balanced by greater, on the part of the enemy; by the encouragement given to the Turkish troops from our example, and by the time that is gained for the arrival of a sufficient force to render Buonaparte's whole project abortive. I have had reason to be perfectly satisfied with the gallantry and perseverance of Lieutenants Bushby, Inglesfield, Knight, Stokes, and Lieut. Burton, of the marines, and of the petty officers and men under their orders.

*List of the gun-vessels composing the French flotilla, bound from Alexandria and Damietta to St. John d'Acre, taken off Cape Carmel by his Majesty's ship *Tigre*, Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, K. S. March 18, at eight o'clock, P. M. after a chase of three hours.*

La Negresse, of 6 guns and 53 men; La Fondre, of 8 guns and 52 men; La Dangereuse, of 6 guns and 23 men; La Maria Rose, of 4 guns and 22 men; La Dame de Grace, of 4 guns and 35 men; Les Deux Freres, of four guns and 23 men; La Torride (taken in the morning of that day, and retaken), of 2 guns and 30 men.—Total, 7 gun-boats, 34 guns, and 238 men. These gun-boats were loaded, besides their own complements, with battering cannon, ammunition, and every kind of siege equipage, for Buonaparte's army before Acre.

N. B. The *Marianne* gun-boat was taken previously, and the transport No. 1, subsequently, by the *Tigre*.

*Return of the killed and wounded in the boats of his Majesty's ships *Tigre* and *Thefeus*, and in the gun-vessels employed against the French army before Acre, from the 17th to the 23d March.*

*Tigre*, Mr. Arthur Lambert, Mr. John Goodman, and Mr. John Gell, midshipmen, and 8 seamen, killed; 20 seamen wounded, of which 8 are among the 20 prisoners. *Thefeus*, Mr. John Carr, midshipman, killed; John Waters, midshipman, and 6 seamen, wounded.—Total, 4 midshipmen and 8 seamen killed; and 1 midshipman and 26 seamen wounded.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

N. B. The officers, petty officers, and seamen, employed on this service, were volunteers. The dead bodies of Mr. Gell and Peter M'Kircher, seaman, which fell into the hands of the enemy, were buried by them with the honours of war.

*Dawling-street, June 22. Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the foreign department.*

*Extract*

*Extract of a letter from Sir Morton Eden,  
dated Vienna, June 4.*

I have the honour of inclosing to your Lordship two Extraordinary Gazettes of this place, the one with a supplement, published yesterday evening, the other this day.

*Vienna, June 3.* Gen Baron Kray has sent Lieut. Dzetski, of the regiment of Naundorff, with the intelligence of the capture of the citadel of Ferrara May 23. Major-Gen. Count Klenau states in his report, that, not having succeeded in his endeavours, when he took possession of the town, to make the enemy evacuate the citadel, a regular pentagon, in perfect repair, abundantly supplied with artillery, ammunition, and provisions, he was induced to direct Col. Oreskovich to order Capt. Victora, of the artillery, to erect two batteries; which work was carried on with so much activity and spirit, that they were finished in the evening of the 22d. On the 23d, at three o'clock in the morning, the enemy had already evacuated the town, which Gen. Klenau garrisoned with the Light Battalion of Buch. At 8 o'clock, Count Kl-nau summoned the commandant of the fortress to surrender; but a negative answer was returned. The batteries being ready, and the artillery and ammunition having been conveyed into them at day-break, Gen. Klenau ordered shells to be thrown both from mortars and howitzers into the citadel. Two magazines in the fortrefs having caught fire, the commandant was summoned a second time; and, after some delay, a flag of truce was sent about 9 o'clock in the evening with proposals of capitulation, which were concluded at 1 o'clock in the morning. The enemy's fire killed two privates of the artillery, and wounded an artificer. On the 24th in the morning, the copies of capitulation were exchanged, hostages mutually delivered up, and the gate of Soccorso was occupied an hour after. Seventy-two new brass cannon, with their ammunition, and six months provisions, were found in the fortrefs. The hospital stores alone are estimated at 1,500,000 French livres. Gen. Klenau gives praise to Col. Oreskovich, Capt. Victora, and Lieut. Cintori, the two latter of whom not only erected their batteries 120 feet from the covered way, but by their skill and bravery also set fire to the enemy's magazines, which obliged them so soon to surrender. Count Alberti, Lieut. Dzetski, and others, distinguished themselves upon this occasion; but particularly Col. Skall, who joined Gen. Klenau as a volunteer, and who proved both an able engineer, and an experienced negotiator.

Then follow the articles of capitulation. The garrison were permitted to march out

with the honours of war, but were restricted from serving against the Emperor, or his allies, during six months. At the end of it is added the following postscript:—As it is a principle in the Austrian service to distinguish brave soldiers, I consent to the request of the commandant La Pointe, that non-commissioned officers may keep their side-arms; and I approve in general of the above articles of capitulation. *Count Klenau.*

The French garrison consisted of 1,525 men. Ammunition of every sort, and in great abundance, was found in the place. Whilst this operation was carried on against Ferrara, Lieut. Grill was ordered upon another expedition against Ravenna. According to his report of the 26th to Gen. Kray, he embarked on the 24th, with four companies of the regiment of Stuart, and entered Porto di Goro on the 25th. On the 26th he landed his troops at Porto Primaro, with 2 three-pounders, having previously concerted upon the mode of attack with Major Pooz, the commander of the flotilla, and Jacobini, the chief of the insurgents at Com machio. Major Pooz entered the canal of Ravenna with his flotilla, and landed his sailors. Lieut. Grill marched to Ravenna through Pozzuolo with three companies, and two pieces of cannon; and 300 of the insurgents marched at the same time from St. Alberto. On his approach, the enemy shut their gates, and defended themselves; but the gates were soon forced open, and, after a short resistance, the enemy retreated by the gate of Lugo. They lost, in their retreat, one piece of cannon, a Lieutenant-Colonel, an officer, and about 100 prisoners. Major Pooz was very active in the landing; and, soon after the forcing of the gates, came to the assistance of Lieut. Grill with 60 armed sailors. Lients Scornada and Frankenbush, of the regiment of Stuart, distinguished themselves particularly. To support the expedition against Ravenna, Gen. Kray also detached a squadron of Hussars, two companies of infantry, and a battalion of light infantry from Ferrara. The capture of this place secures the whole road along the coast, and the subsistence of the troops in the province of Ferrara. An account from Gen. Melas, of the 21st May, from Candia, state, that, after some very fatiguing marches, the three divisions of Kaim, Frolich, and Zoph, with the Russian troops under the command of Gen. Fritser, had entered the camp between Langasus and Candia on the Sofin, where the Russian General Rosenberg was already stationed with the rest of his troops, who, together with Gen. Vukilovich, occupied the strong points of Valenza and Cafale.

*Downing-street, June 28. The Empe-*  
*ror*

son of Russia having, as a mark of attachment towards his Majesty, and of esteem and regard towards his Majesty's naval service, and particularly towards the officers and crews of the ships who served August 1, 1798, under the command of Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, signified to his Majesty's minister at Petersburg, his desire, that the Leander, of 50 guns, which, having been engaged in that action, was, after a most gallant and distinguished resistance, captured on its passage home by a French ship of the line, of 74 guns, and has since been recaptured from the enemy by his Imperial Majesty's arms at the surrender of Corfu, should be presented to his Majesty, in his Imperial Majesty's name, with a view to its being restored to his naval service; the King has been pleased to accept, with the highest satisfaction, this distinguished mark of attention and friendship on the part of his ally; and has directed, that the Leander should be received accordingly from such officer as the Emperor of Russia may direct to deliver the same, and should again be placed among the ships composing his Majesty's fleet employed in the Mediterranean.

[This Gazette also contains an account of a French ship privateer, coppered, and mounting 16 long guns and caronades, having been driven on shore by his Majesty's ship Majestic, Capt. Hope, and Transfer brig, under cover of a fort, a few leagues to the eastward of Vélez Málaga, where, finding it impossible to get her off, she was destroyed by the hosts of the Majestic, under the command of Lieut. Roger.]

*Downing-street, June 25.* A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

*Venice, June 17.* Before communicating to the publick the statement of his Royal Highness, which was brought yesterday by the first Lieutenant Heitinger, of the regiment of Spörri, we will give, in their order, the preceding reports, hitherto delayed from the irregularity of the post. On May 25, the enemy, probably with the intention of preventing us from forming a junction with Field-Marshal Lieut. Hotze, attacked the whole line of our out-posts with so superior a force, as to oblige them to fall back as far as Thur, and enabled the enemy to occupy the bridge of Andelfingen. Our artillery, which was planted on the banks of the river, checked their progress; they were at length dislodged from the bridge, and driven back with considerable loss. Gen. Kienmayer and Col. Mersery greatly distinguished themselves, by the almost total

destruction of a regiment of the enemy's Hussars, which endeavoured to surround them in the beginning of the affair. Gen. Gen. Piatzschek was wounded in the very outset. Nevertheless, the enemy attacked Field-Marshal Lieut. Hotze's advanced guard with great impetuosity, and alternate success, five different times: the regiments of Kattnitz and Gemmingen particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion; but, towards evening, we were obliged to yield to the superior numbers of the enemy, and to fall back upon Field-Marshal Lieut. Hotze. The enemy then took the direction of Pfyn, and occupied the bridge. Gen. Similson was sent with a battalion of Callenberg, and a detachment of cavalry, to dislodge the enemy; he could not arrive before night-fall. The attack was made after dark by Gen. Pfächer, and with such success, that the enemy were not only dislodged from the bridge, but also driven back with great loss. The enemy, finding that their attempts had failed, retired the 26th on all sides. They were followed up by our advanced guard. The enemy, notwithstanding, attacked the advanced guard of Field-Marshal-Lieut. Nauendorff; on the 27th, at Embrach, with the design of forcing the passage of the Thüs, and penetrating, by that means, to the rear of our communication: this attack was repulsed. The enemy were driven from Embrach, and we took post at this large village. In the night of the 28th, the enemy withdrew entirely behind the Klatt; in consequence of which, the advanced guard of our left-wing took post before Bassersdorf, and that of our right wing before Bulach. These checks, and the appearance we observed, induced the enemy to detain the column which were already in motion to join the army of Moreau in Italy. The above-mentioned Lieut. Liehinger was sent on the 6th inst. by his Royal Highness from Klatten, with orders, that the enemy had abandoned all the right bank of the Klatt, and, after destroying all the bridges in the rear, had taken post on the left bank of that river. In order to approach the strong entrenchments which the enemy had raised near Zurich, and to drive them from the right bank of the Klatt, for the purpose of forming a considerable advanced guard there, his Royal Highness ordered Field-Marshal Lieut. Hotze, and Gen. Prince Rosenberg, to pass the Klatt near Tubendorff, at four in the morning, and to drive the enemy from the bridge of Klatt, which was executed, notwithstanding a most obstinate resistance. At the same time, Field-Marshal-Lieut. Prince Joseph, of Lorraine, advanced from Villiken, and Gen. Jollachich from Zallikon, with such vigour against the flank of the entrenchments,

ments, that Gen. Jollachich penetrated into the upper suburbs of Zurich, and the Prince of Lorraine as far as the abbatis upon the Zurich-berg, which was defended by redoubts and abattis. It being of the utmost importance to the enemy to keep us as far distant as possible from their entrenched camp, they sent such powerful reinforcements to their troops posted on the Klut, and brought such a number of batteries to bear upon us, that they not only checked the progress of the division under Field-Marshal-Lieut. Hotze before Schwamendingen, but also repulsed the troops which had advanced to the abbatis, and even threatened the right flank of Prince Rosenberg's corps near Seebach. This induced his Royal Highness to reinforce the advanced guard near Seebach with a brigade of Infantry, under Prince Reus, and part of Prince Anhalt Cothien's division of Cavalry. At the same time, Field-Marshal-Lieut. Count Wallis was ordered to march with two battalions of grenadiers, and the Archduke Ferdinand's regiment of infantry, by Schwamendingen to the Zurich-berg, and to assay the enemy's entrenchments and abattis by the bayonet. The grenadiers speedily gained possession of the first abache, and penetrated into the abbatis, where Gen. Miller was wounded, as well as Field-Marshal-Lieut. Count Wallis. The enemy being posted behind the abbatis in superior force, it was impossible to advance; but they were, however, prevented from attacking the Prince of Lor-

raine. This gave an opportunity for Field Marshal-Lieut. Petrasch (who commanded in the place of Gen. Motze, who was wounded in the first attack) to push forward the advanced guard under Prince Rosenberg to within musket-shot of the entrenchments, and to form there at dusk. His Royal Highness reconnoitred the enemy's entrenchments on the 5th, and, notwithstanding their strength and their advantageous situation, he resolved to attack them at two o'clock in the morning, and to take them by storm. His Royal Highness, in consequence, ordered his troops to be refreshed, and to take rest in sight of the enemy. This unexpected and menacing aspect disconcerted them; and, to avoid the risk of this fresh attempt, they retired on the 5th with the main body of their army, in the greatest precipitation, towards Baden, leaving in their entrenchments 25 cannon, three howitzers, and 18 ammunition-waggons. The following day his Royal Highness took possession of the entrenchments with a strong advanced guard, and soon after the town of Zurich. He gave orders to the commanders of the out-posts to send out numerous patrols to watch the motions of the enemy. All the Generals and the Officers of the Staff, who commanded the troops, deserve the highest praise. The success of this day is to be attributed to their courage and skill. One Chief of Brigade, and two Adjutant-Generals, are among the prisoners. The enemy estimates their loss at 4000. Ours will be made known immediately.

#### EAST ASIAN NEWS.

*Calcutta, Feb. 23.* Early in the morning of Jan. 18, a fire was discovered at the after-part of the gang-way of the ship Charlotte, then in Bengal river. Capt. Carnegie had been on shore two or three days, and was at that instant in sight of the ship on his return. Every exertion was used to subdue the violence of the flames, which in a few minutes communicated to the fore-shrouds, and ran with incredible swiftness to the fore top-gallant-mast-head. The lanyards and stays were gradually consumed, and the mast went over the starboard side, while the fire communicated to the midships. About 12 o'clock at noon, there being no hope of any exertion on-board to extinguish such a body of burning-fire, it was thought prudent to abandon the ship; and the crew were fortunate enough to get the boats lowered in time to convey them away. The continued burning upward till about 4 in the afternoon, when, being nearly to the water's edge, the blew up with a great explosion, as there were upwards of 30 barrels of powder in her magazine.

Capt. Carnegie, and the whole of the crew, got safe to Bengal, except a black boy, who in his hurry to get down the side missed his hold, and was drowned. This fatal accident is attributed to two causes, the drawing off spirits in the lazaretto, and the effect of lightning, neither of which has yet been made the subject of a protest.

A late inundation at St. Helena has done considerable damage to the forts; the plantations have suffered severely, and a great quantity of stock has been washed off the island. A similar calamity happened about four years ago, by the discharge of a water-spout over the island, which distressed the inhabitants greatly.

#### COUNTY NEWS.

*May 17.* As two seamen were employed in cleaning out the magazine, on-board the Meleager frigate, of 32 guns, lying in Portsmouth Harbour, their light by some accident conflagrinated to the powder, which instantly exploded, and blew them to atoms. Fortunately, the quantity of powder was but small; otherwise the whole ship must have been blown up.

May

*May 23.* This day, about noon, a fire broke out at *Chipping warden*, near Banbury, in the premises belonging to Mr. Stockley, maltster, which in a short time consumed them, together with a large quantity of malt, and other articles of considerable value. The fire communicated itself to several other houses, (being thatched,) and, before it was checked in its progress, the greater part of the village was burnt, whereby the unfortunate sufferers are reduced to the greatest distress. It was occasioned by the blowing up of some large stumps of trees with gunpowder, the fire from which lodged on Mr. Stockley's premises.

*May 29.* A young man at Mr. Wall's, of *Skegerton*, in Shropshire, putting up a loaded gun, one of the hooks of the gun-tack caught the trigger. The discharge which took place in consequence killed his brother, and severely wounded a servant maid.

*Ramsgate, June 12.* Yesterday morning a large Danish ship, the *Hofnung*, bound from Altona to Malaga, with a cargo of slaves, went on shore on the Goodwin. A Ramsgate mackerel-boat, observing her distress, made for the sand to render her assistance. The crew, consisting of 6 hands, with some difficulty, got on-board the Dane; but they had not been long there before their own boat, anchored near the ship, broke away, and was lost. It then blowing a very hard gale, they were unfortunately left on board the wreck, together with the ship's crew, 13 men and a boy; and they remained all Monday night, expecting every moment to be swallowed up by the waves, or buried in the sand. About 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the ship broke into five parts; but all the persons in her, 20 in number, providentially preserved themselves on the different pieces of the floating wreck, to which they clung for some time. A boat was seen at some distance, by which their signal was observed; she proved to be a Deal boat, which, after much difficulty, picked up the whole, and safely landed them at Dover.

*June 13.* This morning sailed from the *Nore*, under convoy of his Majesty's ship *Andromeda*, Capt. H. Inman, the *Hudson's Bay* fleet; viz. King George, Capt. John Richards; Queen Charlotte, Capt. Turner; and Prince of Wales, Capt. H. Hanwell; accompanied by the Harmony, Capt. Frazier, to Labrador, who, with the convoy, will leave the Hudson's Bay ships at Orkney.

*Birmingham, June 15.* This day the embankment of the reservoir of the *Wyrley and Essington* canal, on *Cannock*-beach, gave way, and the water swept every thing before it in the line it took through *Sheafstone*, *Hopwas*, *Drayton*, &c.

till it fell into and overflowed the *Tame* at Tamworth. At *Blackstone*, 7 miles from the reservoir, the new stone bridge was torn up; numbers of sheep, and some cattle, were drowned; but 2 or 3 persons, aware of the accident at the first, rode forward, and giving the farmers the alarm, they had time to remove the chief of their cattle and horses to the high ground. The damage sustained is, however, very great, and calculated at many thousand pounds. At *Hammerwich*, near Lichfield, the meadows are 12 inches deep with the gravel the water brought down with it.

*June 19.* The Duke of York yesterday reviewed the *Oxford University Corps*; and this day he reviewed the *Oxford City Loyal Volunteers*: both corps in Port-meadow. His Royal Highness was pleased to express his entire satisfaction at the very excellent appearance they made. He was mounted on the same horse that carried him from Dunkirk. There were upwards of 10,000 people assembled. The ground was kept by four troops of Oxfordshire yeomanry. On Tuesday, after the review, his Royal Highness went in procession to the Theatre, where the degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on him by his Grace the Duke of Portland, in his robes, as Chancellor; and in the evening, after having partaken of a collation at St. John's college, his Royal Highness visited the Bodleian Library, where he desired a sight of some original charts of Flanders. This day the city of Oxford presented him with the freedom in a gold box.

A very valuable discovery of coins has been lately made at *North Creake*, near Wells in Norfolk, by a shepherd; about 1400 bras, I believe, Constantines, in high preservation. 1100, we understand, have been retained for Earl Spencer, in whose manor they were found.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Wednesday, May 29.*

This morning a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Moses Haman, in Cob-court, Petticoat-lane, which consumed the inside, with a great part of the furniture. A child about three years of age was burnt so shockingly as to be taken to the London Infirmary without hope of recovery.

*Thursday, May 30.*

At half past 10 this day, Lord Kenyon, and the other judges, came into the Court of King's Bench; and Mr. Justice Grose immediately commenced an address to the following purport: "Gilbert Wakefield, you have been found guilty by a jury of your country of a crime which is disgraceful to you as a clergyman, and an Englishman. The epithets bestowed upon that publication the Court is of opinion were well applied; it was malevolent, libellous,

and seditions. You have traduced the government of the country, and the administration of the public affairs of these realms; and by that means endeavoured, as far as it was within your power, to induce the people of this realm to withdraw their allegiance from his Majesty, his Crown, and Government. You have, in fact, given an invitation to 50,000 or 60,000 of our enemies to invade this country, in order that they might destroy all that is valuable in a well-regulated society, namely, our laws, our religion, our property, and our national liberty and security—to root out every thing that is dear and valuable to us as Englishmen and freemen, under the same vain, ideal, and false pretext, of proselytizing Liberty, by which they have so successfully attacked and plundered Switzerland, Italy, and Egypt. They have involved in one mass of ruin those countries that never had, or intended to molest or attack them. You have dissuaded, or attempted to dissuade, your countrymen from opposing these monsters in iniquity, who, in less than ten short years, have been Catholics, Deists, Atheists, and Muhammadans, who have expelled their clergy, defiled the holy altars of their forefathers, dishonoured their God, and murdered their king; you have even dared to recommend to your countrymen that they shall not oppose such destroyers of the human race, and of all human happiness and social order; men who, in the first struggles of their paroxysm, called out for a war of extermination against this country; whose motto was—“*Delenda est Carthago*.”—You said, you had a right to be heard, and you have been heard; but your address has aggravated your offence, both as an Englishman, a Christian, and a minister. You have in your speech recommended peace; but does your book, when it invites an implacable enemy, carry such a recommendation? — The Attorney-General saw through the whole of your artful design; and his excellent arguments fully refuted and exposed your insidious attempts. There is one consideration which affects the Court much, your family—the Court wishes they could separate the innocent offspring from the guilty parent; but they find it impossible; it is the inevitable fate of guilt, to involve all its nearest and dearest relatives in one common ruin. But why did not this sacred charge enter into your own mind? why in the first instance commit a crime that you knew must abandon those to whom you had, under Providence, given existence? This is a sad and melancholy circumstance; and I assure you the Court feel it, but cannot relieve it. Another circumstance is your slender property; the Court have enquired into this matter—you are, no doubt,

a fit object for a heavy fine; but they have discovered, that in your situation it would operate as a perpetual imprisonment, which the Court neither wish nor will permit—the object of all punishment is correction for the past, and by the example prevention in the future. The Court, having therefore fully considered the whole of your case, do order and adjudge, that you be committed to Dorchester gaol for the term of two years—that at the end of this term you give security for your good behaviour for five years, yourself in 500l. and two sureties in 250l. each; and that you continue in the said gaol until you have given such security. The prisoner bowed and withdrew.

*Friday, May 31.*

The question respecting Mr. Palmer was discussed in the House of Commons. His friends insisted, that, for the service he had rendered the country and revenue by his plaus in expediting the mails, he was fully entitled to the original agreement with Government; which was, that he should receive a pension of 1500l. a year, and have a per centage upon the net revenue of the Post-office, which exceeded 240,000l. On the other hand, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Lang, and Mr. W. Dundas, contended, that his present allowance of 3000l. a year was an ample compensation for the services he had rendered; it was as much as was given to Lord Duncan for his services; and, as to the agreement, he had, by his improper conduct, in throwing the Post-office into confusion, and endeavouring to delay the delivery of letters, for private reasons of his own, entirely broken through it, and made it null. Mr. Palmer's friends did not succeed, as on a division they amounted to only 28; and 112 voted with the minister.

*Saturday, June 15.*

This night, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out at the Horse and Groom public-house, in Curtain-row, Shoreditch; by which accident the flames caught fire to Mrs. Thomlinson's cloaths, and she was burned in so shocking a manner as to cause her immediate death.

*Sunday, June 16.*

This day, about 11 in the forenoon, a young man, a recruit, was found dead in his bed, with his head almost severed from his body, at a camping-house in Westminster, where he had been kept after being enlisted. This dreadful spectacle was first discovered by another recruit, who, surprised at the deceased lying in bed so late, went up stairs to call him. He had three large wounds across the throat, one of which had completely divided the wind-pipe. An old razor, with some blood on it, was found in a bag in the room; but, from the opinion of a surgeon, who went to view the body,

the deceased could not have inflicted the wounds on himself; and, even if he had, it was impossible he could have afterwards deposited the razor where it was found, as the sudden effusion of blood must have caused him to drop immediately.

*Tuesday, June 21.*

The following circular letter was this day issued from the Horse Guards:

"His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief is anxious to take the earliest opportunity of obeying the orders he has received from his Majesty, to convey to the different volunteer corps, inspected by his Majesty this morning, the heartfelt satisfaction which every part of their conduct has excited in his mind. To his Majesty it is a source of unremitting gratification to know, that this general display of loyalty and public spirit is the genuine offspring of a constitution eminently calculated to preserve the happiness and to increase the prosperity of his people. His Majesty, having ever made it the principal study of his life to watch over and maintain unimpaired those safeguards which the laws of this happy country have provided for the security of its civil and religious rights; eagerly embraces this opportunity of expressing the just pride he derives from the gratifying feeling that his uniform endeavour, during a long reign, to promote the happiness of his subjects, have insured to him the continuance of their loyalty and affection. Deeply impressed with the unequivocal and general manifestation of this zealous attachment to his Majesty, called forth on the present occasion, his Royal Highness, from every motive of duty, public and private, feels peculiar pleasure in communicating his Majesty's sentiments to the several corps which have been this day under arms in the metropolis and its vicinity.

FREDERICK F. M. Commander in Chief."

Letter from the Duke of Portland to the Lord Mayor.

"My Lord, *Whitehall, June 21.*

"I have received the King's particular commands to signify to your Lordship the very great satisfaction which his Majesty received from the dutiful and affectionate attention of his City of London, during the course of his Majesty's progress in viewing the different volunteer corps, assembled this morning under arms. His Majesty is graciously pleased to attribute the order and regularity, which were every where so conspicuous, as well to the judicious and exemplary conduct of your Lordship and the other principal magistrates of this great city, as to the spirit of loyalty which so eminently prevails throughout the metropolis. And I am directed to acquaint your Lordship, that it would be highly acceptable to his Majesty, that this sentiment, which his Majesty has condescended to express,

should be made known in all the parts of the extensive and respectable jurisdiction, over which your Lordship so worthily presides. From the experience I have of the unremitting zeal and attention with which all their official duties are performed by the members of the Corporation of London, I cannot but feel peculiarly happy in obeying his Majesty's gracious commands on this occasion, and in assuring your Lordship of the regard with which, &c. **PORTLAND.**"

*Thursday, July 4.*

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#### BIRTHS.

JULY. A T Stapleford, co. Leicestershire, the 21. Countess of Harborough, a daughter.

28. At Holton-lodge, co. Lincoln, the wife of Thomas Caldecot, esq. a daughter.

30. Mrs. H. Johnston, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

Lately, at Bryanston, Dorset, the wife of Edward Berkeley Portman, esq. a son.

Lady of the Hon. and Rev. T. J. Twissell, a son.

Lady of Gen. Ross, Savile-row, a son.

A young woman, the wife of James Harrison, a gardener at Bradford, three children, two of whom were however destroyed in the birth.

JULY 2. In Berners-street, the wife of Commissioneer Marish, of the Victualling-office, a daughter.

4. At Ampton-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Ross Price, esq. of Cornwall, a son.

6. At the Marquis’s house in Grosvenor-place, the Marchioness of Tichfield, a son.

The wife of Dr. Pemberton, of Somerset-street, a daughter.

7. The wife of the Rev. W. W. Dakine, minor canon of St. Peter’s, Westminster, three sons, two of whom are since dead.

10. At Eden farm, the Right Hon. Lady Auckland, a son.

11. At Kimbolton castle, the Duchess of Manchester, a son and heir.

15. In Devonshire-place, Viscountess Deerhurst, a daughter.

The wife of Sackville Gwynne, esq. of Glenbrake park, co. Carmarthen, a daughter.

16. The Duchess of Montrose, a son and heir.

18. At Biddenden, Kent, Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte Nares, a son.

At Packington, near Coventry, the Countess of Aylesford, two children.

19. The wife of Mr. Henry-Lewis Gabbabin, of Ingram-court, printer, a 2d son.

21. At Henham-hall, Suffolk, the Right Hon. Lady Ross, a daughter.

28. In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Moore, grand-daughter of Dr. Norris, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

1798. AT Hydrabad, in the East Indies, George Ure, esq. surgeon to the Presidency, to Miss Harriet Blair, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. Prebendar of Westminster.

1799. JUNE 24. At Wiggenholt, Sussex, Rev. Henry Warren, nephew to the Bishop of Bangor, to Miss Eliza Males, youngest daughter of the late John M. esq. of Cannabrewell, Surrey.

26. Thomas Heathcote, esq. of Embly, co. Southampton, eldest son of Sir Wm. Heathcote, bart. to Miss Freeman.

27. Rev. Thomas Horne, eldest son of Dr. H. to Miss Cecilia Zoffany, 2d daughter of John Z. esq. of Chiswick, Middlesex.

At St. George’s, Hanover-square, Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, esq. of Vereville, co. Warwick, to the Hon. Charlotte Curzon, youngest daughter of Lord C.

29. Admiral John Carter Allen, to Mrs. Stella-Frances Freeman, of Devonshire-place.

Henry Parker, esq. of the Tax-office, to Miss Bradley, of Robertsbridge, Sussex.

JULY 1. Rev. Thomas Methold, rector of Stumham, Suffolk, to Miss Rose, of Bury St. Edmund’s, eldest daughter of the late Rev.

Rev.

the deceased could not have inflicted the wounds on himself; and, even if he had, it was impossible he could have afterwards deposited the razor where it was found, as the sudden effusion of blood must have caused him to drop immediately.

*Tuesday, June 21.*

The following circular letter was this day issued from the Horse Guards:

"His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief is anxious to take the earliest opportunity of obeying the orders he has received from his Majesty, to convey to the different volunteer corps, inspected by his Majesty this morning, the heartfelt satisfaction which every part of their conduct has excited in his mind. To his Majesty it is a source of unremitting gratification to know, that this general display of loyalty and public spirit is the genuine offspring of a constitution eminently calculated to preserve the happiness and to increase the prosperity of his people. His Majesty, having ever made it the principal study of his life to watch over and maintain unimpaired those safeguards which the laws of this happy country have provided for the security of its civil and religious rights, eagerly embraces this opportunity of expressing the just pride he derives from the gratifying feeling that his uniform endeavours, during a long reign, to promote the happiness of his subjects, have insured to him the continuance of their loyalty and affection. Deeply impressed with the unequivocal and general manifestation of this zealous attachment to his Majesty, called forth on the present occasion, his Royal Highness, from every motive of duty, public and private, feels peculiar pleasure in communicating his Majesty's sentiments to the several corps which have been this day under arms in the metropolis and its vicinity.

FREDERICK F. M. Commander in Chief."

Letter from the Duke of Portland to the Lord Mayor.

"My Lord, *Whitehall, June 21.*

"I have received the King's particular commands to signify to your Lordship the very great satisfaction which his Majesty received from the dutiful and affectionate attention of his City of London, during the course of his Majesty's progress in viewing the different volunteer corps, assembled this morning under arms. His Majesty is graciously pleased to attribute the order and regularity, which were every where so conspicuous, as well to the judicious and exemplary conduct of your Lordship and the other principal magistrates of this great city, as to the spirit of loyalty which so eminently prevails throughout the metropolis. And I am directed to acquaint your Lordship, that it would be highly acceptable to his Majesty, that this sentiment, which his Majesty has condescended to express,

should be made known in all the parts of the extensive and respectable jurisdiction, over which your Lordship so worthily presides. From the experience I have of the unremitting zeal and attention with which all their official duties are performed by the members of the Corporation of London, I cannot but feel peculiarly happy in obeying his Majesty's gracious commands on this occasion, and in assuring your Lordship of the regard with which, &c. *PORTLAND.*"

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Rev.

**Rev. Zachary R.**, rector of Braughton and Draughton, co. Northampton.

**2 Rev. Arthur Young**, son of the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, to Miss Griffiths, niece of Edward Berry, esq. of Elworth park, co. Gloucester.

At Horsham, Sussex, Mr. T. N. Longman, bookseller, of Pater Noster row, to Miss Mary Slater, of Horsham.

**Rev. Richard Lockwood**, of Field, Essex, to Miss Mary Manners Sutton, youngest daughter of the late Lord George S.

**4. Rev. Edward Oliver D. D.**, rector of Swanscombe, Kent, to Mrs. Gathorp, of Seaberg', co. York.

At Wantage, Rev. Wm. Aldrich, of Stowmarket, to Miss Cath. Bayes, of Wanstead.

**5. Rev. Wm. Pewcher**, to Miss Dabadee, both of Richmond, Surrey.

**6. At Dover**, Benjamin Bond, esq. of the Royal South Gloucester regiment, to Miss Maria Hubbard, daughter of Col. H. late of the East Middlesex militia.

**8. At Edinburgh**, Lieut. Howard Douglas, of the royal artillery, son of the late Rear-admiral Sir Charles D. bart. to Miss Anne Dundas, daughter of the late Capt. Jas. D. of the E. Fitzwilliam E. Indianman.

**9. At Fulham, Middlesex**, Rees Goring Thomas, esq. of Norfolk-street, only son of Morgan T. esq. of the same place, to Miss Hovell, of Essex-street, Strand.

**10. Major Francis Johnstone**, late in the service of the Nabob of Arcot, to Miss George, of Pershore, co. Worcester.

**11. At Clifton**, Wm. Congreve, esq. of Alderman-house, Berks, to Miss Pepperrell, second daughter of Sir Wm. P. bart.

**13. John Wheatley**, esq. second son of W. W. esq. of Lesney abbey, in Kent, to Miss Georgiana Lushington, daughter of Wm. L. esq. M. P.

**15. Rev. Abel Lendon**, M. A. of Pentonville, to Miss Fletcher, daughter of Mr. Geo. F. wine-merchant, Old Jewry.

**16. Henry John Hichens**, esq. of Woolley-hall, Berks, to Miss B. B. Lennard, sister of Thos. B. L esq. of Hattons, Essex.

**17. Stephen Winthrop**, M. D. to Miss Lloyd, both of Bury St. Edmund's.

**18. Rev. James Hurd**, D. D. professor of poetry in the University of Oxford, to Miss Harriet Taylor, of Fulham, Middlex.

**Mr. David Cartwright**, of South-street, Finsbury-square, merchant, to Miss Martha Scott, dau. of the late Rev. Rich. S. of Ewis.

**20. Wm. Earl**, esq. of the Victualling-office, to Miss R. White, of Newington.

**John Fraser**, esq. of Norton-street, to Miss Meredith, daughter of the late Rev. John M. rector of Witton, co. Radnor.

**23. By special licence**, at St Dunstan's in the West, J. P. Neale, esq. of the Gen. Post office, to Miss A. P. Williams, of Eton.

**25. Col. De Charmilly**, to Miss D. Blackwood, third daughter of the late Sir John B. bart. and sister of Sir James Stephenson B. bart. of Ballybiedy, co. Down, Ireland.

#### DEATHS.

**Jan. 14. MASSACRED**, at Benares, in the East Indies, Robert Graham, esq. eldest son of Robert G. esq. of Fintry, and first assistant to the collector of Tirnoor; Mr. Cherry, senior judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal at Benares; Mr. Richard Evans, writer to Mr. Cherry; Mr. Hill, a gentleman who resided at Benares, and traded in a private capacity; and Capt. Conway, who was only 37 years of age, went to India, as cadet, so young as 14, and has left a family whose support depended on his existence.—The circumstances which led to the commission of this execrable act are related as follow, in a private letter from a gentleman of rank in the Company's service at Bombay, dated March 4: "Vizier Ally had been regularly invested with the sovereignty of Benares, and enjoyed the musnud for some time without interruption. During his reign, the British Government frequently had occasion to complain of his conduct, which was neither princely nor decorous. In the investigation of his title to the musnud, it appeared that he was of a spurious race; and, though descended from the former Nabob of Oude, he was pronounced an illegitimate offspring according to the rules of Hindostan. The present Nabob, his successor, was proved unquestionably the right and lawful heir to the throne of Oude; and our Government, in consequence, interfered, and deposed Vizier Ally, allowing him only the control of those districts which were detached from the sovereignty; and all India have reason to be satisfied with this act of the British Government. Mr. Cherry was interpreter in all the negotiations; and Mr. Graham was invested with the necessary powers to investigate the pretensions of the rival princes, while Capt. Conway acted in his military capacity. Hence, probably, Vizier Ally, being overthrown by means of the British influence, formed an inveterate hatred to those gentlemen, whom he supposed to be the sole and only instruments of his deposition. This infamous conduct cannot go unpunished. The present Nabob is using every means in his power to cause Vizier Ally to be apprehended; and, indeed, all the Princes in Hindostan, who knew the respectability of these unfortunate gentlemen, have in the general lamentation, and will, no doubt, unite their endeavours to those of our Government, to apprehend and secure this ferocious and unprincipled monster."

**Feb. 5.** At Madras, shortly after his arrival in India, Charles Maitland Bushby, esq. barrister at law.

**March 17.** Killed in a gallant attack on the lines of Buonaparte, before St. Jean d'Acra, in Syria, Capt. David Wilmot, of the royal navy, commander of his Majesty's

jetty's ship Alliance, and Major O'Neil, of the marines. The former had been in 16 severe actions, in 8 of which he was badly wounded. He was first lieutenant of the Seahorse, when that ship captured La Sensible, on which occasion he was made commander of the Alliance. Major Oldfield was likewise an officer highly esteemed, and, conformably to the meritorious conduct of his corps, had actually entered the works of Buonaparte when he fell. Sir Sidney Smith's brother, Mr. Spencer Smith, our minister at Constantinople, at the request of Sir Sidney, wrote a letter to Mrs. O'Neil at Portsmouth, acquainting her with his death, in which he says, "He is sorry to be the informer of unpleasant news; but, to prevent the effect of a sudden communication, he was induced, at the request of his brother, to acquaint her with the melancholy intelligence of the death of her husband, with several other officers, and of the loss of the flower of the marines and seamen of the ships under Sir Sidney's command at the attack of Buonaparte's entrenchments before St. Jean d'Acre, which was led on by our brave seamen and marines, at the head of the Turkish force. Buonaparte commanded in person. The entrenchments were carried, but with great loss, the greater part of the British engaged in the attack having been either killed or taken prisoners."—Mr. Arthur Lambert, midshipman of the Tigre, also killed at the same attack, was the son of the late J. L. esq. of Hull.

28. At York, in Upper Canada, aged 75, Benjamin Hallowell, esq. last surviving commissioner of the late American Board of Customs, and father of Capt. H. of his Majesty's ship Swiftsure.

*April . . .* Aged 52, Mrs. Mary Saffrey, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Lewis Deformaux, of Spitalfields, and widow of Mr. Henry S. surgeon, who died in 1797 (see vol. LXI. p. 281).

16. Killed on the spot, in a duel at St. George's, Mr. Brander, of Grenada. Mr. Laone, his opponent, was also dangerously wounded.

29. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Thomas Gillespie, merchant.

*May . . .* At Kingston, Jamaica, after a few days illness, Mr. Wm. Paget, merch.

4. At Paris, aged 78, Philip Nicholas Pia, the benevolent founder of a society for the recovery of drowned persons, instituted in that city in 1772, and continued till the year 1790, when the revolutionary blast, which swept away so many other useful establishments, destroyed this also. During the two last years of its existence it was supported almost entirely at the expense of its founder; and he at last, from increasing age and infirmities, was obliged to relinquish it. Pia was the son of an

apotheeary; and he himself followed the same profession. Some years before the Revolution he was one of the *Erbevins* of the city of Paris, and, while in that post, was honoured by Louis XVI. with the order of St. Michael.

23. At Hatfield, Miss Toofey, late of Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

25. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Goodrich.

At Madeira, John Leacock, esq. one of the oldest merchants and a member of the British factory on that island, where he had resided upwards of 50 years.

31. Aged 42, Mr. Jn. Anderson, of Gold-square, Westminster, attorney at law.

*June . . .* In Lehighshire, in her 78th year, of a paroxysm stroke, Mrs. Wells, relict of Major Roberts and of Col. Wells, of the 3d regiment of foot-guards, and aug to the lady of William Berkeley Portman, esq. She was buried by her first husband.

Found drowned in the river Avon, near Salisbury, Mr. Joseph Payne, late of the Anchor inn at Warminster. An inquest was held, in the course of which it appeared that Mr. P. had been from home more than a week, and that his absence was occasioned by circumstances distressing to his mind; but, there being no evidence to show that he had wilfully drowned himself, or by what means his death had been occasioned, the jury found a verdict of the mere act, "That he was found dead in the river."

7. Of a dropsey, at the house of the Spanish consul, Mont de Lell's, at Trelle, the French Princess Marie Victoire, aunt to Louis XVI. and Louis XVIII.; and born May 3, 1733. She arrived there, from Cefalu, on the 20th of May. The funeral was celebrated with due celebrity; and the sepulchral monument of her Highness, in the cathedral church, has an appropriate Latin inscription.

8. At Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Humphrys, widow of P. Humphrys, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Doddridge, so justly celebrated for his piety and learning. She lived a model of semi-excellence. To a magnanimous mind was united a gentle spirit; to a discriminating judgement a never wearied charity. Patient under pain, and cheerful amidst affliction, she seemed to lose all sense of individual suffering in the sufferings of others. Meek, benign, and sympathizing, she resembled the spirits of the blessed more than the inhabitants of this lower world, and has left numerous friends to regret a loss, which they feel to be in this life irreparable.

10. At Inverary, in his 79th year, Mr. Alex. Campbell, of Achlin.

11. At Edinburgh, Mrs. M'Dowall, of Castletemple.

13. At Hampton court, in her 85th year, Lady-

Lady-dowager Dungannon, relict of the late Lord Viscount D. of the kingdom of Ireland, a nobleman of a most honourable and amiable character.

15. At Nottingham, Mrs. Eamer, relict of the late Edward E. gent.

Mr. George Taylor, tanner, in Algar-kirk fean, co. Lincoln.

17. Rev. Dr. Joseph McCormick, principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, in the university of St. Andrew, Scotland.

18. At Lisbon, Mr. Robert Whitfield, surgeon.

19. At Vernon's hall, near Liverpool, aged 76, the Rev. William Cowley.

20. At Dundee, aged 88, Charles Hay, esq. of Ballindoch, Scotland.

At Hither-green, Lewisham, Kent, aged 70, Joseph Collyer, esq.

21. At Culross, Walter Brasch, well known in Scotland as a sportsman, who, at the age of 70, was one of the first shots in that country.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, Mr. William Baker, hair-dresser, and many years collector of the land-tax.

Aged 13 months, the Hon. Master Gage, youngest son of Lord Viscount G. of Finsbury, near Lewes, Sussex.

Suddenly, at Southwell, Mr. Jn. Twynam, son of late Alderm. T. of Newark.

22. At his chambers in Lyon's inn, Mr. Richard Blakiston.

In Lansdown road, Bath, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Ekins, sister to the Dean of Salisbury.

Very much lamented, Mrs. Elizabeth Purcell, daughter of the late worthy and ingenious Dr. Joseph Rogers, of Cork.

At her apartments in the New road, Miss Charlotte-Anne Simpson, only daughter of the late James S. esq. of Cowland, in the island of Tobago.

23. At Brighthelmstone, Mr. Hurst, architect, of Hutton-street.

At Plymouth, aged 88, Mrs. Sause.

At Birthorse, aged 18, Mr. Graves, son and heir of the late Mr. Colby G. of Grayby, near Falkingham.

Aged 60, Mr. Edward Mossom, of Lincoln, whitesmith. He was a member of the common council of that city, and served the office of sheriff in 1788.

24. At his house in Bedford-row, J. Wilkinson, esq.

At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Comings, a merchant, agent to the Sun fire-office, and a commissioner under the Income act.

At Colchester, Mrs. Carey, wife of the ingenious and eccentric Mr. Geo. Savile C.

On the military parade at Weymouth, Everard Balch, esq. of St. Audries, co. Somerset, and major in the Somersetshire provincial cavalry.—Lieut.-col. Jolliffe, in a letter to the editor of a provincial paper, to prevent mis-statement respecting the death

of Major B. of his corps, thus communicates that melancholy event: "Major Balch was standing close by my side on Monday evening, about 7 o'clock, and conversing with me in front of the parade, apparently in his usual state of health, when he suddenly fell prostrate, and expired instantly."

25. In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Miss Milso, widow of Thomas M. esq. who died Feb. 7 (see p. 254); and whose estate in Northamptonshire now devolves on his nephew, the Rev. Mr. M. son of the late Prebendary of Winchester.

At Lambeth, aged 73, Mr. Benj Lancaster, formerly a hop-factor in the Borough.

At Lambeth, Mr. Montagu Laurence, late of the Strand.

Thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot, the Rev. Mr. Harding, rector of Alphamston, Essex.

At Edinburgh, Miss Gardiner, daughter of the late Capt. James G. of Maies.

26. At Putney, Surrey, Mrs. Mackla-ven, of Pudding-lane, London.

John Cutler, esq. of Upton-house, Devon.

Mrs. Breteton, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. of Cott-smore, Rutland.

In Wimpole-st. John Ravel Frye, esq.

In his 70th year, Thomas Brookes, esq. of Cateaton-street.

27. Rev. —— Thomas, M. A. rector of Withington, co. Gloucester.

Mrs. Creiffwell, many years housekeeper to the Treasury.

At Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, Robert Rich, esq.

Found drowned in the Thames, Mr. Emperor, porter to the Prince of Wales.

28. At his house in Thornhaugh-street, Bloomsbury, Henry Turnbull, esq. of the royal navy.

At Bristol Hot wells, whether she had gone for the recovery of her health, Miss Ross, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Admiral Sir John R. of Balnagowan, bart.

29. At Asturby, co. Leic. universally regretted, Thomas Green, gent. many years captain in the militia for that county on the original establishment of the corps.

At Newington, Surrey, of a nervous fever, in his 29th year, Mr. Wm. White, eighth and youngest son of the late Mr. Benjamin White, bookseller, Fleet street.

At his father's house, at Halmore, near Dundalk, aged 19, Mr. H. Gataker, a youth of amiable manners and superior talents.

Wm. Hampton, esq. of Luton, Bedfordshire.

At Bolton, co. Lancaster, the Rev. Rob. Dean, in the commission of the peace for that county.

Aged 38, Mr. James Juggins, an eminent mercer, of Oxford.

At Boileve, Miss Elizabeth Clavering, eldest daughter of Col. C.

John Cole, wool-winder, of Langham, Rutland. On his return from work at Uppingham,

Uppingham, he had inadvertently put his shears into his pocket without the sheath, and, tripping against a stone, he fell, and the shears entering his body occasioned his death, within a few yards of the spot where the accident happened.

Mr. Job Johnson, of Dogsthorpe, near Peterborough.

At Bath, in the 79th year of his age, Samuel Galton, esq. of Duddeston, near Birmingham, one of the people called Quakers; a gentleman no less distinguished by the excellent faculties which he had received from Nature, than by the active, successful, and uniform exertion of those faculties, during a long and useful life, for the benefit of his family, his friends, and the distressed part of the community. A sound and acute understanding, a quick and clear conception, extended views, and a mind active and firm, joined to the habits of unremitting industry, commanded success with regard to the improvement of his fortune. The same talents were ever ready to be employed in giving advice and assistance to those who asked; and in framing and directing charitable institutions. His liberal contributions to the hospital at Birmingham, and to other societies for relieving and ameliorating the condition of the poor; his annual distribution of those essential comforts of life, bread and coals, during the severest season of the year; and his numerous acts of private beneficence to an extent that has few parallels; will make him long regretted by the poor, whilst they afford an honourable example to the affluent. These excellent qualities were accompanied with great hospitality, and their effect improved by the urbanity and courtesy of his manners, by an agreeable, well-formed person, and a countenance expressive of the intelligence of his mind and the cheerfulness of his disposition. He encountered the various accidents of life, and the infirmities of old age, with uncommon dignity; the energies of a strong and powerful mind enabling him to support those trials, which related to himself, without relaxing in his attention to the distresses of others. The same firmness of character accompanied him in death.

At Edinburgh, in his 64d year, Thomas Elder, esq. a most worthy and respectable citizen; and one who in the highest degree possessed very general esteem and confidence. His private virtues, and amiable temper and manners, endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintance; his important public services, in very difficult and dangerous times, must be gratefully remembered by the community over which he so long presided as chief magistrate. Mr. E. through the whole course of his life, and both in his public and private capacity, was distinguished by

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Lady-dowager Dungannon, relict of the late Lord Viscount D. of the kingdom of Ireland, a nobleman of a most honourable and amiable character.

15. At Nottingham, Mrs. Earner, relict of the late Edward E. gent.

Mr. George Taylor, tanner, in Algar-kirk fen, co. Lincoln.

17. Rev. Dr. Joseph McCormick, principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, in the university of St. Andrew, Scotland.

18. At Lisbon, Mr. Robert Whitfield, surgeon.

19. At Vernon's hall, near Liverpool, aged 76, the Rev. William Cowley.

20. At Dundee, aged 88, Charles Hay, esq. of Ballindoch, Scotland.

At Hither-green, Lewisham, Kent, aged 70, Joseph Collyer, esq.

21. At Culross, Walter Brasch, well known in Scotland as a sportsman, who, at the age of 70, was one of the first shots in that country.

At Leatherhead, Surrey, Mr. William Baker, hair-dresser, and many years collector of the land-tax.

Aged 13 months, the Hon. Master Gage, youngest son of Lord Viscount G. of Fife-place, near Lewes, Sussex.

Suddenly, at Southwell, Mr. Jn. Twentyman, son of late Alderm. T. of Newark.

22. At his chambers in Lyon's inn, Mr. Richard Blakiston.

In Lansdown road, Bath, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Ekins, sister to the Dean of Salisbury.

Very much lamented, Mrs. Elizabeth Purcell, daughter of the late worthy and ingenious Dr. Joseph Rogers, of Cork.

At her apartments in the New road, Miss Charlotte-Anne Simpson, only daughter of the late James S. esq. of Cowland, in the island of Tobago.

23. At Brighthelmstone, Mr. Horst, architect, of Hutton-street.

At Plymouth, aged 88, Mrs. Saule.

At Birsthorpe, aged 18, Mr. Graves, son and heir of the late Mr. Colby G. of Graby, near Falkingham.

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and weighty reasons, was to be given to the lord provost officially, as lord lieutenant of the city. But it was the wish of the volunteer, that as many of the commissions as possible, and especially the higher commissions of field officers and captains, should be held only by officers who had served with reputation in his Majesty's regular forces; while the other gentlemen of the association, of whatever birth, fortune, or station, were to serve indiscriminately in the ranks. The only exception to this rule was in favour of Mr. E. More lately, (in 1797) he had another singular compliment paid him, strongly expressive of the respect and esteem in which he was held.—The principal and professors in the University of Edinburgh unanimously requested of him to sit for his portrait, to be preserved in the University-library. There no portraits are preserved but those of men eminent for learning or science. But Mr. E. deserved peculiarly well of the University, in other respects, besides his important services to the community at large. He brought to maturity the plan for re-building the College, which was in a very ruinous state; and during his first provostship in 1789, the new building was begun, and there is no reason to doubt that that great work, so evidently useful, and so highly ornamental to the city, would have been completed before this time, but for the exigencies of the war. In 1795 Mr. E. was appointed postmaster-general for Scotland; an honourable testimony of his Majesty's sense of his recent services; and by all considered as well merited. He thrice held the office of chief magistrate of Edinburgh for two years each time; first from 1788 to 1790, again from 1792 to 1794, and lately from 1796 to 1798. His assiduous attention to the duties of his station, and the extraordinary exertions required of him in his second provostship, had sensibly impaired his health. It was a subject of serious regret to his friends that he entered on that office a third time. But though he was sensible of his own situation, and warned of the probable bad consequences of such unremitting and anxious application to public business, and even unwilling, as his friends well knew, to engage any more in that arduous task, he could not decline it, consistently with his strict notions of public duty. It soon appeared that the apprehensions of his friends were but too well founded.—His health continued to decline; and before the end of 1798 was in a hopeless state, which ended in his death.

30. Aged 74, Mrs. Anne Dignum, mother of Mr. D. of Drury-lane theatre.

Mr. John Hooper, one of the proprietors of the Bath Journal.

At Saltfleet, Mrs. Sewell, many years keeper of the bathing-house there.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Cameron, from Forres.

Aged 51, Mr. Edw Greenwood, agent to the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal.

Aged 58, Mrs. Mary-Rebecca Campbell, sister of John C. esq. lieutenant-governor of Plymouth.

At Melton Mowbray, in her 67th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock, relict of Mr. W. W. formerly of Mantonford, co. Leic.

Aged 74, N. Orme, of New Mills, near Duffield, in Derbyshire, taylor. He lost his life in a very unusual manner: no one living with him, it was his custom when he went from home to place heavy stones against his garden gate, (to prevent children getting in), and to go out and return over the wall adjoining to it. The poor man, going from home, had secured his gate in the usual manner, and in the evening was endeavouring to return over the wall, but unfortunately fell therefrom, and was killed on the spot.

Lately, at Kingston, Jamaica, John Harrison, esq. of Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

In Spanish-town, Jamaica, in her 22th year, a Jewess, named Torres, who had never taken medicine, or experienced any illness till the hour of her death.

At Teneriffe, John Colagon, esq. formerly of Bedford-square.

At Lisbon, John Gilpin Sawrey, esq. of Broughton Tower, co. Lancaster, a captain in the 3d regiment of dragoons.

At Lisbon, whether he went for the recovery of his health, Capt. Johnstone Grant, of the 1st foot, and third son of late Sir Archibald G. bart. of Monymusk.

At Versailles, very old and very wretched, Giroust, the French musician.

At Leyden, aged 71, David Van Royen, M. D. and professor of botany in that university.

At the Hague, aged 90, D. Klinkenberg, member of the Society of Sciences at Harler, and corresponding member of the late Academy of Sciences at Paris, distinguished for his skill in geometry, astronomy, and hydraulicks.

In the neighbourhood of Cork, Ireland, aged 120, a labouring man named Kidney.

In George-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Gordon, relict of Mr. Wm. G. bookseller.

Walter Wilkins, esq. of Dan-y-Greig, co. Brecon.

Mr. Thomas Mort Brogart, of Damhouse, near Ayley.

At Maefgwyn, the seat of Walter Powell, esq. in Carmarthenshire, C. H. Sankay, esq. formerly of the Romney seafarers, but late of the Pembroke-shire yeomanry cavalry. This gentleman, together with Mr. Powell and a Mr. Davies, partook of some posset in which ginger was used, and in which unfortunately some arsenick, which had been sent for to poison rats, had accidentally been mixed. The effects of the poison were almost immediate. Mr. P. and

and Mr. D., after suffering three days, recovered; but to Mr. Sanxay, after having lingered 8 days, it proved fatal. From the moment he discovered the cause of his indisposition he felt aware of the impossibility of recovery, and exhibited a picture of perfect resignation and real fortitude. The Coroner's inquest was *Accidental Death*.

At Northern, Shropshire, aged 80, Mr. Isaac Padmore, farmer. He served his country as a soldier at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden in 1746; at the siege of Fort St. Philip, Manica, in 1756; and was shot through the head with a musket-ball at the battle of Minden, in 1759, which rendered him incapable of further service as a soldier, when he retired to his native parish (Northern), where, by a frugal use of his pension, so justly earned, and his skill and industry as a farmer, he acquired a handsome property.

At Clifton, Robert Parker, esq. of Sloane-street, Knightsbridge.

Aged 82, Edmund Eckley, esq. of Credehill, co. Hereford.

At Dursley, co. Gloucester, Samuel Phillipsmore, esq.

At Lymington, Hants, Mrs. Kingfley, widow of Charles K. esq. of Canterbury.

Mr. Gibbs, gracer, of Leicester.

At Burgh in the Marsh, co. Lincoln, Mr. Richard Marsh, innholder.

Mr. Marshal, attorney, of Halifax.

Mr. Batty, of Aßlackby-park, co. Linc.

At Matlock bath, co. Derby, Master Kendall, only son of Mr. David K. of Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester.

At an advanced age, Thomas Rumbold Hall, esq. of Hildertham, co. Cambridge. He served the office of sheriff of that county and Huntingdon in 1780.

Mr. Moss, an eminent liquor-merchant at March, in the Isle of Ely.—Mr. John Skeates, farmer and grazier.

Suddenly, while in his hay-field, Mr. Puleston, of Olwestry.

Mrs Frances Dawson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. D. of the Mount, Liverpool.

Aged 70, Mr. Henry Booker, upwards of 30 years minister of the Baptist church at Ditchling.

At Bolton, co. Lancaster, the Rev. Robert Dean, of St. John's college, Cambr.; B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759, S. T. P. 1767.

Aged 98, the Rev. J. Mansell, of Walton-le-Dale, co. Lancaster, the rectory of which is in the gift of the E. of Macclesfield, and the vicarage in that of the Rector.

Suddenly, at his parochial residence, the Rev. Roger Barton, rector of Mych-niole, near Preston, co. Lancaster, a rectory taken out of Crofton, and made a distinct parish by act of parliament, 17 Cha. I.

At Lancaster, the Rev. James Watson, chaplain at the castle, and many years master of the free grammar school.

CENT. MAG. July, 1799.

Rev. Henry Offay Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew.

Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Henley, of Dartford, Kent, widow.

At her house in the Circus, Greenwich, in her 76th year, Mrs. Parr.

At Peckham, Surrey, Mr. Thomas Ax ford, many years a common councilman, and deputy of Walbrook ward.

At his seat at Hatchford, near Cobham, Surrey, Andrew Ramsay Carr, esq. formerly governor of Bombay, and chief of Surat, in the East Indies. He was born on the same day as his present Majesty.

At his house at Hackney, in his 86th year, Edmund White, esq.

At Chelsea, Mrs. Winstanley, mother of Gen. Braithwaite.

In Devonshire-street, Queen-square, aged 80, Mrs. Thorbury.

Mr. David Stoddart, coach-maker, of South Audley-street, Grosvenor square.

Mr. S. Bladon, formerly a respectable bookseller in Peter Nester row.

In his 88th year, Nathan Moses, the oldest member of the Dutch Jew Synagogue.

Mr. Peter Lucasou, merchant, of Coleman street.

July 1. At Richmond, Surrey, Philip Palmer, esq.

At Dedham, Essex, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of the Rev. Richard F. vicar of that place.

At Glasgow, Lawrence Coulter, esq.

2. At Woodbridge priory, Fran. Brooke, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Suffolk.

At Lucknam-grove, Wilts, aged 25, Randolph W. Shaw, esq. of Lurgan, co. Armagh, in Ireland.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Mrs. Anne Allenby, widow.

At Boston, Mr. John Darwin, innholder, formerly an eminent printer there.

3. At Linwood grange, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, — Bury, esq. His estate, which is very considerable, devolves to the Rev. B. B. Collins, of Bath, well known in the neighbourhood of Leeds as a public preacher.

After a few hours illness, from a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Alderman Hillyard, of Northampton.

Mr. Aris, schoolmaster, of Uppingham.

4. At Pentonville, after a rapid consumption, aged 17, Mr. John Highmore, son of the late John Field H. dec.

At Hampstead, in his 81st year, Sir John Anstruther, of Anstruther, bart.

Aged 70, after 7 years illness, Mrs. Grace Booth, relict of Mr. Martin B. bookseller, of Norwich, who died 17...

At her apartments in Kensington-palace, Mrs. Weston, widow of Robert W. esq.

At Dumfries, Mr. Wm. Hamilton, merch.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in her 24th year, Miss Harriet Spender, one of the daughters of Mr. John S. surgeon there.

At Whitehall, William Sleight, esq.

5. At Sandwich, Kent, aged about 57, Mr. Edward Nairne, attorney at law, and supervisor of the customs in that town, of which he was a native. He was a man of a mild and friendly disposition, and possessed a fund of ready and pleasant wit. In 1795 he published, by subscription, a small octavo volume of "Poems, miscellaneous and humourous;" and, 1797, 4to, "The Dog Tax, a Poem."

Mr. John Cole, of Taunton. Passing through Salisbury, on the 3d instant, on his return from London, where he had been to visit his son, who is one of the King's coachmen, he met with a dreadful accident. He had incautiously seated himself on a trunk on the roof of the stage-coach, which, entering the inn-yard, drove him furiously against the roof over the gate-way, by which his breast-bone was fractured, and six of his ribs so much broken as to wound the lungs on respiration. He was taken to the infirmary, where he expired on the 5th.

Mrs. Mary Axford, wife of Mr. John A. of Ludgate Hill, grocer.

In his 77th year, John Strong, esq. of Richmond, near Liverpool.

At Hastingdean, Mrs. M. Howarth, an eminent preacher among the Quakers.

Mr. John Shellwood, many years common-room man to the junior common-room of New college, Oxford.

At Mr. Galton's, in Birmingham, Miss Mary Barclay, third daughter of the late Robert B. esq. of Ury, M. P. for Kincardineshire, in Scotland, and sister to Mrs. G.

Accidentally drowned in a pond near his own house, Mr. Fawcett, of Tunbury, co. Northampton. He had been married only the day preceding.

At Bristol Hot Wells, of a deep decline, Anthony Morris Storer, esq. of Devonshire-street, and Purley, Berks; a man whose singular felicity it was to excel in every thing he set his heart and hand to, and who deserved, in a certain degree, if any one ever did since the days of Crichton, the epithet of *Admirable*. He was the best dancer, the best skaiter, of his time, and beat all his competitors in gymnastic honours. He excelled too as a musician, and a disputant, and very early as a Latin poet. In short, whatsoever he undertook he did it *con amore*, and as perfectly as if it were his only accomplishment. *Quod volebat, validè volubilis.* He was polite in his conversation, elegant in his manner, and amusing in a high degree, or otherwise in the extreme, as he felt himself, and his company. If at any time he was rude, brusque, insolent, or overbearing, some allowance ought to be made for a state of health highly bilious, which influenced the man at times, and gave a yellow tinge and a saturnine hue to

his character. He was bred at Eton with Mr. Fox and Earl Fitzwilliam, and at C. bridge with Mr. Hare and Lord Carlisle. After he had finished his academic course, he came to London, and for many years figured in the circle of *bon-ton* as the *Coryphaeus* of fashion; and led the dancing world at balls and assemblies till he went with Mr. Eden and the Earl of Carlisle to America. Returned thence, he was some time after sent by Mr. Fox to Paris as secretary of legation, and remained a short time plenipotentiary when the Duke of Manchester came home. Mr. Storer passed a great part of his life with Lord North, in whose family he was domesticated more than in his own. His father, Thomas, died in Jamaica, July 21, 1793, at the age of 76 years, of the same complaint as his son, having lived 23 years longer. He left him a large Jamaica estate, which, in the *annus magnum* of the West India revenues, produced 1000*l.*: to this the son added 300*l.* a year in Berkshire. His library was curious and select in a variety of departments, and rich in old birdings, in old plays, and Caxtons. Many of his books were illustrated with prints by his own hands, and decorated with drawings by various artists, some of which were honorary. All these he left to Eton college, and such of his books of which they had no copies. The duplicates are to be sold. His fine collection of prints, before and after the Revolution, he has left to the same place, with all Sir Joshua's except Mrs. Baddeley and her cat, which he had not got. He was elected F. A. S. 1777; and was a member of the Dilettanti Society. His career was brilliant, but short. He lived much at Purley, where, aided by Mr. Repton, he made a place on the banks of the Thames, and left from 12 to 15,000*l.* to build a house.

*"Ne te longis ambagibus ultra  
Quam satis est morer, ex nitido fit rusticus,  
atque* *[u]mos;*

*Sulco et vineta crepat mera; præparat  
Immoritur studiis, et amore senescit ha-  
bendi."*

He has left his fortune, a good 8000*l.* a year, to his nephew, who is in the navy; and, in default of issue, to his niece, who must take his name if she takes his estate. The only legacy in his will is 100*l.* to James Hare, esq. He had once, in a former will, given all he was then worth to Lord Carlisle; but subsequent events induced him to change this disposition of his effects.

6. Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of James H. esq. of Little St. Helen's, London.

At Bristol, in his 26th year, Jn. Cowan, son of John C. of Borrowstounness.

At Battle, Sussex, in his 76th year, the Rev. David Jenkins, many years a Dilett-  
ing-mindster there.

Mr.

Mr. James Balfour, of the Navy-office.  
Aged 68, Mr. Rob. Dalton, of N. Cavé.  
At his house in Lower Grosvenor-street,  
James Lawell, esq.

In Catherine-place, Bath, aged 72, Mrs.  
Frances Martin, widow of the late Oliver  
M., esq. of Ireland.

After a few hours illness, at his house  
in Oxford-street, Mr. Willey Revely, archi-  
tect; a man of great attainments in  
his science. He had followed the steps of  
Athenian Stuart, in his travels through  
Greece and residence at Athens; and had  
availed himself of all the advantages which  
might be derived from visiting the archi-  
tectural remains in that part of the East.  
His collection of drawings, universally  
known to all the lovers of art, and admi-  
rers of classic Antiquity, were made during  
his proges; in which, if we are  
not mistaken, he accompanied Sir R.  
Richard Worley, till, on some difference,  
they separated, and Mr. R. retained his  
own drawings, which he afterwards ex-  
hibited to his particular friends. His  
principal work is the New Church at  
Southampton, which possesse great inheri-  
tance; as it is; and would have been a very dis-  
tinguished monument of his talents if his  
original design had been completed, and  
he had not been curbed and controuled in  
the progress of it by his employers. His  
plans for wet docks on the Thames, which  
were offered to the consideration of Par-  
liament, display a very comprehensive  
knowledge of the various branches of his  
profession connected with such an under-  
taking. We have heard, that he first sug-  
gested the conversion of the Isle of Dogs  
to that use, to which there is an appear-  
ance that it will now be applied. These  
plans he sometimes thought of publishing,  
with large explanations and technical ac-  
counts of every part; but we know not  
how far he had proceeded, or whether he  
had proceeded at all, in fulfilling such an  
intention. He was once, tantalized with  
the flattering expectation of being em-  
ployed at Bath in erecting a suite of build-  
ings for a new arrangement of the public  
baths in that city. He accordingly made  
designs of great beauty and elegance, re-  
plete with convenience, full of rare con-  
trivance, and disposed in an original style  
of accommodation. But this hope passed  
away, as Mr. Revely's hopes were very  
apt to do. He was editor of the Ill'd and  
polliunous volume of "Antiquities of Athens," 1795 (see our vol. LXV.,  
p. 137), and was peculiarly qualified, by  
his local and professional knowledge, for  
that office. He has been a pupil of Sir  
William Chambers; and, with all the sub-  
sequent advantages derived from travel  
and residence in Italy and Greece, it  
might have been supposed that he had a  
very fair prospect of success in his profes-

sion. But Revely had rather an awkward  
way of letting loose his real opinions; and  
had habituated himself to a sarcastic mode  
of delivering them. It need not be added,  
that such qualities were not calculated to  
render him popular; and it is apprehended  
that they influenced many, who were dis-  
posed to employ him, to seek architects of  
more pliant and accommodating disposi-  
tions. He entertained a very high opinion  
of the profession of an architect; but it did  
not check his industry by any supercilious  
affection of importance, for he sought  
employment wherever a liberal spirit  
would permit him to seek it. This acti-  
vity, however, appears, from some un-  
toward circumstance or other, to have  
been continually baffled. He once made  
a journey to Canterbury, with a set of ad-  
mirable designs for a county infirmary, in  
consequence of an advertisement from the  
governors of the then projected hospital  
in that city, which invited architects to  
make proposals for the erection of such  
an edifice. His designs were approved  
and admitted; but, after some confi-  
deration, the Committee appointed to con-  
duct the business proposed to purchase  
the drawings, and trust the execution of  
them to a country builder, in order to  
save the expence of an architect. Mr. Re-  
vely, mortified at this treatment of his  
professional character, rather warmly,  
but very innocently, observed, that to com-  
mit a work of such consequence to a com-  
mon carpenter when an architect was at  
hand, would be as injudicious as if any  
one, in a case of great danger, should ap-  
ply to an apothecary when he could con-  
sult a physician. Now, it most unfor-  
tunately happened that a member of the  
Committee was an apothecary; and Mr.  
Revely was astonished to find himself and  
his designs very unceremoniously dismissed,  
to make room for a builder, who proba-  
bly was not qualified to make such trou-  
blesome distinctions. We cannot conclude  
without giving this accomplished architect  
the best praise that can be bestowed. He  
was a man of strict integrity in all his  
dealings, and the little eccentricities of his  
character had no tendency to weaken the  
main supporters of it. He was suddenly  
snatched away in the prime of life, and is  
now consigned to the disposal of that build-  
er, whose house, in the language of  
Shakspeare, will last till domesday.

At Hartwell-house, Bucks, after a short  
illness, Sir William Lee, bart. of an ancient  
and distinguished family in that county, but  
himself more distinguished for his humane  
and benevolent attentions to the poor of  
his neighbourhood. He was born in 1726,  
being the second son of Sir Tho. L. bart.,  
who represented the county of Bucks in  
three several parliaments; but his elder  
brother having died in his father's life-  
time,

time, he succeeded to the baronetage on Sir Thomas Lee's death, in December, 1749. In 1763 he married Lady Elizabeth Harcourt, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl Harcourt, by whom he had issue William, his successor, lieutenant-colonel in Gen. Harcourt's regiment, the 16th light dragoons; George, rector of Hartwell, and vicar of Stone, co. Bucks, in the gift of the family; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who deceased at the age of 4 years. Since his marriage Sir William has passed a studious and retired life at his country-seat, making it his object to do good to his country neighbours, and assisting them with medical advice and medicines, which science he had studied with great effect, as the extraordinary cures known to have been performed by him in the neighbourhood will amply testify.

At Thorlough, Scotland. Lachlan Maclean.

At his seat, Ruscombe, in Berkshire, in his 65th year, the Right Hon. Sir James Eyre, knt., lord chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas; of whom an account is unavoidably deferred till next month.

7. At Brompton, near Knightsbridge, Mr. William Curtis, aged about 53 years. This distinguished Botanist was the son of Mr. Curtis, of Alton, in Hampshire, a respectable Quaker and apothecary, under whom he learnt the rudiments of the medical profession, and, by means of Gerard and Parkinson, those of botany. About his 20th year, he came to London, and was admitted the attendant of Mr. Joseph Talwin, also a Quaker; and who at that time enjoyed extensive practice, especially in families of his own religious principles; but he cultivated no objects of science out of his own immediate department. The youth, however, destined to become one of the full botanists of the age, possessed an early taste for Natural History, and science in general. On his very early introduction into London, he began to study medals; but the expence of making a collection of these costly monuments of Antiquity checked his ardour, and afforded him more leisure to cultivate Natural History, which he pursued with increasing ardour. Entomology now engaged his attention; and his publications in this department remain instances of his accuracy and industry as a Natural Historian. The first of these was "Fundamenta Entomologiz; or, an Introduction to the Knowledge of Insects; a translation from Linneus, with Copper-plates and Additions, 1772," 8vo. (XLII, 534). In 1782, the mischick and alarm occasioned by the brown-tailed moth induced him to publish the history of that insect. (LII, 174, 197.). In the pursuit of Entomology, it was an easy transition to examine the plants from which insects drew their support; and this led him to a more minute investigation

of their fructification and economy. Like Linneus, under the prelude of various difficulties, his ardour acquired more energy, and enabled him to surmount them. Talwin, who wished to transfer his pharmaceutical business to the young Botanist, saw with regret the sacrifice of it to the goddesses of Nature; but his remonstrances could never shake her devotee from his enthusiasm at her altar; and, after Talwin's death, he took an assistant in surgery, and pharmacy, that he might be disengaged from its confinement, and thereby pay more attention to his favourite pursuit. His coadjutor, if he felt not the same ardent flame for Natural History, an enthusiasm that admits of no rival pursuit, delighted in its study; and afterwards, when his abilities raised him to eminence as a physician at Barnstable, he gave his assistance in collecting and transmitting various specimens of plants; and these congenial minds preserved an inviolable friendship till the present time. This is a tribute due to Dr. Wavell, as well as to the memory of Curtis, both of whom, with great suavity of manners, possessed hearts hot less devoted to friendship than to science. Their medical success of one, and the botanical pursuits of the other, induced both to quit their early professions; and the business was transferred to a person who did not long survive, and the house no longer subsists. However, long before this time, and even prior to the death of Mr. Talwin, Curtis had begun his great botanical work, the *Flora Londinensis*; for, we well remember an anecdote at its commencement. He had by accident dropped some papers, which Mr. Talwin found; and, having observed the charge of three guineas for engraving a common nettle, he remonstrated with more earnestness upon the danger of Curtis's pursuit, and the ruin it must entail upon him. Vain was every endeavour to extinguish the flame; but he pursued his favourite object in a more private manner; and the latent fire, upon the decease of this gentleman, blazed with unextinguishable warmth. He now took a garden in Lambeth parish, near the Magdalene hospital, and formed it a botanical arrangement, that he might more forcibly instruct his pupils, as he now gave lectures, and was chosen demonstrator of Botany to the Apothecaries' Company; as well as to enable him to trace the progress of vegetation, and more minutely describe its varied products; for here let it be remarked, that every plant he described was accurately delineated from the subject itself; and he was no mean judge of execution, for he understood painting; and, during his pursuit of Entomology, he occasionally engraved himself, this combined knowledge of Entomology and Botany has rewarded his efforts.

*Flora Londinensis*: doubly useful, as it enabled him to make it more highly interesting to the farmer and agriculturist, as well as to the man of science. The first volume of this valuable work was completed in 1784; and in thirty-two he published "A Catalogue of Plants in the London Botanical Garden," 8vo. Not born to fortune, and never having pursued pharmacy with attention sufficient to render it lucrative, whilst the expences of artists, and other contingencies, swelled to a considerable amount, and at the commencement of this great undertaking threatened insurmountable obstacles to its progress; his disposition was formed to acquire and to maintain friendships; and he found a friend who not only esteemed him sincerely, but considered the *Flora* as a great national object, highly meriting national patronage, and liberally offered the most ample pecuniary aid. This work, one of the first that Europe can boast in botanical accuracy and execution, never exceeded 300 copies, and consequently never became a work of profit adequate to the labour attending it. This probably induced him to turn his attention to a work better suited to the multitude, and at the same time, useful and instructive to the man of science, the *Botanical Magazine*, the sale of which soon amounted to 3000 numbers a month. It contains coloured prints, which afford daily employment to 30 persons in colouring them alone; and we are happy to add, that materials for carrying on this performance for the space of five years to come were prepared prior to the death of the author; but we fear few if any materials are left for completing the *Flora*, which now consists of two large folio volumes, containing about 450 prints, drawn and coloured after nature. Some years ago, a road was made which intersected part of his garden at Lambeth; and previous to this he observed, that many of his plants did not thrive in the spot, which induced him to remove to Brompton, and which afforded him more extent of land and other advantages; preserving, at the same time, a botanical arrangement of his plants. This condensation of Nature and Art gained him the visits of many scientific persons, who were admitted to the gardens by subscription. The sale of his Magazine, with the aid of these subscriptions, enabled him to surmount every pecuniary difficulty, and to leave a beloved wife and daughter in a situation comfortable and easy. For upwards of 12 months, he had complained of a great difficulty of breathing, and palpitation of the heart on motion; which, with other symptoms, indicated either a dropsy of the chest, or some organic affection of the lungs and trachea, which gradually exhausting the powers of life, he at last expired suddenly.

At his lodgings in Bath, Major-general Bellieu, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, a gentleman of the private chamber to the Queen, and late major in the 1st regiment of foot guards. This very deserving officer suffered severely, many years, from the wounds he received in the course of a long service, wherein he was ever distinguished as a gallant soldier, and a meritorious officer, particularly at the storming of the Moro fort, where he planted the colours of the 5th regiment.

8. At Gen. Gwyn's, at Egham-hill, Mrs. Bonbury, wife of Henry Wm. B. esq.

At Lichfield, in his 83d year, Mr. Geo. Whately, upwards of 50 years one of the aldermen of that city.

At Ayot St. Lawrence, near Welwyn, Herts, in his 81st year, the Rev. Richard Wynne, M. A., many years rector of that parish, and of St. Alphege, London-wall. The former living is in the gift of the lord of the manor; the latter in the R. v. Wm. Shillito, of Colchester. Mr. W. was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1723. M. A. 1733.

9. At Easton, aged 95, Mrs. Anne Birch. Her mother lived to the age of 102; her uncle to 101; and her aunt to 99.

At Chelmsford, John Judd, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Essex, and one of the governors of Christ's hospital. He served the office of sheriff of Essex in 1787.

At York, the Rev. Luke Thompson, rector of Thwing, co. York. He was son of Dr. T. physician at York; admitted of Benet college, Cambridge, 1757; B. A. 1761, M. A. 1764; vicar of Appleton, co. York; married, Sept. 19, 1764, to the widow of his predecessor, Mr. Pierson.

10. At Manadon, Devon, in her 64th year, the Hon. Mrs. Jane Hall, third daughter of the tenth, and aunt to the present, Lord St. John of Bletsoe. She was born July 19, 1735, and married to Humphry Hall, esq. of Manadon, by whom she has left issue three daughters: Elizabeth, single; Jane, married, 1797, to —— Wall, esq. of the Gloucestershire militia; and Letitia, to —— Parby, esq. of Stuhington, near Godport, son of the master mason of the docks.

At Bath, Sampson Bowles, esq. of Fri-day-street, London.

Mrs. Brickwood, wife of Lawrence B., esq. of Riche's-court, Lime-street, and of Winstead, Essex.

R. V. John Andrew, M. A. archdeacon of Barnstaple, one of the prebendaries of Exeter, on the promotion of Dr. Courtenay, to the see of Bristol, 1794. The former situation he had filled with great respectability upwards of 44 years.

11. At Headington, the Rev. William Cornish Ellis, M. A. of Merton college; vicar of Stoke Lyne, co. Oxford, and senior proctor of that University.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, Thomas Twining, many years pastor of a congregation of General Baptists at Trowbridge.

12. At Glaston, in her 84th year, Mrs. Maxwell, widow, late of Uffington, near Stamford, co. Linc.

At Impington, near Cambridge, aged 42, the unfortunate Elizabeth Woodcock, who was buried in the snow, in February last, 8 days and nights. [More particulars of her will be given next month.]

At his house in Queen Anne-street East, Lieutenant Wm. Martin, of the royal artill.

In Long Acre, Mr. O'Keeffe, coachmaker. His business is carried on by his daughter.

In Golden-square, aged 60, Mr. Luke Ideon, vestry-clerk of the parish of St. James, Westminster.

At the Rev. Mr. Cogin's, at Cheshunt, Mrs. Lind, relict of Mr. L. formerly picker to the East India Company, and daughter of the late Admiral G. Scyne. She has left a son, a clerk in the Bank, and 2 daughters.

At Ridge, near Barnet, Herts, in his 78th year, the Rev. John Willis, B. D. vicar of that parish, to which he was presented, in 1779, by Philip Yorke, esq. having formerly kept a school. He published a translation of "The Action of the Apostles," 1789, 8vo.

Aged 75, the Rev. Philip Pyle, M. A. rector of Cattle Rising and North Lynne, co. Norfolk, his native county. He was admitted of Bene't-college, Cambridge, in 1742; B. A. 1745; M. A. 1749. His father and grandfathers were educated at the same college. His great grandfather, Thomas, well known for his ingenious Paraphrase on the New Testament, and two volumes of sermons, besides single ones, was of Caius college, rector of Lynne Regis, and prebendary of Saffron. Edmund, his grandfather, was fellow of Clare-hall, vicar of Tyd St. Mary, and of Gedney, co. Lincoln, lecturer of Lynne Regis, and King's chaplain. Thomas, his father, fellow of Bene't 1735, was rector of Marlborough, and afterwards of West Alvington, Devon, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Sarum. Philip published his father's sermons, in 3 vols. 8vo, 1771; and, in 1789, 120 popular sermons, in 4 vols. 8vo, among which are some of his father's, the profits designed for the Norfolk and Norwich hospital.

14. At Bath, the Rev. John Parry, rector of Starmer, Essex, in the gift of the Duke of Portland.

15. At Church Stoke, near Bishop's Castle, aged 78, Myddleton Downes, esq.

17. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, aged 69, Mr. James Ward.

At Lichfield, in his 94th year, John Fletcher, esq. sen. proctor of the Bishop's court, and registrar to the Dean and Chapter of the diocese.

18. At Twickenham, Henry Lowndes, esq. of Abingdon-street, Westminster, last surviving son of the late Auditor L.

Mr. Philip Barraud, of Bloomsbury-sqns.

After a long illness, patiently endured, Miss Phoebe March, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard M. of Barnstaple, Devon.

19. At her house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 77, Lady Betty Mackenzie, fourth daughter, by his second wife, of John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and married to James Stuart Mackenzie, second son of James second Earl of Kute.

At his seat at Knowle, Kent, in his 55th year, the Right Hon. John-Frederick Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Earl of Middlesex, Baron Buckhurst, i. Sussex, and Baron Cranfield, of Cranfield, co. Bedford, hereditary high steward of Stratford-upon-Avon, vice-admiral of the coast, colonel of the West regiment of Kent militia, lord-lieutenant of that county, lord steward of his Majesty's household, and K. G. He succeeded his uncle, Jan. 6, 1769; and, in 1790, married Miss Arabella Diana Cope, daughter of the present Countess of Liverpool, by her first marriage with Sir Cha. Cope. The surviving issue are, Lady Mary Sackville, born July 30, 1792; George-John-Frederick, Earl of Middlesex, who succeeds to the title and estates, born Nov. 13, 1793; and La'y, Elizabeth Sackville, born Aug. 9, 1795. His Grace, previous to his succeeding to the peerage, represented the county of Kent. He filled the office of ambassador to France at the commencement of the Revolution. On his return he was invested with the order of the Garter; made lord steward of his Majesty's household; and, lord lieutenant of the county of Kent, which last situation he retained till within a short period of his death, being succeeded by Lord Romney. He passed through the world with such ease and gaiety, that few people had more reason to be contented with the dispositions of Fortune. He was not distinguished for mental vigour or literary attainment; but his temper was moderate, and his manners agreeable. At one time his Grace was quite the fashion in the annals of gallantry. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Wytham, Sussex.

21. At Cogleshall, Herts, advanced in years, Mr. John Hooper, a respectable surgeon and apothecary of that place.

#### BILL of MORTALITY, from June 25, to July 23, 1799.

##### Christened. Buried.

Males 886	Males 727	2 and 5.	123	50 and 60	130
Females 803	Females 711	5 and 10	67	60 and 70	125
Whereof have died under two years old 382		10 and 20	4	20 and 80	95
Peck Loaf 36. 7d.		20 and 30	103	80 and 90	45
Salt 24s. per bushel; 3d 4 per pound,		30 and 40	145	90 and 169	5
		40 and 50	176		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 20, 1799. (633)  
INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlefs.	73	9 32	0 36	3 35	11 46	5	Essex	70	3 33	6 34	9 35	0 36	6
Surrey	74	4 20	0 38	4 36	6 16	0	Kent	66	4 3	3 0 34	3 1	9 44	0
Hertford	69	6 00	0 36	0 26	0 50	4	Suffex	68	0 00	0 00	0 34	9 00	0
Bedford	71	1 00	0 37	0 31	9 47	3	Suffolk	67	3 00	0 04	3 17	6 44	2
Hunting.	77	4 00	0 34	6 33	3 46	0	Cambrid.	58	10 00	0 00	2 27	1 13	11
Northam.	71	2 36	0 35	0 30	6 36	0	Norfolk	63	2 49	0 32	0 00	0 4	0
Rutland	65	0 00	0 35	6 33	0 46	0	Lincoln	61	11 42	2 35	0 12	5 4	4
Leicester	65	8 00	0 32	2 31	3 40	9	York	58	3 45	4 00	0 29	9 45	2
Notting.	64	2 41	0 40	6 32	7 49	6	Durham	66	8 44	2 00	0 31	8 00	0
Derby	66	8 00	0 32	6 31	0 48	0	Northum.	64	4 40	0 37	1 31	8 00	0
Stafford	68	0 00	0 30	0 32	2 47	11	Cumberl.	66	7 42	7 32	10 25	10 00	0
Salop	63	3 52	2 37	1 30	11 46	2	Westmor.	71	2 52	0 37	0 26	9 00	0
Hereford	63	5 51	2 36	2 31	5 41	6	Lancast.	64	5 00	0 29	1 26	4 42	0
Worcest.	67	2 36	8 38	8 32	0 43	2	Chester	60	9 00	0 38	10 30	1 00	0
Warwick	71	4 00	0 39	0 32	7 43	9	Flint	69	11 00	0 45	3 00	0 00	0
Wilts	66	10 00	0 36	3 31	4 45	8	Denbigh	73	1 00	0 00	0 35	3 00	0
Berks	66	9 00	0 06	0 36	9 47	3	Angleter.	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Oxford	69	6 00	0 34	4 32	10 41	8	Carnarv.	74	0 40	0 43	8 23	0 48	0
Bucks	67	7 00	0 37	0 33	0 43	10	Merioneth.	76	3 57	6 50	8 32	0 00	0
Montgom.	69	4 56	0 31	4 24	0 00	0	Cardigan	75	4 00	0 46	0 00	0 00	0
Bretton	63	1 00	0 00	0 31	6 00	0	Pembroke	64	8 00	0 44	9 00	0 00	0
Radnor	65	2 00	0 32	0 26	11 00	0	Carmarth.	71	0 00	0 45	4 00	0 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

67 10 43 7 36 10 31 3 44 .5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

62 5 32 1 29 1 24 8 34 6

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		
Districts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
1	72	1 40	7 35	10 34	1 45	0	9	71	1 43	7 44	7 29	9 44	5
2	64	8 43	7 33	6 31	4 42	4	10	68	7 43	7 33	6 32	6 40	10
3	63	2 40	0 32	0 31	3 62	0	11	69	8 43	7 32	10 26	2 44	5
4	59	3 42	4 35	6 30	7 44	3	12	62	6 43	7 36	10 33	5 47	3
5	65	5 42	9 37	1 31	9 44	5	13	62	6 32	1 30	1 27	0 33	4
6	68	1 44	1 33	11 26	1 44	5	14	64	0 32	1 30	4 22	10 30	0
7	63	6 43	7 33	11 27	7 42	0	15	63	10 32	1 31	8 25	0 40	5
8	73	7 48	9 45	4 28	3 48	0	16	58	3 32	1 26	0 22	5 31	3

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	56s. to 60s.	Middling	40s. to 72s.	Horse Pollard	14s. 6d. to os.
Seconds	52s. to 55s.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 28s.	Bran	14s. 6d. to os.
Thirds	40s. to 50s.	Common ditto	18s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Bushel of 140 lbs. Avoirdupois, 45s. 4d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent	81. os. to 91. 9s.	Kent	91. os. to 101. 1os.
Suffex	71. 1os. to 91. os.	Suffex	91. 9s. to 101. os.
Silsex	81. os. to 91. 9s.	Farnham	61. os. to 101. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Whitechapel—Hay	41. 8s. od. to 51. 8s. od.	Aver.	41. 18s. od.
Straw	21. 8s. od. to 21. 18s. od.	Aver.	21. 12s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 19, 1799, is 65s. 5d. ½ per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable theron, on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, July 29. To sink the offal—per stone of 81b.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.
Meat	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. od. to 5s. 4d.
Veal	4s. od. to 5s. od.		

TALLOW, per stone of 81b. 3s. 4d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

COALS. Best in the Pool, 45s. od. to 96s. od. Sunderland, 41s. od. to 100s. od.

**EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1799.**

# The Gentleman's Magazine :

LOND. GAZETTE.  
GENERAL EVENING.  
Lloyd's Evening.  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
Whitehall Even.  
The Sun—Star  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Public Ledger  
Gazett<sup>r</sup>. & M. Post  
Courier—Ev. Ma.  
Courrier de Lond.  
London Herald  
Oracle & Dai. Ad.  
Morning Advert.  
18 Weekly Papers  
Bath 3, Bristol 5  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn—Bury  
CAMBRIDGE 2  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Chester, Coventry  
Cumberland



Doncaster 2  
Dorchester Jour.  
Derby, Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford, Holt  
Ipswich  
IRELAND 38  
Leicester  
Leeds 2 Lewes  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone  
Manchester 3  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD  
Portsmouth  
Reading  
Salisbury 2  
SCOTLAND 12  
Sheffield 2  
Sherborne, Surry  
Shrewsbury  
Staffordshire  
Stamford 2  
Winchester  
Worcester 2  
YORK 3

## AUGUST, 1799.

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 observed near WARRINGTON.

By S T L V A N U S U R B A N , Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;  
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1799.

Date	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in July, 1799:
			1.	2.		
1	NW	29,75	59	59	14	.5
2	SW	70	63	62	8-1	heavy black clouds
3	SWbW	87	65	62	.0	black clouds, rain at night
4	S	90	57	58	2.9	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
5	SW	95	62	61	.9	showers
6	SW	95	65	62	.8	showers
7	SIV	94	62	60	3.0	black clouds, rain at night
8	SW	83	59	59	2.8	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
9	NW	87	58	57	.9	white fleecy clouds
10	SE	90	60	56	3.2	black clouds
11	SSE	68	61	60	.2	showers
12	SWbW	46	60	60	2.5	showers
13	W	57	56	55	3.0	showers
14	W	77	57	57	.0	showers
15	W	36	55	55	2.8	showers
16	NW	80	57	54	3.0	fair and clear
17	S	80	56	55	.1	heavy rain began 5 P. M.
18	SE	28	54	54	2.9	rain A. M. fair P. M.
19	NW	33	56	57	.5	showers
20	SWbW	62	56	56	.6	showers
21	SW	70	58	58	.6	fine day
22	S	80	58	58	.8	after a fine day, rain
23	SE	37	59	61	3.0	showers
24	S	38	58	57	.0	several thunder showers
25	W	50	57	57	.0	black clouds, fair, sun
26	SW	85	57	56	.0	clear, fun and pleasure
27	SW	72	57	57	2.8	overcast
28	N	64	57	55	3.0	gloomy
29	W	75	56	54	.1	showers
30	SW	90	56	56	.1	fine day
31	SE	77	55	56	4.7	rain

1. Provençal rose flowers.—2. Cuckoo spittle upon the stems of plants, &c.—3. Fox glove flowers.—9. Elder flowers.—10. Gathered ripe cherries.—12. Wild honey-suckle flowers.—13. Began hay harvest, not yet general. N. B. A gentleman that was returned from Scotland observed that they were making hay at Glasgow, the first day of the month.—14. Severe lightning in the evening.—25. Loud thunder, with a heavy shower of rain and hail, previous to which, the throstle poured forth his song with a degree of violence. Fall of rain this month 3.95 inch. Evaporation 2.8 inch.

Walton, near Liverpool.

J. Holt.

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1799.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Month	o f C. or F.	Barom.	Weather	Month	o f C. or F.	Barom.	Weather				
Month	o f M oon.	in. pts.	in Aug. 1799.	Month	o f M oon.	in. pts.	in Aug. 1799.				
July	0	0	0								
27	57	60	49	29,82	showery	12	58	68	52	29,93	showery
28	52	55	46	,76	rain	13	56	72	60	30,04	fair
29	51	60	56	,78	showery	14	60	66	58	29,46	cloudy, wind
30	57	66	55	,89	cloudy	15	61	69	57	,68	showery
31	58	67	57	,62	fair	16	59	68	56	,62	showery
1	59	69	58	,95	fair	17	59	66	52	,21	showery
2	59	69	58	,98	showery	18	58	64	55	,42	showery
3	65	69	60	,95	showery	19	56	65	51	,48	showery
4	60	66	61	,52	fair	20	60	69	50	,72	fair
5	61	69	58	,41	showery	21	52	68	57	,90	fair
6	60	63	60	,80	showery	22	61	64	59	30,02	showery
7	61	64	56	,92	showery	23	60	66	58	,04	showery
8	58	57	55	,00	rain	24	58	66	50	,00	fair
9	60	55	51	29,70	rain	25	52	64	51	,11	fair
10	61	72	57	,82	fair	26	56	64	56	,19	fair
11	60	69	53	,80	rain						

W. CART, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

# Gentleman's Magazine:

## For AUGUST, 1799.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART II

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

FEW years ago the Botanical World received a grievous loss in the death of the honest and amiable Mr. Aitton, of Kew. It was not, however, wholly irreparable; our eyes were all turned to his excellent son, in whose skill, diligence, and activity, his Majesty has found a faithful and affectionate servant. I thank you for the insertion of my account of him.

But now we have to lament another great luminary in the botanical science, who has been taken from us (for was God's will!) at an early age. I allude to the death of Mr. William Curtis, author of the *Flora Londinensis*, *Botanical Magazine*, &c. whose name appeared in your incomparable Obituary of the last month. Where shall we find his equal in botanical taste and accuracy! His works will place him high in the esteem of all those who know how to appreciate such talents, so truly capable of giving that correct and easy discrimination which subjects of Natural History so peculiarly demand.

The history which I am about to give of him is taken from some memoirs drawn up by himself. To these I am enabled to add several particulars from the long and intimate knowledge which I had of his disposition and abilities.

Mr. Curtis was the eldest son of Mr. John Curtis, of Alton, in Hampshire, a tanner. He was born in the year 1746. When about 8 years of age, he was placed under the care of Mr. Vindin, who at that time kept a very respectable school about a mile from that town. Mr. Curtis remained at this seminary under Mr. Vindin, and his successor, Mr. Docker, till about the age of 14, when, to his great re-

gret (for he had now begun to relish and to know the value of classical acquisitions), he was taken away, and bound apprentice to his grandfather, an apothecary at Alton.

It was during this period that Mr. Curtis was led to his first studies in botany. The house contiguous to that in which Mr. Curtis lived was the Crown inn. The ostler, Mr. John Lægg, a sober, steady man, was a person of uncommonly strong sense, and, though an unlettered man, with the assistance of Gerard's and Parkinson's unwieldy volumes, had gained so complete a knowledge of plants, that not one could be brought to him which he could not name without hesitation. This struck Mr. Curtis's young mind most forcibly, and brought into action those powers which have made him so famous. In a very short time, his indefatigable zeal had made him practically acquainted with most of the wild plants of his neighbourhood, especially those which related to medicine.

But this first practical acquaintance with plants had been gained under the direction of the laborious and obscure system of the old school. The Linnaean system began now to be much talked of. Mr. Curtis happened to meet with Beekhoult's botanical lexicon; and this was almost the only book on the theory of botany which he had been able to procure during his residence at Alton. His apprenticeship there now drawing to a conclusion, his friends thought it necessary that he should be settled in London.

He first lived with Mr. Geo. Vaux, surgeon, in Padding-lane, and afterwards with Mr. Thomas Talwin, apothecary, of Gracechurch-street, to whose business he succeeded. During the period of his residing with these gentlemen, Mr. Curtis attended St. Thomas's hospital, and the anatomical lectures there given by Mr. Elst,

as well as the lectures of Dr. George Fordyce, senior physician to that hospital. Dr. Fordyce, convinced of the necessity of botanical knowledge to medical students, was in the practice of accompanying his pupils into the fields and meadows near town, chiefly for the purpose of instructing them in the principles of the science of botany. On these occasions, Mr. Curtis frequently had the honour of assisting the Doctor in demonstrating the plants which occurred; frequently the task of demonstration was confided wholly to Mr. Curtis. These instructions were gratuitous, and, no doubt, gave him that confidence of superiority which justly led him to the idea of imparting knowledge by the various modes of lecture and publication, which he afterwards so successfully pursued\*.

Mr. Curtis with great judgement had connected the study of Entomology with that of botany; and accordingly, about the year 1771, published his instructions for collecting and preserving insects; and, in the year 1772, a translation of the *Fundamenta Entomologiae* of Linnaeus. He was now known to many gentlemen of the first abilities in the knowledge of Natural History; among the rest, to Mr. Alchorne, of the Mint. This gentleman had officiated, *pro tempore*, as demonstrator of botany to the Society of Apothecaries on the resignation of Mr. Hudson; and, conceiving that it would be both honourable and advantageous to Mr. Curtis to be placed in that situation, he recommended him in the handsomest terms to the Society, and he was accordingly chosen to that office. He continued in this situation several years; but at length, finding it interfere too much with his professional duties, resigned it.

Before this resignation took place, Mr. Curtis had become intimately acquainted with Thomas White, esq. brother of the Rev. Gilbert White, of

\* Mr. Curtis for some time gave public lectures in botany, taking his pupils with him into the fields and woods in the neighbourhood of London. Nothing could be more pleasant than these excursions. At dinner-time, the plants collected in the walk were produced and demonstrated; but the demonstration was enlivened with all that fund of natural humour which was always uppermost in Mr. Curtis's disposition.

Selborne, Hants, and of Mr. Benjamin White, father of the present eminent bookseller in Fleet-street. Mr. White was a gentleman of learning, extensive reading, and much science. In conjunction with him; Mr. Curtis occupied a very small garden, for the culture of British plants, near the Grange-road, at the bottom of Bermondsey-street. It was here that Mr. Curtis first conceived the design of publishing his great work, the *Flora Londinensis*, having the good fortune to meet with an artist of uncommon talent in Mr. Kilburn, and receiving from Mr. White, especially in his three first Fasejculi, much and most valuable assistance.

The Grange-road-garden was soon found too small for Mr. Curtis's extensive ideas. He, therefore, took a larger piece of ground in Lambeth Marsh, where he soon collected the largest collection of British plants ever brought together into one place. But there was something ungenial in the air of this place, which made it extremely difficult to preserve sea-plants, and many of the rare annuals which are adapted to an elevated situation; an evil rendered worse every year by the increased number of buildings around. This led his active mind, ever anxious for improvement, to enquire for a more favourable soil, and purer air. This at length he found at Brompton. Here he procured a spacious territory, in which he had the pleasure of seeing his wishes gratified to the utmost extent of reasonable expectation. Here he continued to his death.

Several years previous to this, Mr. Curtis, finding it incompatible with the duties of his profession, as an apothecary, to give up so much of his time as he wished to his favourite pursuits, first took in a partner, and soon after declined the practice of physick altogether, devoting himself to the study of Natural History. He had now nothing to depend upon for a livelihood but the precarious profits of his botanic garden and his publications. The *Flora Londinensis* was an object of universal admiration; and on this he bestowed unwearied care. But the sale of the work never equalled its unrivalled merit; the number of copies sold scarcely ever exceeded 300. This was owing partly to the work coming out (a great advantage

“o it in point of accuracy) so slowly; partly to its being but little known abroad in consequence of this slowness; and at length to the horrid revolution of France, that vortex in which all arts, literature, urbanity of manners, freedom of communication, regard to learning, taste, humanity, wealth, and every thing that is held valuable and comfortable to mortality, has been swallowed up, and for a time lost. The day seems dawning when they may all be allowed to revive with increased lustre. May God in his goodness hasten this happy period!

Mr. Curtis disdained to have the usual recourse to artifice and increased price so enable him to carry on the sale. But by a happy judgement, about the year 1787, he projected the plan of his Botanical Magazine. What the sterling merit of his Flora could not accomplish, this, comparatively speaking, inferior performance, procured him most readily. The nature of this publication had in it such a captivating appearance, was so easily purchaseable, and was executed with so much taste and accuracy, that it at once became popular; and, from its varied continuance in excellence and popularity, continued to be a mine of wealth to him to the very day of his death, contributing at the same time not a little to the increase of his botanical fame, from the number of original and excellent observations interspersed through the work.

The mode of publication adopted in the Botanical Magazine held out a tempting lure to similar productions. Hence, among others, the charming inestimable English Botany of Dr. Smith and Mr. Sowerby took its origin. Unfortunately, Mr. Curtis considered the publication of this work as an act of hostility against himself; neither would he allow himself to be persuaded to the contrary. It was an unfortunate circumstance, and prevented him from communicating with Dr. Smith, a real friend to him, and even with the Linnean Society, of which he was one of the oldest members, and in which he had a very large number of his personal friends. No mischief arose from this unoward misconception; the interposition of friends at length softening, if not entirely healing, the rankling wound.

There was not a Naturalist of any

eminence who did not court his acquaintance. He was ever glorying in the friendship of Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Dryander, Dr. John Sims, to whom he committed memoirs of his life, Dr. Goodenough, Mr. Marsham, Sir Thomas Frankland, Dr. Withering, Dr. Hope, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Darwin, Dr. Gwyn, Mr. Woodward, professors Martin and Schreber, Mr. Dickson, Mons. L'Heritier, Mr. Wickham, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Cappa, the late Dr. Sibthorp. Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Davall, &c. &c. &c. and their attachment to him was reciprocal.

There never was a pleasanter companion than Mr. Curtis; he abounded in innocent mirth; and good-humour ever floating uppermost gave a pleasant cast to every thing he said or did. Few people have been known to form so correct an opinion of themselves as he. “I have no pretensions,” said he, in the memoirs which he left with Dr. Sims, “to be considered as a man of letters, or of great mental powers; I know myself and my imperfections. A consciousness of my infirmities makes me diffident, and produces in me a shyness, which some have been ready to construe into pride.” He was sensible that his excellence consisted in his superior discernment when applied to objects of Natural History; in that respect he had few equals. The following circumstances bear witness to the truth of this remark. Mr. Curtis first discovered the membranous *lystra* in mosses\*, overlooked by Dilensius. To him we owe the discovery that the Violas and Oxalis produce seeds all the year through, though the latter produce no petals except in the Spring, the former only sparingly in the Autumn. The distinction between *Poa pratensis* and *trivialis* by the intratoliceous membrane, is the result of Mr. Curtis’s accurate discernment. Many others might be mentioned. From this mode of viewing objects other writers took the hint; and, undoubtedly, the science of botany has been much improved by these and such like attentions within these few last years.

In Ornithology, Mr. Curtis was no mean adept. Although his musical powers were by no means at all de-

\* See Mr. Curtis’s description of the *Polytrichum comosum* and *nudum* in the *Flora Lontana*,

yord the common level, yet in one respect he shewed a most exact ear. No bird could utter a note, whether its usual one, or that of love, or that of fear and surprise, but he could from the sound determine from what species it proceeded. He has often regretted to the writer of this article that he had not the power of imparting this knowledge. His skill in this particular has enlivened many a herborization both in waste wilds and thick embattling woods.

Entomology was always a favourite study with him. Few men have observed more: it is only so to be regretted that he committed so little to paper. He was so familiar with the motions of insects, that he could almost always declare what was the intent of those busy and playful (as it should seem to ignorant observers) actions, in which they were so perpetually employed. He made a most notable discovery of the cause of what is called the *bonydew* on plants. From repeated observations he determined it to be no other than the excretion of Aphides. Some observations on this subject are left behind him, and it is to be hoped will one day be given to the publick.

Had Mr. Curtis received a polished education, it would have proved a public benefit. One evil almost always arises from this defect. The mind, un tutored, does not know how to fix itself: conscious of great and various powers, it runs from subject to subject, and never pursues any to the limit at wh ch it was enabled to arrive.

Thus Mr. Curtis was perpetually forming some new design or other, without completing any one\*. This versatility must not be imputed to him as a fault; it may rather be called the consequence of (what in his case, and from the circumstances of his family, was unavoidable) an incorrect education. They whom God has blessed with affluence may profit from remarks of this kind, and do their duty, by giving their children not half-finished, new-fangled, and superficial, but regular and sound educations.

All Mr. Curtis's ideas were turned to the benefit of mankind. He was the first botanist of note in this country who applied botany to the purposes of agriculture. By perpetually cultivating plants, he possessed advantages superior to any that had preceded h m, and was thereby enabled to point out to the agriculturist the noxious as well as the useful qualities of plants; a branch of agriculture rarely attended to.

Although, as has been before stated, Mr. Curtis's education was very confined, he had acquired some taste for classic literature both antient and modern; and somewhat of elegance and neatness pervaded whatever he took in hand. The form of his mind was pourtrayed in his garden, his library, his aviary; and even a dry catalogue of plants† became from his pen an amusing and instructive little volume. His delicacy never forsook him; nor would he willingly adopt the coarse vulgar name‡ of some of

\* Mr. Curtis intended that his *Flora Londinensis* should contain all the plants growing wild within ten miles of London; and, afterwards, others of more distant situations. But he published only 72 Numbers, of which 70 were of the former description, and two only of the latter. He began with publishing two little tracts upon Entomology; but added nothing farther to Entomology except his tract on the brown-tailed Moth, and an unpublished tract upon the *Aphis*, and that upon the *Sphex sabulosus*, which was given in to the Society for promoting the study of Natural History. This was a curious and valuable paper, and gave a very full detail of the history of that animal. Arribalz himself has left similar observations upon another the same insect, or certainly one of that genus, of manners precisely the same. He began a new illustration of the botanical terms, &c. but he did not put out above two or three numbers. When the English Botany began to be popular, he thought to counteract the injury (as he thought it) of that work, by giving diminished figures of the plates of his *Flora Londinensis*; but this work also was stopped before many Numbers were published. He gave an account of many of the English grafts; but he did not carry on that plan to the end which he originally proposed. The only work to which he steadily adhered was his Botanical Magazine. Here he found an outlet, and every thing depended upon the regularity of the publication in all its points. Here he was compelled to punctuality; and who is there who does not rejoice at such a necessity so existing, and so prevailing! The Botanical Magazine, and most probably the *Flora Londinensis*, will be carried on for the benefit of his wife and daughter.

+ See Catalogue of British Plants cultivated in the London Botanic Garden p. 378g.

† Hence he gave the name of *Oldium* to a species of *Chenopodium*, rejecting the indecent one adopted by Linnaeus.

the elder botanists, though sanctioned by the authority of Linnaeus himself. In short, Mr. Curtis was a honest, laborious, worthy man, gentle, humane, kind to every body, a pleasant companion, a good master, and a steady friend. His *Flora Londinensis* will be a *memento* *are parvum*. The size, the accuracy of the work, the masterly exemplification of dissection of flowers, will do as much for the establishment of the Linnaean system as any work which ever appeared. The few mosses which he undertook to illustrate have their minute parts so well displayed, that these very plants would of themselves initiate any one into the knowledge of that branch of the Cryptogamia. But I beg pardon for running into such length. But, whoever touches upon the abilities and suavity of manners in Mr. Curtis, cannot end his subject in few words.

Yours, &c.

Kewensis.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 5.  
HORACE says, with great truth  
and propriety,  
"Dam vident stulti vitia, in contraria cor-  
runt."

The people, whom the poet calls *stulti*, are more numerous than some may imagine. The folly of running out of one extreme into another is observable in every department of society. We see it in the arts and sciences, in the whims and fashions of polite life, and in the various eccentricities of mankind, with respect to their opinions and pursuits. If we look into the political world, we shall see a nation, at one time boasting of the glory and grandeur of an absolute monarch; at another, running, like madmen, into all the frenzy of a wild and tyrannical democracy. We shall see the same people, in one age, furiously contending for a system of superstition, and ready to banish, massacre, and burn, every creature who does not conform to their national creed; and, in another age, rejecting all appearance of religion, and commencing atheists. The transition, according to the observation of the poet, is indeed very natural. After they have been used to see religion exhibited in a ridiculous form, disgraced by many fantastic rites and ceremonies, they begin to look upon it as folly, as a mormon to keep the vulgar in awe, as ecclesiastical craft, or an engine of state; and,

on any favourable opportunity, they commence reformers, and renounce all Christianity.

In some communities, good sense or reason (the first, best gift of God) is allowed to be a salutary guide in the interpretation of Scriptures; but, in others, it is condemned as a carnal weapon; and a blind, implicit faith, or the dream of an enthusiast, is adopted as a doctrine of divine revelation, absolutely necessary to salvation. The infidelity of the French has so much alarmed some of our literate brethren, and some of our LATE WRITERS, that, in order to counteract the influence of atheistical principles, they have laboured, by various means, to propagate the rigid doctrines of Calvinism. These simple souls do not consider, that, in this manner, Christianity, like its divine author, will be crucified between two thieves, Popery on one side, and Methodism on the other.

As there seems to be, at present, many advocates for the doctrines of Calvin, and we are in danger of relapsing into the miserable theology of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, I shall subjoin the sentiments of one of the most excellent divines, which England has ever produced, on this subject.

"In England, at the time of the synod of Dort, we were much divided in our opinions concerning the controverted articles; but, our divines having taken the liberty to think and judge for themselves, and the civil government not interposing, it has come to pass, that, from that time to this, almost all persons here, of any taste for learning and abilities, have bid adieu to Calvinism \*, have sided with the remonstrants, and have left the statists to follow their own opinions, and to rejoice (since they can rejoice) in a religious system, constituting of human creatures without liberty, doctrines without sense, faith without reason, and a God without mercy."

Jortin, Dissert. II. p. 112

Yours, &c.

C. L. H.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 9.  
SEND you the exact copy of an original letter of the Hon. Cha. James Fox, addressed to the late Joseph Elderton, Esq. of Salisbury, written, as

\* "Whitby published some tracts on election, reprobation, and original sin; and in these treatises he confuted Calvinism, even to a demonstration." Jortin, Dissert. II.

you,

you will perceive, many years ago, but with all the acuteness which that gentleman so eminently possesses. Mr. Fox was, at the time, I believe, M. P. for Midhurst. Yours, &c.

"Dear Sir, Kingsgate, August 21, 1769.  
I received yesterday morning your letter, inclosing the Wiltshire petition. I had, the day before, received one from Mr. Moore \*, which gave me a pretty exact account of it. I think it as moderate as could be expected; but, I cannot think it does much honour to the composer, either in regard to the matter, or the style. It defies the King to express his disapprobation of two things, one of them a pardon, an act of his own, which he cannot recall, the other a judicial act of the House of Commons, which he cannot control. What surprises me the most is, that it is the pardon itself, and not the manner of giving it, that seems to be the object of the first part of the petition. To speak my real sentiments, I only think it less absurd than the Middlesex and London petitions, as there is less in it; and, upon the whole, I think the whole affair of petitioning very insignificant, unless it should become nearly universal, which does not seem at all likely; for, after all, what are a few counties, in comparison of a majority of the House of Commons? If it is thought, that county meetings alone can speak the sense of the people, why has our Constitution vested so small a share of the legislature in them? County members make little more than one-fifth of the House of Commons; so that, if all the counties in Britain were of a mind, and every member thought himself obliged to vote according to the sense of his constituents, however contrary to his own conscience, it would not follow, that they would have a *constitutional* majority of the nation on their side. I beg your pardon for this digression, but the Wiltshire petition insensibly led me to it. I rather wonder Mr. Moore does not mention the receipt of Mr. Blyde's letter to my father, which I sent him inclosed in the letter I sent him by express. I wish Lord Radnor may see it. Pray make my best compliments to the two Missis. Cooper, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Collins, and all my friends at Salisbury. I am, dear sir, with the greatest truth and regard, your most obedient humble servant, C. J. Fox.  
Joseph Elderton, Esq. Salisbury."

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 10.  
Is the donation to Habilope, p. 457, of the rent of 60*l.* or is there a mistake in the figures? If correct, it is desirable to know how so large an

\* Formerly of Milbank-street, Westminster, and Compiler of part of the Index to the Journals of the House of Commons.

endowment is applied.

The inaccuracies of *Abbas*, p. 455, might have been corrected with more ardency than has been shewn by Q. Q. Q. Surely some allowance should be made for one living in so remote a country, among a people wholly illiterate, and with probably few books about him. I, for one, wish to thank him for his communications to you; and hope he will not be discouraged by this uncourteous criticism.

Mr. Holtman, p. 448, does not seem to know how the tickets for admission at St. Paul's, on the annual meeting of the charity-schools, are delivered out. There is a society of patrons of the charity schools in the metropolis, who regulate the business of this anniversary, and send tickets to the trustees of the several schools, who distribute them amongst their respective subscribers. It cannot be supposed that every parish can be supplied with a sufficient number of tickets to give one to *every* subscriber. In our parish, the churchwardens give them (in general) to those subscribers who attend at the vestry-room, previous to the children setting out to walk to St. Paul's. Mr. Holtman would hardly desire that they should be given to non-subscribers, in exclusion of those whose donations support the schools.

I hope he is mistaken in saying, that some of the parochial clergy have interfered, to prevent the children's attendance, because they could not get so many tickets as they want. I hope such illiberality is not to be found; if there should have been such an attempt, it is manifest that the good sense of the trustees has defeated it, as, I believe, the children of every parish, except one, do attend; and their non-attendance is not owing to so unworthy a motive.

G. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.  
PLANS, records, anecdotes, and documents, of the public and private castles in the kingdom, would be an useful and valuable publication in the Gentleman's Magazine; and I hope this hint of invitation may induce ingenious men, with leisure, to communicate the same, by short, detached pieces of communication, which will probably bring forward observations and replies of many latent minute matters, that would die away, and be extinguished without such opportunity.

V.  
Mr.

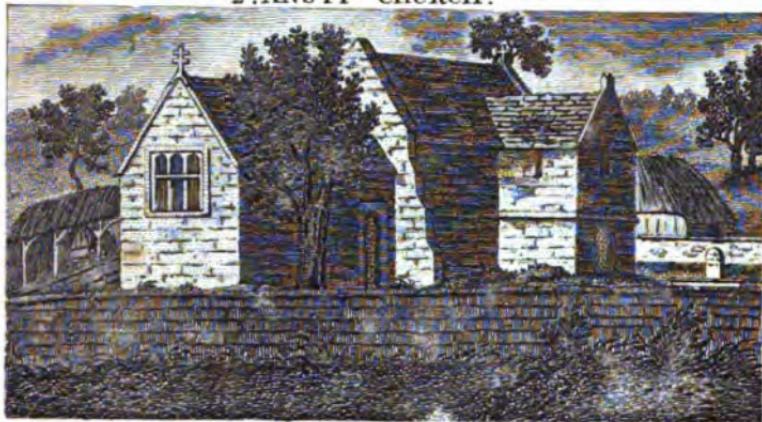


*Gent Mag August 1799 Pl I p 61.*

1. PHÆNOMENON, observ'd near WARRINGTON.



2. ANSTY CHURCH.



3. SHULBRED PRIORY.



*Fisher Paul del.*

MR. URBAN, June 18.

A SINGULAR phænomenon was observed in the atmosphere, in the neighbourhood of Warrington, on the evening of Friday, June 16, 1798. A dark thick cloud of a considerable extent, and forming almost a direct line parallel to the horizon, lowered over part of the adjoining country, chiefly Cheshire; when towards the centre a water-spool of immense magnitude appeared, lengthening by degrees until it assumed a formidable appearance, in the shape of a sugar-loaf reversed, and extending, from base to point, to the eye of the spectator, nearly 1-16th of the whole hemisphere. It moved in a curvilinear form, the point inclining from the South, the cloud stretching out due North and South. It frequently varied its size, sometimes extending within a few feet of the ground, then seemingly drawn upwards. At one time it remained stationary in respect to form and situation for near ten minutes, but never burst, nor meeting, as I conjecture, with attracting fluid, which at sea serves to form that immense body of water, which at last breaks from its own weight. After varying its length for some moments longer, it entirely disappeared, and was embodied in the cloud. Between the cloud and the horizon the sky appeared a dusky yellow, which served to mark the dark edge of the cloud and the waterspout with a peculiar gloom. After the appearance of this phænomenon there was scarce a day passed here, for the continuance of nearly a month, that it did not rain in perfect torrents. Its appearances were during the time of Newton races, to the no little dismay of the crowd assembled on that occasion, and to the horror of the farmers, who foreboded in consequence some most melancholy catastrophe to their harvest. I send you a drawing, taken on the spot, of the singular appearance it presented. (*Pl. I.*) C.

MR. URBAN, March 28.

I SEND you a view of the small rural church of Ansley, in Wiltsshire; which, though it cannot boast of any great beauty, yet seems, by its very remote antiquity, to claim a place in the Gentleman's Magazine. (*Pl. I. fig. 2.*)

The village of Ansley is about 14 miles West of Salisbury, and situated

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near the great road from that city to Shaftesbury and the Western counties. The manor of Ansley has been in the possession of the ancestors of Lord Arundel ever since the year 800, as his lordship can prove by some old deeds. The church is, without exception, the most ancient in the diocese. It is a rectory, which has been in the hands of the Arundel family for several centuries, having been granted to them by the abbess of Shaftesbury, 100 years before the Reformation, for the sum of 20 marks.

I find, in the list of religious houses; at the time of the dissolution, that there was an hospital at Ansley valued at 8*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* I presume that it stood near the church, where an old barn, with Gothic windows, and other evident marks of Antiquity, remains to this day, and seems to have been part of it. ANTIQUARIUS RUSTICUS.

MR. URBAN, July 10.

**W**OOLINCHMERE, Sibley, or Shulbred, a priory of five black canons of the order of St. Austin, situated in Linch parish, on the borders of Hampshire and Sussex: (*Pl. I. fig. 3.*)

This religious house owes its origin to the piety of Sir Ralph de Ardern, an English baron, in the early ages of superstition, who endowed it with ample provision, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. In 1240, the patronage of the priory, with the third part of a knight's fee, was sold to William de Percy by Robert de Ardern, one of the founder's descendants. This family afterwards proved benefactors to the canons; for Henry de Percy gave them a mill to grind their corn, and enriched them with the patronage of many livings in Sussex.

It stands in the midst of a fruitful valley, nearly encompassed with lofty woods; and, viewed from the rising grounds, has a romantic appearance. As it was chosen for religious retirement, the site was well calculated for its institution; for, in this secluded spot, the canons had but little intercourse with mankind; and their dreadful oath might be observed in the days of its prosperity. A delightful stream flowed through the valley, and watered the gardens of the priory.

Upon its suppression, in 1535, its endowments were valued at 79*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* as Speed; but, according to Dugdale,

724.

72l. 15s. 10d. only; it is, therefore, probable that the difference of these sums, amounting to 6l. 19s. 5d. was paid away as pensions to the canons upon leaving their priory. In 1538, the site was granted to Sir William Fitz Williams; and, in 1545, to Sir Anthony Brown, in whose descendants it now remains.

Soon after its dissolution it appears to have been converted into a farmhouse, and has thereby escaped the fate of many of our monastic ruins. The entrance is through a large doorway which opens into a passage leading to the common hall. On each side of the passage are several gloomy cells, the ceiling arched, with intersecting angles of antient workmanship. Hence a flight of several massive stone steps, worn through age, leads the enquirer through a dark vaulted passage to the rooms above, one of which (tradition says the prior's) claims our notice. The walls of this room were ornamented by some humourous monk with paintings in *fresco*, but executed in a very homely style. It is now nearly defaced, yet the remains of it represent figures in the dress of antient times; country amusements; a view of the priory; and, upon a square tablet, the following ludicrous representation of the nativity of our Saviour.

"Ecce, virgo concipiet, et pariet filium,  
et vocabitur no nus Jesus.

*Cock.* Christus natus est.

*Duck.* Quando! quando!

*Maggie.* In hac nocte.

*Bull.* Ubi? Ubi?

*Lamb.* In Bethlehem.

"Gloria fit tibi, Domine, qui natus est  
de virginе, cum Patre, et Sancto Spiritu,  
in sempiterna saecula. Amen.

Om'is spi' laudet Dom'."

The priory is now dwindling to decay, and a few years more will level it with the ground. No remains of this venerable structure will then exist to shew the Antiquity where it stood. " Yet Time has seen, that lifts the low, And level lays the lofty brow, Has seen this broken pile complete."

Yours, &c. FATHER PAUL.

Mr. URBAN,

July 26.

THE following mournful ejaculation was found among the manuscript papers of our English Pindar, and is introduced (in a note) in Dr. Warton's edition of Pope, vol. II. It is certainly a literary curiosity, as being the only

specimen of Gray's excellence in amateur composition:

With beauty, with pleasure surrounded, to  
Janguish, [my anguish;  
To weep without knowing the cause of  
To start from short slumbers, and wish for  
the morning, [ings;  
To close my dull eyes when I see it return—  
Sights sudden and frequent, looks ever de-  
jected, [meaning conjectured;  
Words that steal from my tongue, by no  
Ah! say, fellow-swains, how these sym-  
ptoms besell me? [tell me.  
They smile—but reply not—sure Delia can

This little pensive strain has certainly much of that exquisite sensibility, that enthusiastic tenderness, which marks the productions of the melancholy though sublime Gray. The character of Jaques, in the "As You Like It" of Shakespeare, always struck me as being remarkably similar to Mr. Gray's; the same sensibility, tremblingly alive to mournful images; the same disgust for the trifling monotonous beings who compose ordinary society; and the same passion for "lonely contemplation," and the awful dreariness of solitude. Mr. Mason justly observes, that his odes breathe the high spirit of lyric enthusiasm; "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn." In short, whether we contemplate the Pindaric simplicity of his "Bard," or the divine melancholy of his "Elegy," we are lost in a rapturous delirium of admiration.

Tale tuum carmen nobis, Divine Poeta!  
Quale sopor fessis in gramine, quale per  
zeitum

Dulcis aquæ saliente sitim restinguere rivo.

And again,

Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus  
Austri, [quæ  
Nec percussa juvant fluctu tam littora, nec  
Saxosas inter decurrent flumina valles.

C. L. T. ETONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Garden-court,  
Temple, July 28.

IF an ordinary observer of Nature may find his way into your respectable Magazine as well as the more minute enquirers into that subject, may I beg leave, through the medium of it, to publish a short description of what appears to me a most striking natural curiosity in the North of England? It is called by the country-people STANK-THRED BRIDGE, and is about half a mile West of the town of Kirby Stephen, in the county of Westmorland. I have not found any account whaton-

ever

ever of it in print; and the reason why it has not been mentioned by any of the numerous tourists through Craven in Yorkshire, and to the Lakes, I apprehend it no difficult matter to account for. There are two routes to the Lakes; one by the way of Lancaster, through Craven, which is beginning the Lakes at the Western end; and the other lies through Brough and Appleby, which enters upon them by Penrith, the Eastern extremity. Now, Kirby Stephen lies nearly in the middle of a most dreadful cross-road, of about 40 miles, which connects these two tracks to the Lakes, and runs along the South of Westmorland, almost forming the boundary between that county and Yorkshire. The bad state of this road, and the exorbitant demands for toll at all the turnpikes, are of themselves sufficient evidence of its desolate and unfrequented state. It was my fortune to visit these Lakes with a friend last Summer, and we entered upon the tour at Penrith, and terminated it at Ambleside and Kendal. In returning, we determined to take the cross-road I have above described, and accordingly travelled from Kendal to Brough. Upon stopping at Kirby Stephen, to refresh ourselves, we enquired of the landlord of the inn if there was any thing in the place or its neighbourhood deserving the attention of strangers. Our host, who was rather a sensible fellow, told us that there was this natural curiosity at Stankthred Bridge, which was about half a mile from his house, and which some few solitary travellers had occasionally visited. We were accordingly soon furnished with a guide to the spot; and such was our impatience, that we reached it in a few minutes.

This phænomenon consists of the bed of a river, formed entirely of rocks, of different strata of white stone, rather level on their surface, as if worn with water. The stream, which in Summer is very slender and small, runs from North to South, not over this bed of rocks, but through a passage or fissure in the middle of it, from about a foot to a yard wide in different places, but extending in depth to the bottom of the rocks. In Winter, when the torrents descend from the mountains, their surfaces are of course quite overflowed. I was much pleased with tracing the course of the stream as it rushed along its narrow channel. It was, in some

places, ten or fifteen feet below the surface of the rock; and, at other places, was obliged to spread itself, in order to find a passage, thence descending in fine cascades, one of which, near the bridge, descended a perpendicular height of near twenty feet into a large basin formed in the rock, with great noise and grandeur. These watersfalls proceed not only from the different number of strata in different parts of the bed of the river, but are likewise, in a great degree, occasioned by the nature of the country, which is uncommonly mountainous, a high ridge of mountains running all along the Southern boundary of Westmorland, down which several streams rush in different places, and this one amongst the rest. I walked along the bed of this river over the tops of these rocks, and they seemed to me (judging from the fissure along which the water ran) to be about thirty or forty feet thick. The breadth of this bed of stone was nearly the same, and extended in length about a quarter of a mile. If this sort of appearance presented itself in Italy instead of England, no naturalist would hesitate a moment to determine it the effect of some volcanic eruption. It has every feature in it which marks the character of a torrent of lava, rushing into the bed of a river, and filling up the space it occupied. It is also extraordinary to account for the manner in which the stream has worked its passage through this bed of intruding lava, particularly as the distance is so great; to effect which, there is no doubt that it must have required many ages. For my own part, when I combine the appearance of this bed of lava with the shape of the mountain which overlooks Stankthred Bridge and the town of Kirby Stephen, I have no doubt that it is the eruption of some volcano, and that the mountain, instead of discharging a stream of water as at present, has formerly poured from its bosom a torrent of liquid fire, the remains of which are now seen. This will not appear so extraordinary, when we consider that it has long been ascertained by naturalists, that calcined rocks, pumice-stone, and lava, the undoubted vestiges of volcanos, are not peculiar to any country or climate. They have been discovered in France, Germany, the West Indies, and the islands in the South Seas. There are even many proofs of the existence of extinguished eruptions

eruptions in this island. It is well known that in the strata of Darley Moor, in Derbyshire, there is both lime stone and lava; in the former of which Mr. Moor, of Bakewell, lately discovered the remains of a petrified crocodile. Many other instances might also be adduced; but I have never heard of or seen any thing of this kind so perfect in its shape, and so peculiarly possessing the features of the Sicilian torrent of lava, at the place I have been describing. If any of your readers can give me a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon, I shall be much obliged to them. At present, I cannot forbear adding it to the list of those examples of the disordered face of Nature, which go strongly to prove an unbounded succession of events, and unceasing revolutions of Nature, through invulnerable ages and an eternity of time.

Yours, &c. G. COOPER.

Mr. URBAN, July 11.

OF the priory at Burford, in Oxfordshire, the only mention which I find in Dugdale is its valuation temp. Hen. VIII. viz. £31. 6s. 6d. Mr. Lenthall's mansion house there is called the Priory, and is probably made out of the old building. There is a small chapel, now dilapidated, but the pews, pulpit, &c. remain. The ceiling is full of stucco-work. In one compartment is the Adoration of the Shepherds, with *Gloria in excelsis*, &c. In another, Abraham offering up Isaac. On each side of the doorway stands a small angel on a pedestal.

Under one is written,

*Exe calceos tuos  
Servabimur.*

Under the other:

*Nam terra est sancta  
Quasi per ignem.*

The texts are mentioned whence the words are taken. Over the door seems to be a representation in bas relief of a bush in flames. I say, *seems*, because, unless explained by the above inscription, it would not be readily acknowledged as such.

In a handsome room up-stairs are many pictures. At the end hangs one of the Speaker Lenthall in his robes, seated in a chair his lady sitting by him. On his right-hand stand two sons, the eldest a youth, the other in petticoats, a feather in his cap. Behind stand two daughters, one of

which is particularly handsome, and in front is another daughter.

On the right-hand side of the room hangs the famous picture of the chancellor Sir Thomas More, and his family. The first figure is Sir John More, his father, in a red gown, seated. On his left is Sir Thomas, in a black gown, his collar on, also seated. On his left stands his son, in black, reading; and behind the two first stands a lady, who was a ward of the chancellor, and married to this son. To the left of the son, in front, are the three daughters of Sir Thomas, Margaret, Cecilia, and Elizabeth; the two former are sitting, in conversation, the latter stands behind them. On their left are some relations of the family; an elderly man and his wife, seated; behind them stand two sons, Christopher and Thomas More, the former a man about 30, the latter a youth about 18: all dressed in black, and each figure has a book in hand. Over the last group is represented a picture of a lady, the wife of Sir John. Over several of the heads are coats of arms with the wife's arms empaled.

Qu. Whether the last group are not the family seated at Loxley, near Guildford, in Surrey?

Near this hangs a picture of the great Duke of Tuscany, and of Machiavel, his secretary, writing, and taking instructions from the duke. There are several portraits: Oliver Cromwell (behind the door); Sir Knelm Digby; the Earl of Pembroke, with his staff as lord chamberlain; the Earl of Holland; two of King Charles the First; Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador (over the door); and several other noblemen.

X.

Mr. URBAN, —, July 13.

HAVING been a great physiognomist from my very early youth, and but seldom mistaken in my judgement on that master, I always read eagerly, attentively, all that I meet with on that subject. When La Vatre first made its appearance, all my friends exclaimed, "Oh! what pity it is that you do not read German." It no sooner appeared in French than I read it with avidity. But, Mr. Urban, I go beyond La Vatre, and an old writer of 1500 and odd—I forget what—translated into English early, I think, in the last century; but, having lent my very curious book to a curious gentleman,

gentleman, I cannot now ascertain the exact date. And I conceive that I go even beyond Aristotle himself, at least what I have been able to read of that great man, being no Grecian; for, at the age of two years, I can pronounce whether children will be blessed, or, perhaps some may say, cursed, with good strong retentive memories or not. And this I can with truth assert, that I never have been once mistaken in the whole course of a life of more than half a century. But this is a secret that I have never communicated to any human being *now* on earth. So far I tell, that I do it from the nose; not as La Vatre did by a very accomplished friend of mine, H. D. esq. who visited him soon after his book was published. Sitting in his study with him, he said, "Sir, I conceive that you have not a very strong memory." Mr. D. replied, "I thank God that I am blessed with a remarkably good memory." La Vatre then said, "May I, Sir, take the liberty just to examine your nose?" "If you please, Sir." La Vatre then very respectfully took Mr. D. by the nose, *i. e.* felt with his fore-finger a considerable time near the eyes, then said, "Sir, I perceive I was mistaken; I find, on close examination, that you have a very good memory;" Mr. D. then a very fine handsome young man. Now, Mr. Urban, I beat La Vatre hollow, for I never touch the nose of the *little chits* on whom I pronounce sentence thus early.

I think I can strengthen your correspondent T——'s ideas of the resemblance between men, women, beasts, and birds. And I go still farther than he does, or, I conceive, than even Baptista Porta; for, I have been for many years convinced that the human species, who apparently resemble any beast or bird in the face, have the same disposition of the bird or the beast that they resemble. I well remember, when a child playing about the room after dinner, hearing a learned gentleman, on a visit at my father's, assert, that *every* human face resembled some beast. I then, 'not seven years old, turned in my mind what beast I should wish to resemble; and at length determined it should be, if I might choose, a cat; I am very fond of a cat even to this day; and, I think, I do resemble a cat in every thing but the capriciousness of that agreeable nice little domestic animal; and its

eyes, as mine, are exactly the colour of what my hair was at 20, a bright nut-brown. I certainly resemble Puss in disposition, for I am exceedingly addicted to *purr* to all around me, friends and strangers, high and low; and, alas! Mr. Urban, after much ill usage, like Puss, I am addicted to scratch very deeply. I think it no disrespect to the fair sex to compare them to so neat, so nice, so gay when young, so sedate when old, as is Grimalkin. When young, my general term of reproach for any simple stupid young man used to be, "Oh! he is a *calf!*" I think, the silliest looking of beings excepting a very young infant, of all things, surely, the most disagreeable to contemplate. It, however, serves to assist in mortifying the pride of fallen human nature.

In the persons, in whom resemblance to beast or bird is very strongly marked, I have repeatedly witnessed that the disposition is the same.

I well remember, when a child, my mother having a cook with a face so exceedingly like that of a sheep that it instantly struck all who saw her. This I learned (and wondered at when very young) on hearing ladies and gentlemen visiting at my father's saying, when the servants came in to family-prayers at nine in the morning and four in the afternoon, "How very like that nice clean-looking woman is to a sheep!" And her disposition was very remarkably gentle and benign. About 30 years ago, we had a butler lived with us as exactly like a sheep as this worthy woman, of the same sweet angel-like disposition; they not at all related. Almost all the family of D, from generation to generation, exactly the pig face. Two sisters of Lady C——, and two of her Ladyship's daughters, the late Lord C——e, and his accomplished daughter, exactly resembling the face of an horse. The excellent Miss C——s, grand daughter of the famous Sir John D——h——m, perfectly the face of a mild gentle heiter; and such she has proved in a remarkable degree to her husband for more than 30 years. The very worthy Mr. W——r, and his, 30 years ago, exquisitely beautiful daughter, Mrs. T. of Reading, exactly resembling an owl. John M——k, esq. of Bath, at the age of 18 and 20, exactly resembling a fine eagle, from his wonderfully fine piercing eyes, and his equally fine

fine nose. All these I have seen myself; and some persons with the fly look of the tiger. And I have heard two persons of very fine sense say, that they had often seen a young lady so astonishingly resembling a rat, that it struck every one who saw her; and they added, wonderful to tell, that she was rather a pretty young woman. It is, I think, universally allowed, that the late Lord F—r—m, and every branch of his family, did wonderfully resemble a fox. A sister of his married a near relation of mine, her face a perfect fox; and she, with twice his Lordship's understanding, and some of his piety, was as clever as a fox. I have sometimes seen rude coarse men and women who, I have conceived, resembled a bear in face, although it is a quadruped with whose visage I am but little acquainted; nor do I ever wish to be at all acquainted with any of its resemblers on two legs. I respect your correspondent, T—r for his politeness to the fair sex, although he is a little witty on them, saying, "if they cannot catch mice they can catch men." I would advise him to alter it to the past tense, and say, that they COULD catch men; for, I think it quite impossible, shamefully indecently as they now clothe their bodies, impudently ridiculously as they now disguise the front of their weak foolish heads, that they should catch any men that have more sense than mice. I am, Mr. Urban, your constant reader and occasional correspondent,

ELIZA B—Y.

Mr. URBAN, June 25.

**T**WO false and mistaken derivations having appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, I take the liberty, for the credit of that Miscellany, to furnish you with the right one, of the word Theodolite. It is composed of three Greek words, Θέω curro, ἁδός via, et ἀλός inculta; an instrument to measure uncultivated lands. Terra allos est terra exculta, sed non labo-rata, vel inculta.

EP's.

Mr. URBAN, July 17.

Sit nostrum inter vos tantas componere  
lites.

VIRG.

**W**HEN I contemplate the inquisitive spirit and persevering industry of the present day, I enjoy the most sanguine anticipation of the me-

liorated condition of my fellow-creatures. What a multitude of our doubts and difficulties will be overcome! How many new facilities, new comforts, new pleasures, will be obtained!

Of that superior class of mortals, whose faculties are thus beneficially directed, we may distinguish two species; the one employed upon *things*, and the other upon *words*; but as words, by their airy and incorporeal, or rather *spiritual*, nature, have an evident superiority over things, which are merely *material*, so the workers upon words are, by common consent, allowed the pre-eminence; and it is really surprising to see what great pains are taken by these worthies. Some of them we find content with displaying their skill upon words in their natural, integral state; while other more curious artists, such as your Poets (called, in the ancient plain language of Boeotia, Επειτίμωροι), Logographists, Conundrum-mongers, and Etymologists, practise upon them under the most fanciful distortions and minute subdivisions. In naming the Etymologist last, far be it from me to intend any slight to a character so well entitled to respect. Full well I wot that it is he who, by twining and tweaking, mincing and mangling, so thoroughly decomposes a word, that he gets at the very pith and marrow of its meaning; that it is he who traces its pedigree, its intermarriages, uncles, aunts, and cousins-german; that it is he who searches the lowly village-dialect of Britain, and ferrets out the latent particles of Greek and Coptic, Latin and Sclavonian. *Sed quo rapidus everbis?* Whither does my etymological course hurry me? I vow and protest, Mr. Urban, that, when I first mounted him, I meant nothing more than to call upon and civilly congratulate you on the acquisition of some valuable *deriving* correspondents.

I deem it a very fortunate circumstance, that the efforts of these gentlemen have been applied to the Theodolite. Who can say what improvements in the construction of that most useful instrument may be suggested by a thorough acquaintance with the internal structure and mechanism of its *name*? The ingenious Mr. Sisson has done much (enough, I may say, to immortalize him) towards bringing it to perfection; but still a great deal remains to be effected under your auspices.

The

The attempt is not without its difficulties; but a convergency of genius to the same point will in the end assurably surmount them.

To you correspondent (vol. LXVIII. p. 1010) who gave the first twirl to this etymological wheel, I would award no inconsiderable share of praise; for, although his system has been not a little shattered by the rude attack since made upon his outworks, yet his *odos*, his centre-pio, stands firm; and thus it is his merit to have spun the principal thread of the enquiry.

*Posterior* to this gentleman is your correspondent A. R. S. (LXIX. 389); and it must be granted, that what he offers to the publick is so *fundamentally* plausible and consistent, and carries, withal, so good a *face*, that I shall not attempt to pick a *hole* in it. But I object strongly to his uncourteous manner; he bears too heavily upon an opponent; and I should not be sorry to see him smarting under a moderate flagellation on that account. Indeed, this service has been attempted by another writer, under the signature of Q. E. D. (p. 448).

It is greatly to be regretted that the kind intercession of this ARSo-μας-ικ has been marked with a character of levity utterly unbecoming the subject. What, I would ask, have οὐτε, οὐτε, napkin and pipkin, in common with the proposed etymologies of the word Theodolite? *O! le fin Mattois!* I begin to suspect that this officious coadjutor, who steps in under pretence of balancing the scales, is, at the bottom, an arrant wag, who seeks to extract fun from both parties, with no very good liking to the sublime science of Etymology itself.

Yet, with all his railing, he too must have a hand in the confection of the Theodolitical pie. Upon his scheme I have little to remark, as he pretends not to an atom of originality. From your leading correspondent he borrows his first and second divisions, and adds the final syllable of A. R. S.; but this junction of the head of one party to the tail of another presents an indecorous idea, highly deserving of reprehension. Nor do I like his probing the bowels of a Greek verb for his first syllable, when he might have found it at home, in the person of a familiar, useful, dapper English article\*.

To terminate this epistle: were I called upon for the roots of this difficult word, I would offer these: Θεος *odos* via, and Λαρυγγος publicus. The Theodolite is a well-known instrument, furnished with a telescope, and particularly adapted to the surveying of countries and extensive tracts of land; and, the accurate delineation of the *public roads* being a principal motive in operations of this kind, the instrument might probably thence derive its appellation.

### Cæcus.

Mr. URBAN,

July 31.

IN answer to your correspondent H. H's query, p. 472, the author of the translation of the Memoirs of the House Medici is lineally descended from Robert de Claytoun, who came over with William the Conqueror on the Norman Conquest, and had the lordship of Clayton, within the parish of Leyland, given him for his "good and laudable services." The family have, however, been settled at Adlington, in Lancashire; nearly two centuries, and its present owner was created a baronet May 4, 1774, though the name has been unaccountably omitted in some of the Court Kalendars of the present year.

Yours, &c. C. D.

Mr. URBAN,

June 20.

THE following letter from Mr. Tatham to Mr. Tresham will give the publick some information respecting the Claudes lately purchased by Mr. Beckford.

"Sir, No. 6, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, May 16.

"With regard to a paragraph which appeared in a morning paper of Tuesday last, intimating that the two Claudes, lately purchased by you for Mr. Beckford, were offered to me when at Rome by the Prince Altieri, I take the liberty of stating to you (and, if you think proper, have no objection to state more particularly to the publick) the circumstances which induced me at that time to decline an offer so very flattering to myself, and the acceptance of which would sooner have put my own country in possession of those incomparable pieces.

"From the time I was first introduced to the Prince Altieri (about five

thus: Θν (from θημι); οδος; and ιπνος. The want of an L is easily supplied from our own alphabet.

months

\* The etymology of this writer stands

months after my arrival at Rome), he honoured me with the most obliging and continued marks of attention. Toward the middle of the year 1790, the capture of Mantua by the French was considered at Rome as an event impossible to be avoided; and the effects it would necessarily have on that repository of Art and Genius were already felt in anticipation by the proprietors of every museum there. One morning, while I was walking with the junior prince round his galleries, and talking over the calamitous events which were likely to take place, he conducted me to the Claudes, and said, both his father and himself were now fully persuaded they could not preserve those pieces long, as the French would certainly come and strip Rome of every valuable production of Art they could possibly remove; and, therefore, if I chose to purchase them, I should have the preference to any other person. I revolved in my own mind the state of things at that time, and the circumstances under which I stood; and, although I felt, and as long as I live shall continue to feel, the deepest obligation to the Prince for so distinguished a mark of his regard, and was extremely desirous my own country should be enriched with such a treasure, I found I could not then accept the offer without making the most imprudent risk of losing them, and, perhaps, of exposing them to absolute destruction. I had already, at the desire, and through the assistance, of Mr. Holland, made a collection of antique fragments and casts of ornamental architecture to a very considerable amount, which the situation of public affairs rendered it very difficult for me to convey home. The Mediterranean was to infested with Corsairs and French privateers, that scarce a barchetta could pass in safety from one port to another; and the insurance on property was then at the rate of 30 per cent. and upwards; I, therefore, found myself obliged to forego the pleasure and advantage of a purchase, to have completed which must have been a matter of the highest gratification to any lover of the Arts.

"About six months since, the Prince honoured me with a letter, written by his secretary in his name, in which he mentions with the deepest regret that the pictures are gone, and that he had sold them to Mr. Fagan for 9000

scudi. The extraordinary escapes they have had in the conveyance hither you are well acquainted with, and, I am sure, are as happy as I am, that since, to the regret of every amateur, they have been removed from the place of their actual nativity, the great and natural University of Art, they have at last arrived safely in a country which knows how to appreciate their value.

"The Princes Altieri, both father and son, had the misfortune to be blind; the elder, I was informed, lost his sight when he was about 40 years of age, the younger, when he was near 20. The pictures alluded to were, I believe, painted by Claude for the grandfather of the present Prince, and were first placed in the same magnificent room in which they ever afterward remained till they were sold to Mr. Fagan. There were also many other valuable pictures in the palace, and a large collection of antique statues and busts; the latter of which were collected chiefly by the present Prince prior to his loss of sight. Since that heavy affliction, he used to take strangers round his gallery, and pointed out the various pieces as they stood when he was able to see them. It was an affecting sight to see two such illustrious characters, whose palace was the resort of Taste and Virtue, led about their own gallery by attendants, and capable of enjoying the remembrance only of the beauties which adorned it. For my own part, when I reflect on that circumstance, and add to it the distressed condition into which they have since been reduced, I want words to express my feelings of commiseration and regret. I am, Sir, with great regard, your faithful humble servant,

CHA. HEATHCOTE TATHAM.  
"Henry Tatham, esq."

Mr. URBAN,  
July 23.  
LYSONS'S Historical Account of  
the Environs of London is excellent; and it struck me that if all, or nearly all, previous to the Revolution was struck out, and each volume, describing one county, was allowed to be sold separately, it would vastly increase the sale, and, perhaps, to an equal degree for each volume. An inhabitant of Shooter's hill does not care for Fulham, &c. and vice versa, any more than for York or Scarborough;



Genl. May. Augt 1799 Wm. M. 60



Ingworth Church, Warwickshire.





Gent. May. Sept. 1799. Pl. II. p. 619.



Fig. 1. *Gateway of Farley Castle.*



Fig. 2. *Mansion House Blelstone.*

borough; yet many a gentleman, who would not go to the expence of buying all the volumes, would be glad to see the description of his neighbourhood. And now I see, to my great surprise, in the Critical Review for April, p. 262; that an anonymous somebody has published, in two vols. 4to, London in one volume, and 30 or 35 miles of what he calls its Environs in one other volume. Must not this be a borrower from Pennant and Lysons?

Yours, &c.

PED.

Mr. URBAN, Dover-street, May 3.

THE inclosed is a view of Ingworth-church, in Norfolk, which lies on the road between Aylsham and Cromer (Plate II.)

Ingworth, written in Domesday-book *Ingeworda*, and *Ingrorda*, takes its name from its situation by the low meadows on the river.

The date of this church is not mentioned; but, from the style of an arch within the church, and from the escape mentioned by Blomefield, who says that William Rufus gave a moiety of this church to Battle abbey, in Sussex, we may conclude it to have been built about the reign of William Rufus, if not earlier; about the upper part of the tower is more modern.

The view of Ingworth, taking in the church with the mill ornamented by a Gothic screen (taken out of Aylsham church), and the whole landscape surrounded by wood, form a beautiful scene as a picture; but the Gothic screen, although beautiful in its general effect, has not been done many years ago, and the parts not being executed according to the character of Gothic, it would be a disgrace to take into the Gentleman's Magazine.

I have inclosed a sketch of a font from this church, which is modern.

Yours, &c.

R. PANDUMUM.

Mr. URBAN, near Manch, June 11.  
YOUR correspondent Urneophilus (vol. LXVIII. p. 930) seems to be in doubt respecting the Tattons of Wittenshaw being villagers of Tatton. I imagine they were. It is the general opinion of the neighbourhood, that the lands of Wittenshaw belonged to an abbey, and were seized by the royal plunderer Henry VIII. and given to a Tatton, to quiet some of the

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many alarmists of the time; and it is somewhat remarkable, that the descendants of many of those who were enriched by that mode are the most clamorous now in their zeal against all reform or innovation, fearful of retaliation. The late Mr. Egerton, of Tatton, who was in trade before he succeeded his brother in the estate, and afterwards a very upright M. P. for the county for many years, left the estate to his surviving sister, relict of William Tatton, of Wittenshaw, and who changed her name to that of Egerton (her maiden name). On her death, her only son, the present William Tatton, changed his name. It will be esteemed a favour if any of your correspondents can give some information respecting the lands of William being abbey land, and to what abbey they belonged.

Pray, can any of your correspondents inform a lover of ancient times and things, how the lands in and about Prestbury were alienated, and to what abbey they belonged? The Ardernes of Horden (who now spell the name Arden of Arden), and whose descendant is the Master of the Rolls, were, it is said, barons of Uttington. Pray, how was this title lost? One of them was surgeon, it is said, to Henry VII. An account of this family would be acceptable; also of the Bredburys of Bredbury, which now belongs to the Ardens. The Stopfords of Stopford, were barons of that town (now called Stockport), whose arms are a semee of croissies G. in a field Azure, charged with 3 lozenges of the fist, being those of the Earl of Courtown, whose name is Stopford, and who were formerly barons of Stopford. The present Sir G. Warren, K. B. of Poynton, is now the owner of several estates in Stockport, and is the lord of the manor, and quarters these arms in his coat. It is thought he is a lineal descendant of the Earls of Surrey. How came the family to lose that title? and how did the ancestors of Lord Courtown cease to be the lords of Stopford? The Dodges of that place are of a very ancient family, and one of them came with that other royal plunderer, William the First, or Conqueror, and his wife is said to be the first who gave succ in Britain. Be this as it may, the arms of the family seem to allude

to this circumstance, being Barry of 6 pieces Or and Sable, over-all a pale Gules charged with a woman's dug distilling drops of milk proper, granted April 8, 34th year of Edward I. and who had a seigniory or lordship; and there is a small estate in Offerton, near that town, which is said to have been in the possession of that family since the Conqueror's time. It would be gratifying to several to know how this barony or seigniory, and when, it came to the Warrens, and to the Stopfords, and the Dodges; as all these families have been or are lords thereof. It is supposed by some that the Stopfords and Dodges intermarried, and the heiress of these united married to a Warren. The Hydes of Norbury, and of Hyde Mill, of which family was the Earl of Clarendon, are now no more; but Mr. Legh of Lime has the former estates, and Mr. Clarke the latter; and this gentleman quarters the Hyde arms. How came the family to this estate? Hyde hall, in the neighbourhood (though in Lancashire), belongs to W. Hutton, of Hutton, co. Lancaster. Accounts of the Thorncliffs, of Thurncliff; Davenports, of Davenport, of Bramhall, and of Capelthorne; Wrights, of Offerton and of Stottram; Bretlands, of Thornciff (who it is supposed married a Thornciff, an heiress); and many other Cheshire families; would be entertaining. There were ancient families of Hollingworths, of Hollingworth; and Thorncrofts, of Thorncroft. These last were lately in possession of Thorncroft, which was an old barony; but the Hollingworths are said to have sold their extensive domains, after emigrating to Kent, to London, and to other places. They had several castles in the neighbourhood, and as ancient barons were powerful. Some of your correspondents may entertain your readers respecting them. I believe one of the descendants is now a clergyman in Wiltshire, near Lord Suffolk's. Dukensfields, of Dukensfield, are a very ancient family, but the estate is alienated from the family. Such is the lot of many worthy families. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* RUSTICUS AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,  
MEMORATOR, vol. LXVIII. p.  
947, in consequence of having

\* Peter Dodge, of Stopford, (so spelled).

read that the late Earl of Orford was an Infidel, and that his infidelity arose from perusing Fontenelle on a Plurality of Worlds, calls upon others, evidently from the best motives, and from a serious spirit of piety, "to vindicate the veracity of our Revealed religion, and to shew that the probable existence of other worlds is not irreconcileable with the doctrine of a Saviour of *this world*."

No one has yet addressed you in consequence, except E. E. A. vol. LXVIII. p. 1035, who adopts the supposed objection, though to the exclusion of his faith, under a due sense of the necessary imperfection of human knowledge, and on the principle of "laying aside for ever" the hypothesis in question. For this reason, being myself clearly convinced that "the probable existence of other worlds is not irreconcileable with the doctrine of a Saviour of *this world*," I am induced to intreat you to insert in your Magazine those thoughts which have given complete satisfaction to myself on this curious subject.

When Memorator calls upon others "to undertake the refutation of the Frenchman's insidious sophisms," I must conclude that in this respect he has taken the matter upon trust, and that he at once inferred that, if Lord Orford became an Infidel from reading Fontenelle, Fontenelle must have suggested the conclusions which his Lordship adopted! But this is not the case. Thus far at least there is no Frenchman to refute, no insidious sophisms to be combated. If Lord Orford, after having read this author, did adopt the conclusion in question, the inference was wholly his own. To say this, from knowledge, is but common justice to Fontenelle himself; in whose other work, the Dialogues of the Dead, neither do I find any position, either direct or indirect, levelled against Christianity.

I have lately read with attention Fontenelle's Dialogues on a Plurality of Worlds, in consequence of the letters of Memorator and E. E. A. This work, in which, as it has been described, he teaches the abstruse truths of astronomy to a lady by moon-light, is in general but a lively *jeu d'esprit*, abounding in wit and in French levity and gallantry displayed in many occasional compliments to the beauty of the Countess with whom the author is supposed to hold his conversations, and

and containing for the most part, as to his main position, mere assertion instead of proof and argument. Though the wit of the piece has been admired by writers of authority, I cannot but consider such a style and manner as but ill-suited to the proper dignity of a sublime philosophical disquisition, more especially of one that ought surely to have ended in sentiments of religion. The work, indeed, contains nothing of the spirit of David, "considering the heavens, the Moon, and the stars, which the Almighty has ordained," in the beautiful poetry of his eighth Psalm; nothing of the spirit of our own pious Derham, justly deducing a system of religion from a contemplation of the heavenly bodies, in his excellent Astro-Theology; but it is at the same time true, that it does not contain any the least indirect hint or allusion in opposition to *any* of the doctrines of Christianity, much less any open and direct objections.

Although this be the case with regard to Fontenelle himself, E.E.A. has, however, openly acknowledged, that "the existence of other worlds *does appear* to him to militate against the doctrine of redemption; or, at least, to involve it in difficulties altogether insuperable;" and has asserted, that "it seems impossible not to confess that, if our own be only one of many habitable worlds, the atonement made for our sins by a Redeemer, the precious sacrifice of the Lamb of God on the altar of the Cross, fails of that efficacy which now renders it the Christian's joy and hope." Now, Mr. Urban, I most decidedly feel no such impossibility; I am, on the contrary, fully satisfied that to make such confession would be to set bounds to the infinite benevolence of God; and that, if there be other worlds inhabited, and inhabited by men (for, the conclusion adopted by Fontenelle, on the ground of analogy, from the circumstance of this world's being found to be inhabited every where, in every particle of air and water, by living beings, the only shadow of an argument that he has advanced, tends rather to suggest generally that the heavenly bodies may probably be inhabited by *some* sorts of living beings than by *what kind*); if there be other worlds inhabited not only by men, but by *fallen* and *fatal* men (to which conclusive

the analogy insisted on extends still less, perhaps not at all), the efficacy of the great atonement has extended to, and has been accepted for, other worlds also. Let it be remembered that, unless we suppose other worlds to be inhabited by *fallen* men, the Christian doctrine of a Redeemer cannot be at all affected by the supposition of a plurality of worlds, and the discussion in question becomes at once wholly unnecessary. This particular circumstance belonging to the enquiry has not, perhaps, been attended to. Let it be remembered also, that the foundation of the supposed atonement offered for *this* world can, from common reason, be laid only in the free-will and pleasure of God to accept it, in his own decree, and that the Scriptures state the doctrine thus. Why then may it not be supposed also, why ought it not, even necessarily, and from the soundest analogy, to be supposed, whilst we attribute to God infinite benevolence, that he, "who so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that all men should not perish," has also so loved *other fallen worlds*, that he has accepted the efficacy of the great appointed sacrifice as making atonement for them also?

I would ask too, who shall dare to assert, with any degree of supposed certainty, that the term, the World, the Universe, though we are naturally accustomed to connect with it the idea of one race of human beings only, if there be other worlds inhabited by like beings, may not, ought not, to include in its true meaning *those* worlds also? We all avowedly include in our idea of the world the heavenly part of it, the visible Sun, Moon, and stars, but generally without supposing these bodies inhabited. Does it not follow then, that, if these bodies be considered as inhabited, the same idea, and the term that stands for it, ought to include also their contents, their inhabitants? and that, if any one on the ground of seeming probability should adopt the system of a plurality of worlds, he may, therefore, reasonably suppose also that the term, the World, includes in its meaning all other habitations of men? that it, in reality, imports the world of worlds? He will then of course infer that, when God "loved the world," he at the same time "loved" all other worlds.

I entirely agree with E. E. A. that the hypothesis of a plurality of worlds, as to any direct and open assertion of it, is unauthorized by Scripture, and is incapable of any actual proof; but I am not equally convinced that "it is conducive to no one good purpose, if established." Surely, it must lead in every pious breast, in every one of sound judgement, to a train of awful and reverent thoughts, to greater admiration of the Author of Nature, and is so far at least a system more than innocent. And, if the believer of it at the same time admits, as I cannot but think that he may with perfect consistency, the Gospel-statement of the appointed means of our redemption, he will the more fully "comprehend, with all saints, what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height," of the love of Christ. At the same time, so greatly as the hypothesis must rest on mere conjecture, I am by no means an eager advocate for the belief of it, though, as has appeared, I yet am not at all afraid of admitting it, with respect to its supposed influence on a belief of the great and distinguishing tenet of Christianity, and flatter myself that I may be able to dissipate the alarms of those who do admit the system on this head.

When it is Bill asked by E. E. A. "wherefore should this planet, more than its neighbouring stars, be selected for the theatre of such incomprehensible mercy?" I consider this only as a question, not as a real objection to the hypothesis. I cannot at all infer, when I at the same time remember God's infinite love, and infinite power, that, because the Lamb of God suffered on the theatre of this world, he, therefore, did not virtually suffer for other worlds also. As to the rest, I certainly consider this question as obviously not leading to any possible satisfactory solution, and as one, the et. ie., that, like many others of a like nature, often presenting themselves to our thoughts, should, from a proper and necessary spirit of humility, at once be laid aside; but I do not, as I have said, at all see that the question should obstruct the belief of a plurality of worlds, if the system should approve itself in other respects.

The preceding train of thoughts has given rise to a few verses which

are subjoined (see p. 696.) It may perhaps please some to see the same arguments in a different dress; and they will form no improper appendage to this letter. You will therefore, by inserting both, oblige your constant reader,

**CHRISTIANUS.**

*July 5.*

CAN Mr. Urban, or his correspondents, give any particulars respecting the name and family of Mr. Francis Macklay, lord chamberlain's mace-bearer, whose death is recorded in the Obituary, p. 88. The name is not a common one; nor did I ever hear but of one family, viz. in Beverley, of which was Richard Macklay, esq. registrar of the ecclesiastical court of York, who died 1773, noted for his skill in reading old writings, having been summoned twice from York to London by parliament to read some ancient deeds, which none other could do. He bore, At three wolves heads erased Arg. langued Ga. I have seen his tomb at Thorp-arch, near York, with a Latin inscription, and also an inscription in English, stating that his son died suddenly at school in his 9th year, after which is a pretty simile in verse, which I here present you,

"When we behold an opening rose  
In Spring, its early bloom disclosed,  
Do we not pluck it ere 'tis blown?  
That all its sweets may be our own?  
So Angels saw the blooming boy;  
His budding virtues swell'd their joy;  
And thus of an excess of love  
They snatch'd him to themselves above,"  
written, as I was told, by the then schoolmaster at Thorp-arch.

I find that a Thomas Mackley, clerk, was presented to the vicarage of Cramb, & Edward VI. (1550) by John Snarsie.

There is a village called Mackley, belonging to, and near the seat of, Lord Vernon, in the county of Derby, whence it is possible the family originally took the name. **Q. Q. M.**

**Mr. URBAN,**

*July 26.*

IN your Miscellany for June, p. 689, you have made a mistake in the Gazette Promotions, by dating Sir C. Pegge, M. D. who was knighted by His Majesty, to be a major in the Oxford University Association, whereas he is the major of the City of Oxford Association.

sciation. Mr. Barnes is the major of the Oxford University corps.

Yours, &c. DR WILLOWBY.

MR. URBAN, July 6.  
YOUR correspondent, who signs himself "An Artist and Antiquary," adds, in p. 472, whence the author of the Castle Spectre had his authority for the description of "lava-boated caverns," or "tombs." Happening, a few days since, to take up a pamphlet, called *The Grave*, a Poem (by Blair), I dropped on the following words, p. 4:

"The sickly taper,  
By glimmering thro' thy low-browed mazy  
vaults [flame]  
(Furn'd round with mouldy damp and ropy  
Leds fall a superannuated bower."

Is it not possible that the author might have had an eye to these words when penning his piece; especially if we may consider the words *low-browed* as an error of the press for *low-browed*, maily vaults? — NATH. BALFOUR.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 2.  
NO scenes having been taken of the request made in the Index Librorum Prohibitorum, vol. LXXVIII. p. 509, for an explanation of the term *fayomos*; and the supplication of your correspondent at the time not appearing by any means conclusive; I beg leave to recall the attention of your readers to the subject, and to take the same opportunity of expressing my wish to be informed, through the medium of your Repository, the origin of the custom of reciting bemoans to the soul ready of *steps au sole*, which, I believe, is universal on such occasions in this country. — I. H.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 5.  
IN the year 1348, John Trifolius, a bishop of Hereford, writes, that whereas stage-plays used to be acted in the churches, which should rather be, as Christ teacheth, a house of prayer, by which playes, and other appertinences to these joies, the hearts of the faidfull are drawn aside to bankeyn, we command and enjoyn that forthwith all playes and interludes be forbidden in churches, and especially in our church, where such diuersitay doings, we understand, are frequently performed, upon the paine of cursing and excommunicatiyon.

BLANT MS. 874, f. 170, b.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 6.

PERMIT me, through the channel of your Miscellany, to convey to Dr. George my thanks for the pleasure I have experienced in the perusal of his "Reflections on the Principles and Institutions of Popery, occasioned by the Rev. J. Milner's History of Winchester;" and as these a few observations, which it may be wished to render publick. The spirit that dictated those Reflections merits the warmest praise, while their moderation admirably contrasts with the intemperance of the Catholick author. But Mr. M. must be intemperate, and whatever he writes must be the vehicle of ecclesiastical abuse. So is his mind constituted. Dr. B. observes, "that most of those of his (Mr. M.'s) own communion will read his work with approbation." I am sorry he thinks so ill of us. We have read it with sentiments not very different from those which himself experienced; for, surely, it cannot be over with that controversy on any religious subject should be revived, or that the Established Church of the realm, in its principles or in its founders, should be vilified and in the cause of political liberty, happily secured by the Revolution, I trust, we are as sincere as the sincere Protestant. The Cavalierick, therefore, whose mind is truly English, will go along with Dr. B. and applaud the greater part of his Reflections. He will lament that Mr. M. should have harboured opinions and cautions that can give pain to any reader, and may awaken dormant passions and prejudices. Charity he will deem the first of Christian virtues, and the absence of it the work of deviles. The treatment of the French Emigrant Clergy, he will allow, does more honour to his nation than many victories; and that, instead of aggression and hostility, it should have excited in every mind susceptibilities of gratitude, sentiments of conciliation and concord. That some religious faction, benevolently fostered in the country, and protected by its laws, in direct opposition to the opinions and party of that country, should dare to propagate themselves by admitting new members, he will think deserving of foreign animadversions. Under the other heads of Reflections, he readily acknowledges, admiring the Roman Bishop to be the best pastor of his church,

church; that much of the ecclesiastical, and all the temporal power, at any time claimed by him, was acquired by human means, and that its exercise was lawfully resisted. He believes no body of men can claim exemption from the cognizance of the laws, by which they are protected. In the successors of Peter, who have sometimes erred, and sometimes been extremely vicious, he admits no infallibility, and, in the united ministers of his church, just so much as may save her from grievous errors, and persecutions, by witnessing, the chain of primitive truths. In the foundation, or concurrence, of monastic institutions, to many the source of misery, to some the source of happiness, he sees no injustice; and he witnesseth the law of *co-operation*, to many extremely burdensome, were repealed. In tracing the history of *Religious persecutions*, he is compelled to own, that his church has persecuted, though, theologically speaking, "persecution may not have been a tenet of her faith," and that intolerance is the professed doctrine of her decrees. To the authors of the *Reformation*, the extent of which he deplores, he does not indiscriminately ascribe unworthy motives; but in Henry he sees a tyrant; in Mary a persecutor; and in Elizabeth, though often provoked to means of severity, a jealous, and sometimes sanguinary, ruler. In the subsequent transactions, that is, the events of the reigns of James, and his descendants, he differs not, in a single instance, from the statement of Dr. S. He rejoices in the expulsion of the second James, under whose claim of a dispensing power all security ceased; and, welcoming the *Revolution*, he sees in it the opening of a better era, and he gives due praise to the men that successfully laboured in its accomplishment.

All Catholicks, it is true, do not exactly speak thus; but, they are the sentiments of many; and this I wish a man so liberally-minded as Dr. S. to know. He closes his *reflections* with some advice, which, if thrown away on Mr. M. will not be overlooked by others. Not to awaken dormant animosities by contention, not to institute injurious comparisons, between the old and present religion of the country, nor to justify acts condemned by the legislature, nor to vilify characters generally deemed evi-

ment, but, on all occasions, to cherish the cause of liberty, civil and religious, cheerfully to obey the laws of the realm, and, in silence, to practise the duties of their religion; is undoubtedly the prudent line of conduct for Catholicks to pursue, while they confidently look forward to days of more tranquillity, when they may deserve to be admitted to all the rights of British subjects. JOSEPH BRINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 8.

IT cannot be doubted that the parishioners of Faverham had substantial reasons for erecting a new steeple to their church; but, if the representation of it in your p. 553 be just, it were to be wished they had reared it on a design more consonant to the original style of the whole building. It stands now an additional proof how difficult it is to imitate the true style of Gothic architecture.

P. 554. Mr. Pennant mentions Richard II's visit to Chester in the first volume of his *Tour in Wales*, p. 134. (note 139). The passage in the act of Richard II. enlarging the principality of Chester runs thus in the Rolls of Parliament, vol. I. p. 354: "Le chasteau Lyons ove le seigneurie de Bromfeld & Yale a dit chasteau regardantz, le chasteau de Chirk ove le seigneurie de Chirkes-lond a dit chasteau regardantz, le chasteau de Oswaldestre ove la ville bien murre de pere, & le hundrede, & unze villes a dit chasteau regardantz; le chasteau Isabelle ove la seigneurie a yeill regardant, & le chasteau de Daliley ove les appertances en le dit eoptee de Salop, & la reversion de la seigneurie de Clone ove tantz leurs appartenances," which Edward II. earl of Rutland held for his life; all which castles, lordships, and towns before mentioned, belonged to Richard, late earl of Arundel, and were by him forfeited.

The Earl of Arundel was possessed of the property here mentioned by descent from the Fitz-Alans. His son, Thomas, restored in blood by Henry V. died seized of Oswaldestry, the lordship of Bromfield and Yale, the castle of Lyons, the manor of Clone (Clun), Dugdale, Bar. I. p. 221; Camden's Britannia, II. p. 404. Of Bromfield and Yale Mr. Jones may find accounts in the last edition of Camden's Britannia, II. p. 576, 581, 582; and he will there learn that "Lyons castle was probably

badly so called from the *legio ex vicix*,<sup>1</sup> stationed a little higher up the other side of the Dee, now commonly called Holt, and supposed to have been removed or late by Wm. Stanley, and formerly by John earl of Warren, who being left guardian to Madoc, a British prince, wronged his ward of this small province (of Bromfield), and that of Yale; and from him it came to the Fitz Alans, earls of Arundel." See also Mr. Pennant, p. 211; who, in p. 204, mentioning Holt town, says it was incorporated by charter granted by Thomas earl of Arundel, dated from his castle of Lyons, 1410; and in it Richard II. on his departure for Ireland, deposited his valuable jewels, which were surrendered to Bolingbrook before his deposal. The lordship of Bromfield and Yale is now in the Crown; and the castle was demolished 1645.

Of the possession of Chirk land and castle by the Fitz Alans, see Camden, p. 584; Pennant, p. 270. Mr. Jones mis-reads "Oswald-Arest" for "Oswaldestre," which is clearly Oswestry, now Oswestry, so called from king Oswald; q. d. *Oswald's town*, not, as Giraldus Cambrensis, *Oswald's tree*, *Oswaldi arbor*. The castle and the town well walled with stone, in which wall were four gates, three remaining when Mr. Pennant wrote (p. 251), "and over one, called Beatrix gate, the arms of Fitz-Alan, probably Thomas earl of Arundel, in the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. who bestowed the name on it in honour of his wife Beatrix, natural daughter to John, king of Portugal." He died 1415. (See his and her monument, at Arundel, in Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, II. plate xxii. p. 45). Leland, Itin. V. 39, calls it *Bisteriche* gate.

Mr. Jones strangely misunderstands "le hundred & unze villes a dit chastelet regardantz" of a number of towns amounting to one hundred and eleven, whereas they mean the hundred of Oswestry and eleven towns dependant on the said castle. Oswestry and its hundred were part of Wales at the making of Domesday. The hundred was taken out 8 Edward I. Isabel Mortimer, mother of Richard earl of Arundel, had the custody of the castle of Blanchminster and the hundred of Oswestry for her son. It was formerly, in the Fitz-Alans earls of Arundel.

The hundred is bounded W. by

Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire. N. by Denbighshire and the river Carnarv. E. by Pimhill Hundred and Perry's river, S. by the Severn. In the extensive charter granted to the town of Oswestry by Thomas earl of Arundel, 1406, the inhabitants of the lordships of Oswestry, Melverley, Kinardsley, Egerley, Ruyton, and the eleven towns, Old Ryton, Cotton, Shrawkesbury, Shotton, Wyke, Eardesley, Todenham, Redwall, Haughton, Sutton, and Felton, which form a manor, Oswestry hundred, were under penalty of 6s. 8d. to carry any merchandises to any foreign fair or market before the same had been first exposed to sale in the town of Oswestry. (Pennant, Ib. 256, 257). The castle of Daley was in the hundred of South Bradford (Mag. Brit. IV. 635). Qd. If Isabel castle was so called in honour of Isabel, mother of Richard earl of Arundel?

This is the only castle which creates a difficulty; for as to *Clone*, which Mr. Jones most unaccountably, and on what authority it is hard to say, reads *Clew*, there wants no proof that it is *Clun* castle, the property of the Fitz-Alans by the heirs of Say, and built by William Fitz-Alan, son of Isabel, daughter of Helias de Say, 24 Henry III. It could not be this castle that bore the name of *Isabel*, for the two castles are expressly distinguished.

In the first parliament of Henry IV. "to the king's eldest son, besides the titles and principalities already conferred in parliament, were added the dukedoms of Aquitaine and Lancaster." (Parliamentary History, II. 51.) 4 Henry IV. an act passed to enable the king to resume and re-annex to the Crown such lands as had been sold away from the dutchy of Cornwall. (Ib. 80). The king at the same time granted to the priore the revenues of the dutchy of Cornwall, by an instrument printed in Rymer, VIII. 31, with a full enumeration of them, and the custody of all the lands, tenements, rents, and services, in the principality of Wales, and the counties of Chester and Flint (Ib. 94); but here is no mention of Olwellyn, or any thing in Shropshire. Thomas, son of Richard earl of Arundel, probably had them restored, when his father's attainder was reversed, in the first parliament of Henry IV.; for he died 1415, seised of the manors of *Glose* (Clun), *Oswestry*, with

with the castles of Dinas Brog and Llanas, and land of Brengfield and Yst. (Dugdale, *Ib.* 92). This refutation Mr. P. seems to call the rescinding of Richard II's grant of these lands to the prince of Wales, which he considers, I know not on what account, as "an act encroaching so much on the dignity of his son as Prince of Wales," whereas it rather seemed to give him more property.

I shall be happy if I have it in my power so gratify in some small degree your respectable correspondent W. and D. in his enquiries after Bp. Alcock's preferences to the deanship of St. Stephen's, Westminster, from a MS life, by the late Mr. Cole, of that prelate, and others of the same see, in my possession.

"We are told by Bp. Tanner<sup>2</sup>, that he was promoted, 1461, to the deanship of the royal chapel of St. Stephen, in Westminster, though omitted by Mr. Newcourt in his list of those deans<sup>3</sup>, yet recorded as such in another part of the same volume<sup>4</sup>. We are informed by another writer<sup>5</sup>, that he was constituted dean of St. Stephen's, 29 April, 1462<sup>6</sup>; but the same day is put down by Newcourt<sup>7</sup> and Dugdale<sup>8</sup> for his appointment to the mastership of the Rolls. Perhaps he might succeed the same person in both these preferments, as he certainly did Robert Kirkham in that of the mastership aforesaid and his prebend of St. Paul's. To the prebend of Brawfwood in that church he was preferred, Dec. 16, 1468<sup>9</sup>; and the same year was collated to that of South Alton, in the church of Salisbury, which, with his hold in St. Paul's, and London living, was vacated on his promotion to a bishopric a few years after." Rymer, XI. p. 717, will tell us he was master of the Rolls, 1471; and (XIII, 664.) that Galascius de Soo. Sevrius was grand eleveur of France, 1518. St. Sevor was an ancient abbey of Benedictines in B. gosse, in France, as I learn from Bauding, V. 378, 2420; but that it was a *deanry*, I have no evidence.

It were to be wished your corre-

spondent D. p. 579, had given a fuller detail of the doctrines and opinions of the *Jummers*, and with what sort they are to be compared, or what was the subject of heresie. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

*Ablon-sous-Andl.*  
Aug. 6.

—“Verbum verbo coram redditore sicutus Interpreps” —

In examining a few of the grasses this summer, and comparing them with the translated descriptions of Dr. Withering, I frequently observed, I thought, in his translation, a manifest repugnance to the sense affixed to some botanical terms by Linnaeus, the author, and by his commentator, the learned and ingenuous Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. An example or two shall illustrate my meaning. In the genus *BROMUS* there are a few species, *apar arvensis*, *squrrulus*, &c. distinguished, in part, from their congeners by a *nodding panicle* (*panicula nutans*). These species Dr. Withering has described, in his arrangement, with a *drooping panicle*. Though I am rather partial to my author (we know Cicero was partial to his; for, he declared that he would rather embrace the errors of Plato, than the orthodox doctrines of other Philosophers), yet I am determined, in spite of my partiality, and in spite of any high sounding authority, to adopt the truth, the real meaning affixed to the term by Professor Martyn, the friend of mankind, and the light of science. *Nutans* (*nodding*) is, I find, in his language of Botany, when applied to a stem, explained to mean, bent down outwards from the top; when applied to a flower, I find it is explained to mean a peduncle (we may say too a panicle, in opposition to Dr. Withering), considerably curv'd, but not so much as the peduncle of a *fox* *corn*—which *droops*, and is an inflexion directly opposite to the earth's surface—an example of which may be seen in *Bidens cerasina*.

Dr. Withering, if I remember right, does not distinguish the terms *rectus* and *erectus*. The term *rectus* is in no doubt evidently mis-translated in his specific description of *Elymus caninus*, where the leaning spike is described with upright spikets (*rectis spiculis*). It would be thought perhaps an intri-

<sup>2</sup> Bibl. Brit. p. 23.

<sup>5</sup> I. 742.

<sup>3</sup> Ib. 121.

<sup>4</sup> Richardson's edition of Godwin's Lives of Bishops, p. 269.

<sup>5</sup> Pat. I. E. IV. p. 2, in 28 MS. Gale.

<sup>6</sup> Ib. p. 240. <sup>7</sup> Chron. Sciri, p. 67.

<sup>8</sup> Newcourt, *Ib.* p. 221.

dious piece of criticism, to reprobate with severity the many faults which happen in a work of labour and magnitude, where “the plura sint” preponderate, and entitle an author to some share of celebrity; but, in a science where precision is of the greatest importance, a want of fidelity in the translator is certainly reprehensible. A Homer may now sometimes; but a translator, whose business it is to give the exact meanings the author intended, and affixed to the terms of his science, should every hour make those terms\*, and their definitions, his favourite study, and, by frequent revisals, work up, and polish, his version to the greatest possible perfection, that the unlearned, whom he proposes to instruct, may proceed without confusion, and the learned, who depend not so much upon his assistance, with ease and pleasure.

B. D.

## HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

### LETTER XXI.

**BAPTISTA PORTA**, in his Physiognomies, among other curious circumstances, has attempted to give a personal description of many celebrated characters of antiquity; and your classical readers, perhaps, may not be displeased to read his account of the Homeric heroes, as he endeavours to account for their dispositions from his descriptions, and which appear to be taken chiefly from Dares Phrygius, viz. The fierce Achilles, he says, was of a fair complexion, of a grave aspect, of a beautiful formed countenance, large in his chest, and large in size; that his hair curled in the extremities, and was of a yellow colour. From all which he concludes, Achilles to have been arrogant, irascible, and courageous. Our author declares the hero of Iliad to have been irascible, from the colour of his hair; because, in such men (to use his own words), “dominatur flava bilis;” and he adds, that, though curled hair in general denotes debility, yet hair that curls only at the ends denotes strength and courage; because, such hairs compose the manes of lions. Let us next consider the person of the great Ajax. His hair likewise curled at the ends,

but was of a black colour; he had a strong clear voice, and was of a vast stature; from all which Porta says, he was a stern burly warrior; but, from the circumstance of his black hair, he argues that he was of a melancholy disposition; and, from the general prevalence of black bile in such constitutions, he accounts for the madness of Ajax in his advanced age. Come we next to the person of the gallant Diomedes. He is described to have been of an austere aspect, clamorous in voice, not very tall, but square and compact in body; and is affirmed by Porta’s rules of Physiognomy to have been an intrepid, rash, and daring hero.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 6.  
INFORMATION having been requested, p. 603, respecting parish searchers, &c. knowing that it would be of great service to many of the clergy; being myself a member of the Establishment, if I could throw any light upon the subject, should feel a particular pleasure.

In the first place, your enquirer wishes to be informed of the origin of searchers; of that I am not able to answer with the certainty I could wish, having read two or three different accounts; but I am led to suppose, from the following circumstance, that the same law by which a Coroner and Jury was required, in all cases of sudden or accidental death, authorises the persons called searchers to inspect the bodies of those who die in the metropolis, or within the bills of mortality; for, in the vicinity of town, there are no searchers required.

A man died, and was searched (in the present day a mere matter of form, as they only look at the face, enquire the disorder, and receive their fee,) by the parish searchers. In going to be buried, suspicion arose that the deceased had not come fairly by his death. Information was sent to the Coroner, who ordered a Jury to be summoed, and the searcher to attend. Upon the inquisition, these questions were put to her.

Q. How did you examine this body?  
A. In the usual way; by looking at the face and feet.

Q. What, did you not turn up the shroud, and examine the body all over?  
A. No,

\* *Rugos.*, in Dr. Withering’s Dictionary of Botanical Terms, is explained to mean *erect.* (See 3d edition.)

A. No, it is not customary, without we have suspicion.

*Coroner.* Well, then, as you seem to be ignorant of your duty, I must acquaint you, that, by law, you must examine strictly: you are appointed by the parish for that purpose; and, if you do not do your duty, I am authorised to commit you to Newgate, and certainly will, if ever a case of this kind comes before me again.

Respecting a penalty for refusing a searcher to inspect a body after death, I believe there is none; but, if the searcher is refused, she is obliged, upon pain of imprisonment, to acquaint the Coroner, who will immediately order the beadle to summon an inquest; and the person refusing must pay the expence, namely, for 24 jurymen fourpence each, though any number above 12 make a jury; a fee to the beadle for warrant, and summoning inquest; and, in some places, a fee to the Coroner; but the Coroners for Middlesex are paid by the county.

Certificates from the clerk of the parish where the person died, to the clerk of the parish where the body is buried, are only required by a bye-law of the company of parish-clerks in London, and an act of Common Council in the latter end of the 17th century. By the charter granted the parish-clerks, they have a power to make bye laws; but, whether their power extends without the walls of the city, I do not know; but certainly the clerks in the city are bound by both bye-law and act of Common Council. In many parishes the clerk receives the notice of burial. Certificates making part of their emoluments, they will not take any account of burial without one is either produced, or promised by the undertaker; and, his being a parishioner, you have no remedy. About two years since, the clerk of a parish over the water brought an action against an undertaker, who buried a body from Mile-end, and refused to produce a certificate: the undertaker, after being put to some expence, was glad to settle it with the clerk.

Now I am upon the subject, permit me to point out to the clergy of the metropolis what has long struck me as an evil of great magnitude; which is, the appointment of *searchers*. They are generally placed in their situation

by the Churchwardens; and it frequently happens, from not considering what is attached to the place, besides searching, that persons are appointed who cannot write: as the debts of persons having property in the funds are obliged, before a transfer can be made, to be proved by an extract from the parish register; it certainly is of consequence that the *searchers* report should be accurate, as from them the clerk or register-keeper receives the name and age.

In two parishes, which I could point out, the searchers cannot write; the mistakes they make are numberless, in the spelling christian and surnames, for, they trust to memory till they get home; then, child or neighbour writes what they suppose it to be. Now, what I, with all due respect and deference, would recommend as a remedy is, that, in future, no person should be appointed by the Churchwarden without a certificate from the minister, that she was duly qualified.

If the above should meet your approbation, and can be of any service to S. A. your insertion of it will oblige your constant reader  
W.

#### CONJECTURAL EMENDATION OF A PASSAGE IN THE OEDIPUS COLONEUS OF SOPHOCLES.

THIS beautiful and pathetic drama, which rescued its author from the imputation of dotage, by his sons, and restored him to the management of his own affairs, opens with a description of the outcast Oedipus, deprived of sight, helpless, and dependent upon Antigone, the eldest of his two daughters, who also serves as his guide, for support and protection. After some remarks upon the wretchedness of his condition, together with the benign effect it had had upon his disposition, he entreats Antigone to conduct him to some retreat of tranquillity and security. At length he arrives at the grove of the furies, those deities who are emphatically styled “Σέρπε Θεα,” Terribiles visu divæ. Antigone, in the description of the place, amongst other particulars, says, that it is planted with the laurel, the olive, and the vine, and then adds,

Ιλλοντρόπος

Δίσω καὶ αὐτὸς ευρόμενος ἄνδεις.

In order that these songsters may retain their appropriate character for the

the "doleful strain," and their melody be adapted to the penive mind of Oedipus, it may not, perhaps, be amiss to read, by an easy alteration, *πειστοί*, pulchrè queruntur, "sweetly complain," or warble their melancholy songs. Thus their notes will agree wth the description given of them by most poets, ancient and modern.

It is hoped this observation will not be thought more rash or nugatory than many that have been hazarded by numerous critics upon various passages of the above immortal poet.

See the notes upon the Oedipus Coroneus in Borges's edition of Burton's Pentatelia.

Fulham, Aug. 6.

J. H. PUGH.

Mr. URBAN. Fr. 16.

**N**O man, who has any interest in the progress of pohte literature, can be so ill-informed, as not to be conscious of the decided superiority which we have at this moment in the possession of two of the most accurate scholars and grammarians that perhaps any country ever saw together at the same time: the one the editor of Shakspeare, the other of Euripides. Of Mr. Steevens's very extraordinary abilities, we have had sufficient testimony in the course of a long work, which he began, and finished, as it were, without a check. Of Mr. Professor Porson, we have the surest earnest, by the specimens already exhibited in his Hecuba and Orestes, that he can do the same; all proper allowances being made, with no less expedition, and equal celebrity. It is not my intention, in this place, to enter into a solemo panegyrick on the talents of this singular and unique philologist in Greek learning; the world is already apprised of his powers in the province he has chosen to adorn. I shall content myself with a hingle observation; and say, that he reminds me, in his preface to the Hecuba, of old Montaigne, whose excellency was "de nous amerer en des pays plus agréables qu'il n'avoit promis." The Professor then modestly tells us, that, as his work was designed chiefly for young scholars, "nihil reconditum aut exquisitum might be expected from it; but, to our great delight and surprise, we find, in addition to the most exquisite accuracy in adjusting, zeal in preserving, and learning in defending, the text, not unfrequently, re-

marks and observations, which correct the most elaborate, and set the most unerring right. Yet, after all, it will sometimes happen, that privileges remain obscure, because the construction is so involved, that the meaning can only be guessed at. There, then, where the resources fail, which are to be had from MSS. and various readings, it may perhaps be allowed to recur to the last resort of conjecture; as for instance. Helen, in the 73d verse of the Orestes, addresses Electra thus: Πλος ἡ τάλαιρα, σὺ τε καστίγνης το ὁδὸς Τλήμων Ὀρέοντος, μηδὲ δὴ Φοῖβος ἵψε; which Heath translates, quomodo, O misera, et tute vales, et frater tuus, miser Orestes, et matricida iste, se habet, reading ἵψε from the Scholiast for ἵψε. Mr. Porson says, "nihil sane melius video, quam ut sit legatur, et haec sit construclio, Πλος (ἵψε vel ἵψῃ) σὺ τε καστίγνης το ὁδὸς Ὀρέστης ὃ ἵψε μηδέδος Φοῖβος." If we can suppose that there has been slight change in the second word, both the sense and the construction will be effectually restored. Πλος ἡ τάλαιρα, σὺ τε καστίγνης το ὁδὸς Τλήμων Ὀρέστης, μηδέδος Φοῖβος ἵψε;

Quam misera es, tu et frater tuus, miser Orestes, qui matrem occidit, vel qui matris interemptor fuit, vel δούλως, ille fuit matris occisor.—Particula ὡς cum admiratione proferenda, ut ὡς δυσχερῶς, quam graviter, atque illud Syracusίοντος αἴτιον ὡς δισὶ ut Italici loquuntur, Godeva, ma come? Cum ὡς εἰ σε πλιόν confunduntur, non video cur non εἰ εἰ. Vide Gloster. Gracum Alberti, p. 166, in notis, cf. v. 845, 1028.

οὐδὲ εἰδίτη.

Hujusce fabulæ et Androm. 642.

ΕΠΙΔΥΣΙΣ.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 3.

**T**HE exclamation used by our waggoners, when they wish for any purpose to stop their team (an exclamation which it is less difficult to speak than to write, although neither is a task of great facility), is probably a legacy bequeathed us by our Roman ancestors. It seems also to have been preserved in the French tongue, by an evident derivation; but there it has lost, what among us it has most strictly kept, its original import and meaning. *Ouais* (Gallicè), is an interjection of admiration and surprise, with perhaps

a certain mixture of regret. *Dear me!*  
*bark-a-day!* and other lady-like  
phrases of the same import come  
nearest in its common application.  
But the *Wheooh!* to which I allude is  
precisely a translation of the ancient  
classical *Obe!* an interjection strictly  
confined to bespeaking a pause: so  
strictly, that our lexicographers affect  
to derive it, by a forced interpretation,  
from *Ob*, and render it *Bough!*  
*Ob, enough!*

"Ohe, jam satis est—ohe, libello!"

*"Importunus amat laudari, donec omnes  
jam  
ad eumque manibus fablati diversit."*

*Ad cœlum manus sublati dixerit.*"

.. —huc appelle —trecentos inferis —oua !  
Jam satis est.

The most obscure of all the antarctic

The most obscure of all the ancient satirists has an example of the same usage:

"Tuis", vetule, auriculis alienis colligies  
escas? OHE!"

**Auriculis, quibus et dicas, cute perditus,**

where Proteus observes, that some critics would substitute the reading *Eos*, the Bacchanalian expression of joy (probably derived from a very sacred Hebrew appellation); but the learned Scholiast is himself of a different opinion; "Placet cum melioris non interpretibus et exemplaribus, ORE. Quia interpellatio..... SATIETATEM significat.

Your readers, Mr. Urban, will be tempted to silence me with a very legitimate *objection* if I proceed. I shall only therefore add, that a multitude of proverbial and familiar appellations, exclamations, and expressions, might, with some care and attention, be traced with sufficient accuracy to their antique source; and that a good compilation of this kind would be a very acceptable, and by no means unimportant, present to the publick.

The term *beter-shelter* has been suggested to me, and perhaps with great truth, as a very slight corruption of *bilander-celeriter*.

**Yours, &c.** **EMERITUS.**

Mr. URBAN; Aug. 30.  
PERHAPS some of your correspondents, learned in history, may be able to give me some account (through the channel of your magazine) of the family of Lord de Toni, whose title became extinct in 1316. See Karsley's Pocket-peerage, among

the extinct titles. Any information on this subject, will be received with gratitude by A.L.D. LEICESTRIENSIS,

Mr. URBAN, Aug 11<sup>th</sup> 9.

**T**HE following elegant Latin châze, if report may be depended on, is a *jeu d'esprit* of one of the most distinguished scholars which this age, or any age, has known. The solution will come to you from a variety of quarters. It may be some pleasure to your readers to exercise their talents at conjecture for a moment. To young Index Indicatorius they may refer in their pleasure pour le mot de l'ame.

"Totum posse, fluit; caput aufer, splendet."

Caudam dente, volat : viscera tollit. dolor.

**Yours &c** N. P.

Yours, &c.

N. R.

Mr. URBAN,  
Augt 16.

IN p. 618, of your Magazine for Ju-  
ly, the biographer of "that very  
antient and respectable gentleman  
Thomas Wood, esq. of Littleton, co.  
Middlesex," asserts that he had been  
more than once solicited to represent  
the county, but that he always decliaed  
that fatiguing honour. This is not an  
exact statement of the case. Mr.  
Wood did actually represent the coun-  
ty of Middlesex for a short period, viz.  
from the death of Mr. Serjeant Glynn  
in 1779, to the dissolution of Parlia-  
ment, in 1780 (Gent. Mag. vol.  
XLIX. p. 518), at the very earnest  
request of many respectable freeholders.

request of many respectable individuals, and by the unanimous voice of his constituents. The case, which must be fully in the recollection of many of your readers, was this. Upon the demise of Sergeant Glynn, two candidates expressed their intentions of offering themselves for the county, Mr. Tuffnell under the auspices of Lord North, and Mr. Byng, supported by Opposition. Both gentlemen were already in Parliament; the former for the borough of Beverley, the latter for that of Wigan. Col. Tuffnell solicited, and without difficulty obtained, the Chiltern Hundreds, as the means of vacating his seat. When Mr. Byng applied for the fictitious " stewardship," it was, to his great astonishment, and in violation of all precedent, positively refused him. The Premier was well aware what would be the result of a competition between his favourite and that of the county, if both were made eligible; and therefore Mr. Byng

Byng was kept under a legal disqualification. This arrangement, of which the popular speakers of the day very loudly complained, was not calculated in its event to answer the intention of the Ministers; and the freeholders of Middlesex, who had gone through many an arduous struggle, in the support of their independent elective franchises, against Mr. Fox, Lord North, and a variety of other opponents, were determined to chuse for themselves, and not to accept the gentleman so indecently crammed down their throats by ministerial mandate for their representative. Accordingly, on the 28th of October, 1779, the day appointed for the election, THOMAS WOOD, Esq. as upright and as virtuous a country gentleman as ever lived (then considerably past his 70th year), was induced to accept a seat in St. Stephen's Chapel as Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex; an honour to which no man ever was introduced with more clean hands or a purer heart. He was nominated by Mr. Byng, and by the present Lord Sydney. The victory was decisive. The election was completed without a dissentient voice. Mr. Wood took his seat; and kept it, till the general election in 1780 allowed Mr. Byng to propose himself, without the possibility of impediment from the "noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon," as a candidate for the distinction which he held till the day of his death.

A regard to historical truth, and respect to the memory of a gentleman to whom I had the honour of being related, induced me to send you the above particular, which I am sure you will not hesitate to insert. You may rely on their authenticity.

On the subject of the Chiltern Hundreds I cannot forbear adding a short anecdote, not perhaps well known to the generality of your readers.

A noble Duke, some years since deceased, not in any great repute for the steadiness of his principles, suddenly took a short turn in his politicks, and, from being a vehement opposer of Government, enlisted himself openly under the Ministerial banners. A member for one of his Grace's Northern boroughs continued to vote in the Minority. An official hint was sent from his illustrious patron, that Mr. ————— would oblige the Duke by asking for the Chiltern Hundreds. "No, my

Lord, you must ask them for me yourself. I have been in parliament these twenty years, and never was yet ambitious of the honour of being a place-man!" Y. G.

Mr. URBAN. August 20.  
NOT being willing to anticipate the detail of the Architect in the pursuits of Architectural Innovation, (see your last Number, p. 552); yet, when the most important and extraordinary part of our historical evidences are on the eve of being torn for ever from the public eye, I mean the tapestry in the Painted Chamber, Westminster, I should think it almost criminal to withhold my opinion from the world of this precious remain of the costume of former times.

Historians have continually lamented the want of existing objects of ancient decoration, whereby they might enrich their publications with engraved examples from them; instead of which, modern designs crowd their pages, without hardly one trait of the manners of our ancestors.

We can boast of but two or three portraits (paintings) of our kings prior to Henry VII. We have not preserved one dress, either royal or otherwise; nor have we preserved any armour, or other warlike habiliments, except a few weapons which may be found in the museums of the curious. Of ancient furniture, some chairs remain in our churches; and in other situations we can name a crozier or two, a few cups and chalices, &c. Of the royal regalia there is no part left, they having been destroyed in the last century. Whoever considers these truths but will regret that such interesting subjects are wanting in a national museum! Our curiosity, however, in this respect is in some degree satisfied by consulting the several illuminated Missals preserved in this kingdom; yet they are either drawn so small, or are confined to the collections of a few individuals, that the information which they might convey is not in that general mode necessary for all those who wish to become acquainted with the former splendour of England.

Therefore, that such unpleasent reflections may lose their force, refer we to the tapestry in the Painted Chamber, where every object requisite to delight and inform the mind in which way our forefathers displayed themselves

selves in the fair face of day, in the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, may there be found represented, well drawn, highly coloured, and of their proper sizes, as—Crowns, sceptres, royal and inferior robes, and dresses, all kinds of armour, from simple make to enriched work inlaid with gold and jewels; swords, daggers, shields, spears, halberds, battle axe's, cross bows and long bows; banners, housings for horses; ladies dresses in the fairest style of elegance, and profusely ornamented: all sorts of buildings, both exterior and interior, and their various furniture; shipping, and all its several appendages: in short, the assemblage of materials are so vast, (containing no less than 300 figures, the dimensions of the whole tapestry 140 feet in length, and 16 feet in height,) that they could scarcely be observed in a transient view; a long investigation alone could bring this prodigious mine of Antiquities under any sort of disquisition.

As for the story relating to the siege of Troy, that is a matter of indifference, as there is hardly one mark of the Roman and Grecian manners; and, but for the name of the several characters engaged in that history, written on their dresses, we might conclude the representation related to some eventful period of our own history, where are to be found the circumstances of royal audiences, an embarkation, disembarkation, interviews of royal personages, warriors invoking their patron saint, a monarch in despair, an army on ship-board, landing, and attacking the walls of a city, where the manner of scaling the walls, and the resistance shewn by the besieged, are made appear; a grand battle on land; several kings brought together in a religious building for the purpose of concluding an attack on other powers; a second grand battle; other royal conferences, with a third battle; which concludes this amazing performance.

It is well known by Antiquaries and other studious people, that ancient Artists, let the subject of their intended work be of whatsoever country, or of ever so remote a period, a way gave the costume of their own time. (It would be no uninteresting attempt to point out the like humour in any brother Artists of the present day.) Hence we are not to look in their productions for the objects which characterize the story that they may

have brought forward of occurrences before their own time, but for the exact models of the several efforts of art then before their eyes. Judging from the resemblances in Missals to the various parts in the tapestry in question, I may with some confidence assert it to be the work (as above hinted) of the fourteenth or fifteenth century. Here then we fix a value on this superb relique of antiquity, which during my memory has been but rarely noticed, has been entirely neglected, and now perhaps may soon be consigned to oblivion.

I have passed much of my time, for these few weeks back, in a strict examination of this tapestry; I have seen much of the loads of dust taken from off its surface, which indeed had nearly rendered the parts impervious to the sight.

Of the merits of this tapestry then, I speak with a degree of certainty; my affiduity has enabled me to go beyond a mere opinion; and no doubt when, after reading this letter, the tapestry may be referred to for information, it will be found that I have not raised the curiosity of the publick for the mean satisfaction of giving disappointment to those who may have been induced to listen to this account.

The tapestry in the Prince's chamber has also its claim to public protection, as the costume shews the days of Henry VII. and VIII.

We have been taught to admire and applaud the Cartoons of Raphael; they have but two considerations go with them to guide that care they have so deservedly received; which are, their fine composition and fine drawing. In this our national tapestry, the work of ancient art, we have fine composition, fine drawing, and—I must say, exquisite and invaluable, evidences of the history of this country.

On confideration, it has been a fashion to speak well of the Cartoons; but it has unfortunately not been the fashion to speak well of the tapestry in the Prince's and Painted chambers; or else we should not witness the damage it has sustained within these few years, and within these few months, when much was cut away for modern convenience in the Prince's chamber, which, with the Painted Chamber, are in the ancient palace of the Sovereigns of England at Westminster, remaining at the moment of my concluding this letter.

AN ARTIST.  
Mr.

**Mrs. URBAN,** Aug. 19.  
**PERMIT** me, through the medium of your pages, (the only method afforded me of accomplishing my purpose) to request that your respectable and liberal correspondent, E. J. whose address to you in the month of May has produced so much petulant and intemperate censure from a well-known quarter, would condescend to authenticate his narrative; or at least would demonstrate, with the candour inseparable from a generous mind, that the suspicions of Mrs. Berkeley are altogether groundless, and the conclusions she draws from them erroneous; that E. J. is, what he professes to be, AN ETONIAN—that he sent you his vindication of aspersed and injured worth in a real, and not in assumed character; and that what he had the good sense to assert, he has the justice and spirit to avow.

Your present correspondent, Mr. Urban, has not the smallest inclination to fall under the lash of the ingenious lady, whose exquisitely-beautiful and exuberantly-bestowed compound epithets so often adorn your monthly pages. He assures her, that he has not the most distant knowledge, or even suspicion, who this audacious E. J. can possibly be, that has dared to call in question her historical veracity. He assures her that he, like the noble lord of whom she writes, and unlike all the world besides, has read every line of her voluminous preface:

*Quis leges hæc? Min' tu itud sis? Nemo,  
hercule, nemo.*

*Vet dno, vet nemo.*

And he is most profoundly convinced, and desires it may be recorded as his opinion, that GEORGE MONCK BERKELEY, Esq. was, in every sense of the word, an *original poet*—that old Mr. Cherry of Shoresbrook was a prince among tories<sup>b</sup>, and a Tory among princes<sup>c</sup>—that Mrs. Berkeley was positively the very best wife in all the world<sup>d</sup>—that her personal and mental charms<sup>e</sup>, and those of her angelic sister<sup>f</sup>, did transcend all parallel—that mankind are labouring under heretically-lamentable depravity, and unpardonably-invertebrate obstinacy in not adding puppies and kittens to their *maestria culinaria*<sup>g</sup>—that Dr. Berkeley's nose was an example to all noses<sup>h</sup>—

that his military friend, *the pious son of a pious mother*<sup>i</sup>, in preferring the amusements of a brothel, to the practice of seduction<sup>k</sup>, oustripped Scipio for virtue—and that the *ACE OF CLUBS*<sup>l</sup>!!!—*sed manus de tabula*.  
Yours, &c. E. N.

**Mrs. URBAN,** Aug. 4.  
**B**EING accustomed to peruse with great delight your amusing and instructive pages, I have been very much disappointed of late to find so large a share filled with the shaplessness of Eliza Berkeley. I must own it seems a bold undertaking, after witnessing the fate of poor E. J. to enter the lists with so stout a heroine; but I am well aware of what I am to expect; all that I beg is, that Eliza Berkeley will not suppose that I am one of those geniuses raised from the dunghill by Dr. Berkeley, as I can assure her that I never had the honour of knowing him. Concerning Mr. Brudenell's expulsion, I am profoundly ignorant (being no Etonian); but, as that is the theme the professor to write upon, why digress from her subject, to relate such trivial anecdotes as the wringing of a sparrow's neck; or to transcribe Mr. Walker's small talk, for they cannot be called conversations? I should be glad to know what relation all these have to Mr. Bradenell's expulsion: I would recommend it to Eliza Berkeley to make her epistles rather shorter in future. I hope E. B. will be convinced that I am an honest open enemy, and no tender stabber in the dark.  
Yours, &c. BREVITAS.

**Mrs. URBAN,** Aug. 5.  
**M**R. BERKELEY is certainly right as to the fact of an expulsion from Eton, I believe in 1760, certainly not before 1759. To the cause of it, I can say nothing; but, I believe the party was then in the lower school, and therefore probably not above 12 or 13. If there be no mistake as to the circumstances, it may naturally and justly be thought, the sentence would have been rescinded on the discovery of the truth. C. L.

\* \* \* Mrs. B. has drawn on herself the vengeance of many of our correspondents; some of whose strictures (more severe than these) we from tenderness suppress.

<sup>a</sup> Gent. Mag. for July, 1799, p. 565.

<sup>b</sup> Preface to Mrs. Berkeley's Poems.

<sup>c</sup> Ib. <sup>d</sup> Ib. <sup>e</sup> Ib. <sup>f</sup> Ib. <sup>g</sup> Ib.

<sup>h</sup> Preface to Mr. Berkeley's Poems.

<sup>i</sup> Ib. <sup>j</sup> Ib. <sup>k</sup> Ib.

<sup>l</sup> Mr.

Mr. ORGAN, Aug. 12.  
I HAVE read your first paper respecting Cow-pox (see p. 380.), the answer of E. R. and the reply of Candidus. During the performance of this puppet-show; the Punch was a tolerably good one, but the Scaramouch, under the title of Candidus, is so execrably bad, that my patience is entirely overcome. As a Vacco-variolist, I think I am entitled to much praise, for having so long endured a flogging without complaint; but, as I am now irritated beyond measure, I hope you will permit me to have my revenge, by leading you some critiques upon the whole drama, through its several acts.

In the first place, you have put for the running-title, "Cow-mania depreciated;" of course, we Vacco-variolists are fools or madmen; and the advocates of small-pox have a monopoly of intellect. As we cannot admit this, I hope they will be contented with a monopoly of small-pox instead.

The first Cow-pox paper, like the cow of the poets, *binos alit ubere fatus*, namely, two extracts, one from the shade of Pope, the other from Dr. Moteley's Treatise on Sugar.—The lines from the shade of Pope are these: See Jenner there, the laurel on his brow, Leads up Sabrina's communion cow. Parthian smiles at Sybillitick strains, While Home\* should blazent tears, and Earth\* complains.

These lines are followed by a note, in which it is observed, with some wit, respecting Dr. Pearson, "E' viuulā tu dignus, et sic." Now, instead of these lines, I propose to read,

See Pope's dull shade—with wreath of winter'd bay  
Bring up his Popian communion lay;  
Miltonians smile at obsolescent strains†,  
Stockdale‡ sheds tears of joy, and Joe complains.

The lines in the "Shade of Pope" are void of ingenuity in the conception: the banter of a smart girl, who has just left school, without the unique humours of Watcot, or the wit of Swift. The poetry is bad, but the note is killing. Well then, we will dismiss the Shade of Pope with a quotation applicable both to the poetry and note.

\* Two surgeons of eminence.

† Alluding to the Miltonic school of poetry, now in vogue.

‡ Author of a defence of Pope against the strictures of Dr. Joseph Warton.

Inferius Orpheus § lethæa papavera mitos,  
Placatum Eurydionis vitalia venerabile casus.  
YNGIL.

The prose-writer adduced (Dr. Moteley) begins his address with a Shandefical banter about the sex of Pegasus; but Sterne is indebted for his fame to his genius. As to theories of diseases, let us take small-pox. Lay-River. Prax. Med. 462, and many others of ancient date, say, that the small-pox and measles proceed from an imparity of the blood, which is a relick of the *ratomina* in the body of the infant. This opinion, borrowed from the Arabians, was opposed by Gentilis, Fethelius, and Mercurialis (Sennertii, Op. I. p. 734. '5.), and refuted by Etmulerus, II. p. 403. Daniel Sennert defined it to proceed principally "a quodam naturæ conatu illud quod sanguinem inquinat expellentis." (Sennertii, Op. loc. sup. cit.) Sydenham calls the small-pox a mild sever. (Etmulerus, ubi supr.) Weldschmidt. p. 171, says, the material exalt (exalta materialis), for, he mentions a *cœsia occasionalis* in the temperature of the air) is corrupted milk in the maternal uterus. As these injuries sufficiently show the difficulty attending theories of diseases, some candour would have been becoming in Dr. M. (etc.)

The Doctor next proceeds with a story of an Italian in Holland ridiculing quack-doctorship. If the Doctor consults Freijus (Vita Ramus), or a passage cited from him in Courtray's Supplement de St. Fuix, he will find an instance recorded, of the learned of Paris having persecuted Petrus Ramus for asserting, that *ego amas* was not so proper a mode of speech as *ego amo*. It is clear, that they had been used to *ego amat*, or small-pox—it answered every purpose, like the dialect of certain vulgar, come to see—I go to see: ber, and *ego amo*, and cow-pox, are useless refinements. Improvements in grammar and medicine are superfluous—we can do without them. Let us leave the Doctor then, and the Variolists, on the *ego amat* side of the question.

As Dr. M. has, in his principal assertions, been complicately and ably refuted by Mr. Riess, of New-street, Hanover-square (Medical and Phil. Journ. vol. II. Aug. 1799, pp. 25, 29.), I shall dismiss him with only one

or two concluding remarks upon the *fallacies* of his logic, and his *confidence*. The Doctor says, "the Small-pox is undoubtedly an evil, but we know the extent of that evil; and it is better to bear it, than fly to others that we know not of." Now the extent of that evil is death, or at least the chance of it; therefore, affirms the Doctor, it is better to undergo, than to avoid, death, or the chance of it. To say, that as there are 10 000 parishes in England, two persons die per ann. in every parish, would undoubtedly be a very low estimate of the mischievous effects of small pox. The Doctor next very *confidently* condemns us for "flying to others that we know not of," while he directly commits this fault, by starting, as an objection, "who knows what may be the consequences of introducing Cow-pox?"

I now come to Candidus, and his absurdities. 1. He laments that the subject is not taken up by professional men. 2. That it is not properly investigated; and then writes on it himself, without ever properly investigating it at all. 3. That it is taken up, but in an incorrect and unsatisfactory manner. 4. That it is a *baseless-conjuror's* story, though he acknowledges, in his preface, that he knows little or nothing at all about it. 5. That no experiment has been made from the world's foot; a downright falsehood. 6. That the theory of the disease is to be overthrown by proof, that cows receive the infection from human beings<sup>\*</sup>; and, at the same time, never considers the force of his own assertion, that the Cow-pox is not known in Lancashire, where the Small-pox undoubtedly is; that Cow-pox was known long before inoculation; that it is not contagious till pustules appear, when it is improbable an infected domestic would be suffered to herd with the others, or that he should have communication with cattle. In short, before he proceeds farther, I would recommend him to hire, or to purchase, the *Variola Vaccine*, and the "*farther observations of Dr. Jenner*," when he will see what injury he has been doing to the author of the enquiry, and to the publick in general.

In this whole letter of Candidus there is a latent contempt and open ridicule. D'Alembert observes (More,

de Tac Lvons, 1764, 8vo. p. 12.), *En effet rien n'abrege tant les difficultés que le mépris.* It is very easy to laugh. When men can only refute by ridicule, a pretty favourable idea may be entertained of the strength of the cause.

As every species of ridicule has been thrown upon the Vaccinists, I conceive, Mr. Urban, that I am perfectly justified in having endeavoured to retaliate. To the publick, however, I leave that apology for so doing, from a consciousness of propriety, which it seems that the Variolists have not had sufficient shame to acknowledge. If ever there existed a publick good, the Vaccine inoculation is one; and I leave the publick to decide, whether it is unjust to say, with Dr. Pearson, that he who has snatched his dart out of the hand of death, and suspended his empire, does not merit "a crown of laurel." A VACCO-VARIOLIST.

MR URBAN, August 7.

THE communications of several of your ingenious correspondents concerning the Cow-pox have induced me to profit by various opportunities I have had of enquiring into the state of opinion among the farmers and graziers, and others employed in the departments of husbandry, concerning this disease. From the first moment that these researches occupied my attention, I considered the subject as deserving of minute investigation; in order that the existence of those advantages boasted of by the inoculators of this offspring of innovation might be fully ascertained, or their non-existence verified. The eradication of so destructive an evil as the Small-pox is no doubt among the desiderata of medicine; and, if an attempt to this effect could be carried into execution, its inventors and executors would deserve the commendation of the world. But to me, Mr. Urban, it should appear, that the means devised for this purpose by Dr. Jenner are by no means equal to the proposed effect; 1st, For it would, as far as I know, be a novel occurrence in the noble science of medicine, if the introduction of a new disease to the system should disqualify the body to receive contagion from an old and well known malady. 2dly. Some diseases cannot return to the human frame; and, I believe, inoculation could demonstrate this truth only if it were with intrinsically the

\* Dr. Turton, in another publication.

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same.

false species of disease, and then no good effect would result from the inoculation with a fictitious name for the complaints we inflicted, gaily. To disqualify the body to receive the variolous contagion, it would be necessary to destroy the texture or organization of those parts, on which the diffusion of the disease depends; but how can this be effected? Has the minute scrutiny of anatomists, of the many illustrious physiologists who have graced European literature, been ever able to determine upon what part or parts this propensity to contagion depend? Certainly not; and are we, like Andabatæ, to combat an invisible enemy, or to endeavour by hazardous experience to ascertain what reason will scarcely permit us to believe?

Let us, Mr. Urban, calmly enquire what benefit could result from the inoculation with Cow-pox if that practice were admitted. It is affirmed, that we obviate the danger resulting from the variola, by instituting in its room a more manageable and harmless disorder. That the Small-pox, in its original state, was an epidemic scarcely yielding in fatality and devastating effect to the plague is readily admitted, by that great Being who in his wrath sent from inscrutable origins this pestilence, and several others, to desolate the world, and has enabled us to subdue the former of its terror by inoculation, and the others by due attention to medicine. By the practice of inoculating for the Small-pox is obtained every advantage which could result from the insertion of the Cow-pox; i. e., the malignant nature of the disease is totally abated; during my opportunities for observation, I never knew one who died under the practice; and the general result shews, that but one out of one thousand thus perish. The sequel of this inoculation we are acquainted with; ev'ry effects it has done; and a few saline purgatives take off any inflammatory discharge the febrile action of the variola may have excited. But who can say what evil might arise from the introduction of a bestial humour, as a learned writer on this subject has termed it\*, to the human system? and who would augment the numerous list of human diseases by the possible introduction of others we are unacquainted with? But I blush

to say, some physicians in your metropolis have made this dangerous experiment on their own offspring.

I profess myself, Mr. Urban, an enemy to speculation or innovation in religion, politticks, or medicine; the change which some have attempted in the former two has only contributed to their downfall, has produc'd their disgrace, and enabled us to value more highly, the stability of those blessings we possess in both. That the spirit of innovation should have made an attempt upon medicine, is not now to be wondered at. The foul fiend first discovered himself when a late ingenious practitioner attempted to lessen the violence of the Measles by inoculation †; but this attempt miscarried in very able hands, though much more feasible and rational than that lately made to destroy one disease, by introducing another!

It appears from a correspondent to another periodical publication ‡, that inoculation with matter of C. w pox, did not produce a disease of any kind.

To return, however, from my long digression, I am unanimously informed, that our experienced cow-keepers, farmers, and husbandmen, oevn tho' the existence of such a disease, many even assure me they have handled the teats of cows when ulcerated, when covered with pustules, have made as free with the "grassy-heeled Pegasus" and yet no malady has followed, though many of them never had the Small-pox, and even purposely made these trials when their skin has been abraded.

#### MEDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 14.  
THE putrid matter of the small-pox rubbed upon the thin and fine skin parts of most animals, will in some degree inflame; and produce an ichorous and thin exudation from the part; but that such exudation, or matter, should produce a meliorated or medicated small-pox in the human species, appears rather a matter of incredulity.

B.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 15.  
I HAVE diligently applied my time in advertizing to, and endeavouring to improve upon, the plan of the ingenious writer in your publication, who has attempted to mitigate the

\* Dr. Moseley, in his Treatise on Sugar, p. 165.

† Dr. Francis Home.

‡ The Monthly Magazine.

small-pox in the human species by passing it through the medium of cows. Now, sir, as not every one are in possession of cows, being neither cow-keepers or farmers, I shall propose a plan of passing it through the medium of an animal most people are in possession of; I mean cats, and therefore shall only alter the title of the plan, by calling it the Cat-pox. When my plan is matured, and fit for publication, the ingenious writer shall hear and see more upon the subject.

Ridicule shall frequently prevail,  
And cut the knot, when graver reason fail.

V.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 15.

**N**O TWITHSTANDING the laudable endeavours of the HUMANE SOCIETY to render publick their excellent instructions for the recovery of drowned persons, it unfortunately is but too often the case, when an accident of the kind happens, that those who are present are totally unacquainted with them.

Were the principal rules for relief written in a plain language, and hung up in every publick-houle in the kingdom, it would be a certain means of disseminating this useful knowledge; and assuredly this might be done by each victualler with as little expence as the excise office appointment is now "elegantly framed and glassed" in some of them. An act of parliament, no doubt, would be necessary to enforce it; and, at the annual licensing of ale-houses, each publican should be obliged to produce to the magistrates a certificate of compliance, signed by the minister and churchwardens, prior to a new licence being granted. A heavy penalty should also be levied upon the defaulters.

ALPHONSO.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 5.

**Q**UAESTOR, p. 576, may easily satisfy himself that the *que*, in the instances he has quoted from VIRGIL, stands in the place of a long syllable, either by the effect of the *casual pause*, or by preceding two consonants in the next word.

Nothing is more familiar than this, in general; but a distinction intimated may be not quite so generally known. The *casual* is not, properly speaking, *made long*; for, it is naturally short and unemphatic. But the *cadura*, or the two consonants following, occasion

a rest, or pause, equal to the deficient half time; and this rest is taken into the measure; for, no one surely will, for a moment, imagine that the *que* in "liminaque, laurusque Dei" was pronounced long; as in  
"Mamer, que patriis ad me portasti  
Vertio ad Aenean." [ab oris,

The principle of this is well explained by STEELE, in his valuable and curious work, *Prose Rationals*. Erythæus observes the same prosody in Ovid, Met. V.

"Sideraque, ventique nocet; avidaque volucres."

And in STATIUS, Theb. X.

"Tergaque, pectoraque, galeis inclusa  
relinquit."

C. L.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 24.

**M**R. CHALMERS, in the Appendix to his "Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare MSS," attacks the author of the "Pursuits of Literature" (a work he does not scruple to affix positively to Mr. Mathias) with much severity, and with considerable force of argument. To the charge brought against Mr. M. for coining the word *battle-flair*, he may, however, plead not guilty; it occurs in Mr. Mason's celebrated "Ode to Death" in his *Caractacus*. Another objection argues Mr. Chalmers less versed in the language of Holy Writ than I had conceived him to be. He must have forgotten a glorious passage in the 16th Psalm, and its glorious application in Acts ii, when he censured the author of the "Pursuits of Literature" for adopting the expression, "My flesh shall rest in hope." AMICUS.

**T**HE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XIII:

THE ABBEY-CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER, continued.

**H**AVING described the state of the exterior of this church, and of the several erections which remain belonging to it, we will now pass, through the west-door, into

*The Nave* of this hallowed pile! We are instantly struck with the charming proportions of every part, rising in majestic beauty, till our uplifted eyes, wandering over the ribs and groins crowning the design, are, by a kind of holy impulse, carried beyond the limits of this earth to view the realms of eadels' bliss! It is not improbable but in

in this situation the inspired Milton received those earaptured sensations, when he composed these lines, which can never be too often repeated:

"But let my due feet never fail,  
To walk the studious cloister's pale;  
And love the high embow'd roof,  
With antique pillars massy proof,  
And storied windows, richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light;  
There let the pealing organ blow  
To the full-voic'd choir below,  
In service high, and anthem clear;  
And let their sweetnes through mine ear  
Dissolve me into extasies,  
And bring all Heav'n before my eyes."

Oh, Musick! thou balm to every woe, thou harbinger to every joy!—Descending from these enthusiastic reveries, we too soon witness (as our eyes resume an horizontal direction) the confused heterogeneous jumble of undigested and unarranged monumental objects, many of which, like foul excrescences, disfigure and destroy the fair form and regularity of the basement part of the structure, as but a few of the recesses remain. As a proof how modern workmen *refore* our antient works, as they term it, a pitiful attempt has been made, on each side of Major André's monument, to supply some of the bases, columns, and their capitals: I would wish this attempt to be noticed. On each side of the West-end of the nave were rich screens, partitioning off the Western extremities of the side aisles for peculiar purposes: that on the North-side is in part visible, its obtrusive monumental usurper not taking up the whole of its dimensions. Entering through the door of this screen into the aforesaid partitioned part, now used as a ringing-room, we notice, turned topsyturvy on the pavement, the mutilated elegant font, that till lately stood in the South transept; but, its room being wanted for a modern monument, it was forced to resign its appropriate situation (as have some of the finest antient memorials in this church, on the like occasion, which we shall not pass unnoticed, at the proper opportunity of bringing such practices into discussion).

The screen on the South side has been entirely taken away within these few years, and in its place is heaped up a prodigious mass of stones, worked into forms, at once showing the sculptural taste of the present day, and the architectural system of improving on the

antient architecture of this kingdom.

So prevailing is the desire of individuals that their memorials should be stuck up in this church, or so prevailing a kind of decoration are they to some particular feelings, that great part of the windows are blocked up and darkened by these materials, drawn from the statuary's and mason's workshops. Here let me except those unrivalled performances, that will for ever perpetuate the name of Rubiliac. The great West window is full of modern painted glass, catching the general gaze for its glare of colours; the reverse of that still display of tints in antient glass, "casting a dim religious light," and which, by turning towards the Eastern part of the church, may be well exemplified. The compartments below the West window have had, since the last commemoration of Handel, a grey wash laid over them. None can possibly contradict me in saying, that, had this sample been continued on every part of the building, a good job would have fallen to the lot of some one or other, but it certainly would not have been a *beautifying* work; no, I confidently pronounce, such an undertaking would have sullied and disgraced all the glories of this transcendent place. I have a heartfelt satisfaction in mentioning, that there is one religious structure in the kingdom that stands in its original finishing, exhibiting all those modest hues that the native appearance of the stone so pleasantly bestows, and which so well harmonizes with the various objects which they have given to our wondering sight. This structure, then, is the Abbey-church of Westminster, my, first and most admired work of antient art: I have often viewed the other stupendous piles in this country, have adored their several excellencies, yet still here I find my happiness the most complete. In fact, then, this church has not been *white-washed!* I make little scruple in declaring, that this job-work, which is carried on in every part of the kingdom, is a mean make-shift, to give a delusive appearance of repair and cleanliness to the walls, when, in general, this wash is resorted to, to hide neglected (or perpetrated) fractures, and, while a sort of opinion is begged to approve its short state of gaiety, its admirers soon repent of their attention to so unpleasant an obtruder on their persons.

In the windows of the partitioned

parts of the West-ends of the aisle of the nave (mentioned above) are some fragments of the old glafs, which are all that remain at this part of the church (no doubt, in Milton's time the windows shone with great part of their first enrichments, or else we should not have had his picturesque description). These made-up effigies are said to represent Edward the Confessor, and Edward the Black Prince\*. Adjoining the partitioned part in the South aisle, on a line with the windows, is an ancient gallery, for the use of the Abbot's household in viewing the processions, and now occupied by the Dean's family for the like purposes. A modern door gives admittance to it : the least that is said of it, and of the accommodation in the said gallery, will the better prevent the publick from reflecting how ill it accords with the dignity of the fabric.

Since I have begun the survey of this church, I find two or three of the broken windows to the first story of Henry VIIth's chapel have been meaded, but with the loss of some of their mullions. It is generally understood that the chapter has no obligation to do any more to this chapel than keep the roof and windows in repair, that is, to keep out the wind and weather ; other repairs belonging to the Crown. Surely, if the august and munificent Patron of the Fine Arts and of Antiquity saw, or was made properly acquainted with, the state of this chapel, the architectural wonder of his kingdom, and the sepulchre of his ancestors, he would command that more attention should be bestowed on it.

Ere we proceed, let me devote a few moments to contemplate on the monument of Lieutenant-colonel Roger Townshend. Here I recall my juvenile years, when it was my lot to have often the opportunity of witnessing the execution of the design. I then loved the hand that gave form to the yielding marble ; I now revere his memory, deeper engraved on my heart than on that part of the monument allotted to perpetuate the name of the sculptor.

In the pavement, there are no ancient grave-stones or brasses to be met with.

#### *The North Transept.*

Three of the divisions of the Eastern aisle were originally partitioned off

into chapels, dedicated to St. Michael, St. Andrew, and St. John; now we see nearly the whole space, and the site of their several altars occupied with monuments, face to face, and back to back ; striving which shall have the greatest portion of elbow room, and setting at nought the old idea, that the statue of the deceased should front the East. Here we might naturally suppose that this building is now esteemed as a receptacle for memorials alone, without any consideration of the purposes for which it was at first erected †.

In the second division of the West aisle, stood the font abovementioned, which is now, with the first division to the North, filled with gigantic modern monuments ; and the third division will soon be occupied in the same manner by a monument which is in great forwardness. Thus, in time, what with covering the walls, and filling up the several divisions of the arches round the church, with these monuments, there will be very little left, for admiration or convenience, of the basement part of the design : however, as there is no evil without some good attached to it, these piles of marble will at any rate prevent the clusters of columns supporting these arches, from falling against each other, whatever they may do by throwing them out into the body of the building.

This transept seems to be a favourite spot for monuments, for we discover one has found its way up to the first gallery, on the North side ; where, not content with the new station, but it must supplant the forms of the columns and arches with trophies and palm branchies.

In the pavement of the above three chapels are some grave stones, but their brasses are gone, and I believe very lately.

#### *The South Transept.*

Here likewise we repine at seeing the order of the basement part of the building broken in upon for the setting up of the several monuments, which are mostly in memory of learned and ingenious men : hence its modern name, "Posse's Corner," whereby we lose the thought if ever here were any chapels dedicated to holy martyrs or saints. But the most reprehensible

\* See Carter's Ancient Sculpture and Paintings, Vol. I.

† See a late description of the public buildings of London, by a foreigner ; where all he has to say of Westminster abbey is, that it is a place where fine monuments are to be seen !

stage of Architectural Innovation is that, where we perceive a common monument placed on the threshold of the door-way entering into the chapel of St. Blaze, now the vestry. How insulting is it to hear it affirmed by some, that we are now awaking to a due sense of the refined beauties of our ancient works; and at the same time behold their disgrace, as is apparent in the door-way now noticed. Somewhere in this transept was St. Catharine's chapel, wherein Henry III. caused the great Anathema to be read against all violators of this church. The monument pretended to be for Chaucer must have been set up as late as Henry VIIIth's time; by reason of its being placed North and South, its despoiling the recesses, its style of architecture, and its inscription.

Though they have made the statue of the immortal Shakspere turn its back to that part of the heavens where his divine soul, when on this earth, must have ever bowed to receive his portion of inspiration; yet we find the sublime genius of Roubiliac soaring to its highest pitch in the composition, arrangement, and execution, of the monument of the god-like Handel. I own, though it

owes all its blaze of perfection to modern times, yet I feel its magic power in the same enraptured way as from the finest reliques of antiquity. I see the statue of this more than man turning his eyes to where the Eternal Father of Heaven is supposed to sit enthroned, "King of Kings and Lord of Lords;" and holding up these words, the Christian's hope, "I know that my Redeemer liveth!"

Indulge me, my friends, with introducing the following lines prefixed to a design for a building to be erected in memory of Handel:

"To thy great name I dedicate this pile,  
Who haft so charm'd this wond'ring list'ning  
[sky,  
With notes harmonic, which still rend the  
While modern unturn'd strains in discords  
die;  
[confest

The chief of all the choirs thou stand'st  
Of lower worlds. In scenes of endless rest,  
Handel, thou sure art highly plac'd among  
(In awful state) the bright angelic throng.  
For, oh! no mortal, more deserv'd the  
skies,

Who haft made millions, with uplifted eyes,  
Adore their Maker; ton'd by thee to sing  
The praises of our mighty Heavenly King."

AN ARCHITECT.  
(*To be continued.*)"

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1799.

### H. OF LORDS.

March 1.

**A** FEW private bills, brought up from the Commons, were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a message from the King; stating, that, his Majesty being desirous of making a competent provision for his beloved children, Prince Edward, and Prince Ernest Augustus, and not being able to do so from the money applicable to the civil list, and being desirous to make a provision for the Princess Amelia, and not being enabled so to do from his hereditary revenue, he relied on the affection of his faithful Commons to make such provision as the circumstances of the case required.

The message being read, was ordered to be taken into consideration by the Committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for leave to bring in a bill for facilitating the Redemption of the Land-tax by Bishops, Ecclesiastical Persons, and Corporations.

Mr. Dundas laid on the table the examinations taken before the magistrates at the last quarter sessions, respecting the prison at Coldbath-fields.

Mr. Burdon gave notice, that he would, on Tuesday next, move that these papers be referred to a select committee, to enquire into the same.

Mr. Wilberforce had such repeated occasion to bring the question of the African slave-trade before the House, that, undoubtedly, he did not think it now necessary to go to any extraordinary length on the question. Since the first time he addressed Parliament on this subject, he observed, that events had occurred which had a material effect on the habits and temper of his mind. It was now 12 years since he originally moved for the abolition of the African slave-trade; the question then excited a considerable share of interest, both within and without the walls of the House; but, sorry was he to remark, from what since occurred, he was inclined to believe, that much of the interest was created by the novelty of the question. Days, weeks,

weeks, and years, he said, he gave up to the investigation of the slave-trade; and waited patiently, since the year 1791, in the hope that his exertions would be followed up by the abandonment of that abominable and iniquitous system. After scrutinizing every fact, he said, the House of Commons was of opinion, that an abolition should take place soon as it was compatible with the general interests of the West India Islands: the period fixed for the abolition was the year 1796; but, in contradiction to the vote of Parliament, the abominable traffic, he observed, was still continued. In taking a view of the business, forsy, he said, was he to say, that, instead of making a progress towards the total abolition, he found himself falling backwards. It had been recommended to submit the abolition to the Colonial Assembly; but what was the consequence? It was laid, that the trade was sanctioned by his Majesty in Council; the King, by his proclamations, encouraged emigration to the West Indies; and they combated the power of any interference of the Legislature to oblige them to relinquish the trade. The Colonial Assembly had resolved, that an abolition would be ruinous, until the whole of the Island of Jamaica was cultivated. Now, he entreated the House to consider how the matter stood.—In 1788, there were 700,000 acres of land cultivated in that Island; and there remained uncultivated 2,600,000 acres, to be cultivated agreeable to the opinion of the Assembly. The number of slaves, imported into Jamaica, he calculated at 600,000; so that, according to the plan of the Colonial Assembly, before the whole would become cultivated, a period of 300 years must elapse; during which time this abominable and iniquitous trade must be continued. The Assembly arguing as it did, that, in consequence of his Majesty's proclamations, and the inducement held out for emigration, the House could not interpose between them and this disgraceful trade, was absurd: if such a proposition meant this, that the planters were to have all the profit arising from the African slave-trade, and the British Parliament was to have all the shame! He wished now to call upon gentlemen finally to take some ground on which they would make

their stand, and not shift from Session to Session, merely to prolong, or rather prevent, an abolition from ever taking place. He next adverted to the state of Africa, which, by this system, was desolated, and its natives disgraced and degraded, in consequence of the wars excited by our interferences. For a length of coast amounting to 3000 miles, and wherever a white face appeared, not a town or village was to be seen—it presented nothing but a scene of horror and desolation. Not so in the interior, where the people were civilized, and many men of letters resided: if it, in a slight degree, suffered also, it was occasioned by the remote cause to which he had just alluded; for, like the sea, though the surface may be agitated, yet beneath was affected only by an undulation, that admitted of no comparison with the most dreadful appearance of a troubled ocean. Mr. Wilberforce apologized for being obliged to have recourse to many arguments which he had occasion before to use, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the slave-trade, and that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider the same.

Sir William Young professed, that it was not his intention to rise so early in the debate, if some things had not fallen from the Hon. Gentleman which required an immediate answer. He observed, that the candour which distinguished his conduct, when he first brought forward his motion, seemed, on the present occasion, not to recommend so strongly as formerly. Much mischief, he said, would arise by casting any reflections on the Colonial Assembly, as every circumstance uttered in Parliament would be published in the newspapers, and these would not fail of having effect on the minds of the Blacks. In proof of this assertion, he read a letter from a gentleman in the West Indies, who was a friend of Mr. Wilberforce's, and who, in the Colonial Assembly, distinguished himself in favour of the measure. This letter stated the bad effects arising from using any language, derogatory to the authority of the Colonial Assembly, in the British Parliament. Already, such language had an effect on the minds of the Negroes, many of whom could read, and soon made their countrymen acquainted with the contents of the newspapers. He defended the Planters and

and West India merchants from any aspersion that went to induce the House to suppose, that the slaves were not treated with the utmost tenderness and humanity. He then dwelt at length on the proclamations issued by his Majesty in Council, and declared, that he, among others, lately suffered losses by their estates in the West Indies. In case of embarrassments, he said, among the planters, the first debt which they were obliged to defray, by an act of the Assembly, was that incurred by the purchase of provisions for the slaves. The Hon. Baronet then adduced a number of other arguments, to shew how much the condition of the Negroes had been meliorated, and concluded by voting against the motion.—*Mr. Pitt* supported the motion; *Mr. Dundas* spoke against it.

At one o'clock in the morning the House divided—for the motion 54; against it 84.—Majority, 30 against it.

#### *H. of L. O. D. S.*

*March 6.*

*Lord Gower* was introduced by *Lords Boringdon* and *Auckland*; and took the oaths, and his seat.

The Exchequer bills bill, the marine forces regulation bill, the Margate pier bill, and several private bills, were brought up from the Commons, and read the first and second time.

The inspector-general of the imports and exports attended at the bar, and presented some of the papers moved for on a former day by *Lord Auckland*, relative to the trade between England and Ireland.

In the Commons, the same day, *Mr. Secretary Dundas* moved, that the order of the day might be discharged, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the act for exempting certain volunteer corps from serving in the militia. He said, that he had received a number of letters, in which were stated a variety of cases of corps that did not fall within the exemptions of the said act, yet which were in their nature so strong, that they afforded him very sufficient reasons for making his present motion. He had been led by those statements to enquire generally into the circumstances of the volunteer corps, and had discovered, that it would be not only proper, but that it was an act of justice, to extend the exemptions to

the whole body of corps serving voluntarily. There were 16,000 volunteer cavalry and 61,000 infantry. Of the latter, the greater part extended its services to the districts occupied by the former, and several were bound to serve in the supplementary militia. By the present act, only 6000 cavalry and 35,000 infantry were exempted. Now the effect of extending its exemption to them all would be, to supersede the necessity of proceeding in the bill for reducing the militia establishment to 82,000; for, by this new arrangement, only about that number would be balloted for. It must undoubtedly be acknowledged that, for the purposes of local defence, the volunteer corps were perfectly adequate; and, looking to their situation, and the nature of the expence they had already incurred in attending duty at the places they associated to serve in, that, in fact, they were chiefly confined to the towns, and in a distinguished manner to this metropolis, he must say, he thought it would not be right to extend their services beyond their particular districts. He would not say that there might not occur extreme cases when it would be necessary to make new distributions of the national force; but short of an extreme case, which, thank God, the force of the country, its intrepidity, and generous spirit, had taught us not to look to—excepting in such a case, it would be better to confine the services of the volunteer corps to mere local situations. The expence these corps had so nobly and patriotically incurred to make part of the general strength and means of security of the Empire was prodigious—not less, he believed, than one million sterling. He meant not invidiously to draw comparisons between the branches and kind of public force. Every distinct branch had its distinct merit; and in declaring his sentiments of admiration of the zeal and patriotism of any one of them, he knew he should not be understood as meaning to throw any slur on the remainder. Under these circumstances, he should conclude with moving for leave to bring in a bill for exempting such persons serving in volunteer corps, as were not included in the exemptions of the said act, from being balloted for to serve in the militia.—Leave granted. (*To be continued.*)

**263. BIOGRAPHIA MÉDICA; or, Historical and critical Memoirs of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Medical Characters that have existed from the earliest Account of Time to the present Period; with a Catalogue of their literary Productions.** By Benjamin Hutchinson, Member of the Medical Society of London, of the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital, and of the London Company of Surgeons.

**I**N the author's preface we observe the following passage:

"The compiler has been particularly attentive to do justice to the learned and ingenious of all countries, whose public works or private professional characters are held in high estimation. In the execution of this plan he has not recurred to Dictionaries only, nor contented himself with supplying the defects of one Dictionary from another, and cutting off the redundancies of all; but every thing has been collected from different performances which contained materials relative to the plan."

The difficulty and Herculean labour attending the compilation of a work so extensive in its limits, made us apprehensive that the exertions of one literary man only were insufficient for an accurate and faithful execution. We are, however, very agreeably mistaken; and, notwithstanding we have remarked omissions of some eminent medical characters of the present century, Mr. Hutchinson promises, in his preface, to introduce them either in a third volume, or in a new edition of the work. We have before had occasion to notice some productions of this gentleman, and to mention them in terms of praise. We are now happy to announce the present performance, and shall proceed to lay before our readers a few extracts from some of the memoirs.

"BERGMAN (TORBERN), professor of chemistry at Upsal, member of the Academy of Sciences in the same place, of the Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Stockholm, Göttingen, and Turin, foreign associate of the Medical Society of Paris, and of the Academy of Sciences, was born on the 20th of March, 1735, at Catharinenberg, in the province of Vetro-Gothic.—So soon as he had finished the rudiments of education, his father permitted him to pursue a course of academical studies, and to enter himself at Upsal. One of his relations was entrusted with the superintendance of his conduct; far, however, from having any necessity of inciting him to study, his inspector saw himself obliged to moderate his ardour, and to prevent

him from cultivating the medical sciences, to which he perceived the young Bergman was zealously attached. The University of Upsal encouraged every department of science to their farthest extent; but those who applied themselves to the study of theology and the law might expect some important offices and many lucrative advantages, while merit and success in the study of the mathematicks or medicine were recompensed with reputation and glory only. Mr. Bergman, nevertheless, preferred these less profitable pursuits; and this imprudent preference excited the remonstrances of his father, which he could not otherwise escape than by deviating the means of suddenly hiding his books on medical science whenever he was surprized, and suffering those only to remain in view which he permitted him to study. The necessity under which he laboured of acquiring sufficient knowledge in those branches of science which were repugnant to his inclination and genius, in order to persuade his father that his industry had been totally occupied in them, and to conceal the greater progress he had made in those of his own choice, very soon impaired his health; and, in the space of a year, he was obliged to return to his family, and to unite with his sedentary studies a constant exercise of body, which was alone able to re-establish and strengthen his constitution. This exercise he made subservient to the benefit of his mind, as well as to the re-instatement of his health; for, having paid attention to the study of botany previous to his entering at Upsal, he renewed this pleasing amusement in his retreat, and united with it the pursuit of another branch of natural history, that of insects. Many of the insects which he had noticed were not to be found in any of the classes of Linneus. Mr. Bergman formed a small collection, which he sent to that illustrious man, who then lived at Upsal. Mr. Bergman had not ventured to present himself to that illustrious man during his first residence in that place. This discretion was the consequence of a delicacy very natural to a young man, who, absorbed in a just veneration for the resplendent genius of Linneus, did not think himself worthy of approaching him, but cherished in his heart the hope, at some future period, of meriting his regard. This homage was the more flattering to Linneus, as the young naturalist had had the good fortune of meeting with some curious and unknown species. When the health of Mr. Bergman was re-established, he obtained permission to return to Upsal, with the liberty of cultivating the mathematicks, medicine, and natural history. The friendship of Linneus, whose eminent name had eclipsed that

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that of all his contemporaries, proved an advantage highly beneficial to the young philosopher; and Mr. Bergman at first exclusively devoted himself to the study of natural history. His first memoir was a discovery in this branch of science. Natural historians were at a loss to discover the nature of a body found in some rivers, and which bore the name of *Coccus Aquaticus*. Mr. Bergman soon perceived that it was the egg of a leech, which contained from 10 to 12 young ones. Linneus, to whom this observation was related, refused to give it credit; but Mr. Bergman requested that he himself would be a witness of this fact. Linneus, having written with his own hand, at the bottom of a memoir of his pupil, "Vidi et Obstupui," dismissed him, graced with this honourable postscript, to the Academy of Stockholm."

(To be concluded in our next.)

164. *Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs, in the Year 1798. Part the Third. The Domestic State and General Policy of Great Britain.* [For the Second Part, see pp. 129—137.]

AFTER the first 25 pages spent in a kind of recapitulation of the former arguments against peace with France, and condemning Ministry "for that prostitution of trust and character, for that pliable and prostrate virtue which yields to every gust of the people's breath, which turns with every breeze, and makes of the King's council not the rudder but the canvas of the state," he turns, "with relief and lightness of heart, from the censure of men whose general conduct entitles them to affection and applause, not forgetting that they have often defended their country, though, in a moment of weakness, they exposed its fate." (p. 25).

"From the moment we turned our back upon Lille, our affairs have assumed another aspect. The resources and loyalty of the Country have progressively discovered and advanced themselves." "The Genius of the island waked. The voluntary service, the military force arose with private zeal and public patriotism. The generosity of the people came—nipped indeed and chilled in the bud by averted suns, and by the penury of that royal stream which should have fed its knots, and made it spring and blow, and burst into sudden fullness and maturity. Still it broke forth, and with it new vigour and new energy; a nobler policy, and a loftier spirit from the knowledge of their virtues and their strength; the people assumed a new character, if that may be called so which was the character of their ancestors, and is the true palladium of the country! They abandoned and

threw off at least that factitious and ingrafted meanness which the arts of a hypocritical Party, together with the wavering objects of the war, and the embassies and affected moderation of the Ministers, had inserted upon their stock.—I speak with peculiar pleasure of the disposition of the people, because I have often blamed it, when the reproach was more useful than deserved; or deserved more by those who had made it what it was, and omitted to make it what it ought to have been. From that period, however, the public spirit has expanded and aspired. The people have spoken out, and pushed one just and generous cry against that inglorious and wretched truce which we called and implored as peace, that vile and cowardly reprieve which we solicited as mercy; those mean and murderous prayers which, fortunately for our very being, were not accepted by the malignant deities to whom we addressed them. Since that period, the country has given proofs almost unparalleled of energy and patriotism; never did any history shew a people more generous, more enlightened, more loyal, more united. No government had ever less excuse to complain of the spirit of the people. None has ever derived such important aids from individual zeal and voluntary concurrence: none from the wisdom, none from the patience, none from the generosity, of the people; and this in spite of discouragement, in spite of coldness, in spite of the very worst example in the very highest places; in spite of that late and niggardly return, from those whose duty it was not only to be generous, but to give the example of generosity; in spite of the silence of those to whom it looked with the parent in the drama, and said, 'I gave you all'; in spite of ministerial and noble avairice, which closed the flood-gates of the national liberality, which cut off the waters at their source, or forced them where they flowed into narrow and lazy conduits, measured and counted drop by drop, and drawn off from the great stream of the public revenue!—Was this a time for those who called aloud for ingenuous sacrifices from every purse, from every man's estate, from income, from industry, from inheritance, from profession,—I say, was this a time for them to discuss more loudly the comparative dignity of a peer and a privy-councillor, and the just proportions of their pomp and extravagance? Was this a time to assert the divine right of pluralists in their offices, and the sacred tenure of fees and emoluments? Was this a time to dispute of metaphysical freeholds, and deny the power of the publick over the publick purse? Were cares and interests like these to supersede the dignity of publick example, and the duty of succouring the publick necessity? Could it be wondered

wondered at if the peers of the realm, who were placed, I know not how constitutionally, behind the ministers in dignity, were afraid of giving offence, if they had exceeded them in liberality? if they avoided sedulously a generosity which might have trenched upon the rank of their superiors, and violated the etiquette of precedence? And is it not to be wondered at, is it not to be applauded to the very skies, that the spirit of the people should have overcome this heavy and depressing fog, should have chased the vapour, and dispersed the mist that hung over them? Is it not consoling that the impulse of the public mind was not completely overpowered and suppressed? Is it not consoling that the public generosity has overflowed the dikes and banks that were opposed to it? that the infant was not overlaid or starved by the extravagant and brawling nurse, quarreling for perquisites and dry at the breast? that it escaped the dangers of its cradle? that, in spite of all these step-dame arts, and though its very parents would not smile, it has grown and flourished, and may yet become the Pollio or the Alcides of the state?—It has been then in vain to disclaim the use of victory, or to depress the public generosity. A public spirit, which cannot be crushed, has arisen from both, but from nothing more than the sense of our happy deliverance, from the contemplation of the dangers to which we were exposed. I will not say how much the press, the great moral power of government, has contributed to the safety of the state. But nothing more than the press has shewn or created the spirit of the country. Men of all ranks and professions, and of every party (while there was party in the kingdom) have subscribed their talents, and forgotten their resentments, in the public cause. The Ministers have friends, whom the dangers of their country have made their friends, and who have hearkened to nothing but their duty. Need I mention circumstances not less fortunate, nor less auspicious to the safety and final triumph of the kingdom? the conversion I will not say of all that was virtuous, in our parties, but of all that was not lost to Virtue and tired of her; of all that was not sick and weary of the dregs of reputation; all that was not mad as well as wicked; all that was not prepared and resolute to throw off even the hypocrisy that gave them power to do mischief, and to disarm their treachery by professing their malevolence. Conspiracies were detected, clubs despised and ridiculed, a new light broke in upon the people, and shewed, in their native colours of depravity, those pretended friends, whose only services had been to invite the enemy into the country, to weaken our force, and discourage our efforts, and expose and betray us to the

enemy they invited. The country was saved. A spirit had gone forth, and it breathed fresh health and vigour on the land. Every breast beat high, and every hand was armed; and though the tempest howled from the opposite shore, and every wind wafted the din of preparation, the kingdom never shewed a more serene and untroubled aspect. The rebellion in Ireland, the first present of France to that unhappy country, produced no sensation here but of pity for the wretched victim, and indignation against the barbarous seducer. It did not shake the public mind; it did not affect the public credit; it was not felt as a political convulsion. The disposition of the people, favourable to every great and wise design, enabled Ministers to dispose of the public force beyond, if not against, the laws and limits of the Constitution. While at home, as in a time of profoundest peace, they brought forward plans of a vast and salutary finance, unlocked the sources of revenue, and provided for the extinction of the debt they created. The triple assessment, the sale of the land-tax (the origin and beginning of a great and comprehensive policy), the convoy bill, the subscriptions, the voluntary services, the military virtue and loyalty of the troops, the inextinguishable genius and character of the nation, which half a century of peace and tranquillity have not diminished nor obscured, were the answers we designed to make to those lofty and preposterous threats of conquest and subjection, which I have treated too lightly, which I have too much despised, and taught the people to apprehend too little." (pp. 28—35.)

"All we have to trust to now is a spirit and a system of economy, a general and pervading system, neither mean for the state nor oppressive to individuals, but salutary to the country, but consoling to the people, but formidable to the enemy! It is a state of defence, of duration, and economy." "It is time alone, with economy, it is magnanimity and good faith in our counsels, it is explicitness in our objects, it is firmness and generosity in our resolutions, it is example from on high, to nourish and maintain the national spirit and the national liberality, that must give us peace, when peace is peace. It is the defensive war incorporated as a system, it is the dignity of our position and attitude; it is the calmness and tranquillity with which we prepare for the peculiar circumstances and trials of the times. It is the temper we oppose, and the patience with which we meet, the fury and the violence that prey upon their own strength, and consume their materials. It is the fortitude with which we confront the danger, the constancy with which we support the pressure, the proud spirit which belongs to the scale of right and the consciousness of

of virtue. It is the just assertion of our character and our cause, the publicity of our objects, the fixed certainty of our ends, which can alone accelerate the moment of peace, or enable us to await it. Such a war let us wage with France, so proud, so contemptuous if you will, as the civilized states of Europe wage with the pirates of Barbary, as the states of America with the savages of their frontiers, such a war as the traveller with banditti, as the citizen with thieves." (pp. 41, 42.)

"The real enemy expenditure has been over-rated by Ministers, who have been duped and cajoled by the pretended one, invasion." (p. 45).

The spirit, the magnanimity, the virtue, the good sense and discernment, of the British people, are a theme on which this writer declares he could never tire (p. 48); and we only regret that we cannot comprehend within our limits the encomiums he has lavished on it. But the following passage compels us to give it a place:

"Have we forgotten the greatness of their mind, when they supported that which has been ever deemed infupportable, when they struggled with famine and with treachery; when Treason retired disappointed from the hustings, and confessed that not a murmur could be purchased from their misery, nor a complaint extorted from their despair? Have we forgotten the good sense and fortitude with which they gave up reform, when they saw reform demanded by traitors and enemies to their country? how they have resisted every snare which has been laid in turns for their virtues and their passions, and always for their prejudices and feelings? always for the natural regrets and repinings of the human lot and condition of existence? What has their spirit not overcome, over what has not their virtue triumphed? It has conquered the despondency which spread from the abject and pernicious project of the peace, it has pierced through its last discouragement, the selfishness and meanness of those whose high and whose highest duty it was to offer the first sacrifices, to lead the way, and to give the example. It has subdued every obstacle; the frauds and seduction of its enemies, the lukewarmness and pusillanimity of its friends. Is it an idle panegyric that I am bestowing upon the people? I am not used to flatter them. Those are facts that I assemble, in order to prove, from a strong and sure foundation, that their relation to the government is become more intimate and closer; that it is impossible, with prudence or dignity, and without injustice and ingratitude, to think of conducting their affairs any longer with the annual artifice of administrations; that

they have a right to be trusted with the whole secret of their situation. I say, that they have a right, and that they have proved themselves worthy and fit to enjoy it. I would not say to such a people as this, grant me supplies, and I will procure you peace; vote this, and I will send plenipotentiaries. I would disclaim all delusion, and abandon every species of mystery; I would tell them plainly, this is your position, that is your duty, hero is your interest, there is your honour. You are at war, and you ought to be so; peace is utterly inattainable; and I will not deceive nor depress your courage by attempting it in vain. I demand supplies to defend the country, not to betray it; to make it safe and powerful by arms, not to expose it by weakness and disarmament. There is no peace with the exorbitant power of the enemy. There is no peace with his immorality and corruptions as long as they are maintained and propagated and imposed by his power. I impose burthens, therefore, and I demand privations from you for what they are inevitably required, to defend your liberty, your commerce, your empire, your laws, your property, your religion, your industry, your arts, your enjoyments, your moral's, and, in one word, your happiness. For this I ask these sacrifices; I would be able to add, and *I have given you the example*. For this I have satisfied you that there is no lavishness, no waste, no abuse, no corruption, no perversion of the resources of the state. I have suffered no one to profit by the public distresses, none to thrive upon your calamities. My care is not more to augment your revenues than to reduce your outgoings. *Economy* in every department of the state, in every service of the war, in the system and conduct of it, is my engagement, my object, and the instrument by which I propose to triumph over the malice and obstinacy of the enemy. Perhaps the very appearance of it may give us peace. It may at once defeat his expectations from our past prodigality and excess: or, if it should fail of this natural and desirable effect, it will at least enable us to remain at our post, to endure and preserve ourselves for more fortunate events." (pp. 49—53.)

"With a people so united and so high-minded as ours, I will not only not apprehend any thing from invasion, but I will consider nothing as impracticable which they will decree, not even *Economy* itself, if they will command it. It appears to me that we can endure till the issue of the war; and, as I have been called upon by great authority to prove it, I am not afraid nor unwilling to undertake the task. I well know the hopes of France are not founded upon the success of any expeditions. I well know the combinations of Europe are

are not calculated upon the collision of arms. It is to the failure of our resources, and the impatience of our people under inevitable pressures, that our concorous enemies and our interested friends turn their eyes alike, though with opposite emotions." (pp. 60, 61.)—"Whoever will consider the physical state of a country, and finds it prosperous, may conclude it to be invincible, if its moral state is good also; if there is agreement and concurrence between the government and the nation, if there is 'a patriot prince at the head of an united people.' It is this common cause, this sentiment, this union, which makes government the real master and disposer of the public fortune." (p. 61.)

The writer calculates our wealth on a large and increasing scale. He sympathizes properly with the heavy share of the public burthen that falls on the middle class of people; but does not see that danger from the public debt commonly apprehended, even by great statesmen. It has not increased beyond the ratio of improvement; nor are the dividends annually accruing at the Bank equal to a greater portion of the gross income of the kingdom than they have been at several periods since the Revolution. "The sinking fund, the one per cent, the annual million, are a considerable set-off to our annuity: and we have still better securities to offer for our mortgage. The public spirit is the surest pledge; but the general land-tax, to which we may confidently look forwards, and which will soon be demanded by the general voice of the country, is the certain means and epocha of our financial relief. There is no reason to think we shall sink under our annuity. If they have no better hope, and I think they have not, I command the enemies of England to despair." (pp. 67, 68.)

Our author proceeds to shew, in the following emphatic language, what England has gained by Time:

"TIME, however, I am told, not only is and will be, but has been, our enemy—upon matter of fact it is not expected that I should bow to any authority. There is no presumption in contending for the past. The past is most properly our own; the past, from which Providence has taken his Almighty hand, upon which he has exhausted his eternal power. Here I may contend with M. de Calonne, as it I were his equal; and I will vindicate, at least with a grateful mind, the benefits we have derived from time. To do this at length would be to set down the history of the war and the revolution; I confine myself

to narrower bounds. If the war, its errors and all its calamities, with misconduct, and all its misfortunes, all its prodigality and waste, with its feasts and surrenders, with its wrecks and its fevers, unbalanced by any suffering or disaster of the enemy, uncompensated by any victory or any acquisition of our own; if the war, with all its real and imputed evils, with all those from ourselves, from our enemies, and from above, exaggerated to the very height and pitch of malice and detraction, has obtained but this one naked solitary benefit of time, for Europe, I think it has been cheaply purchased with our bravest blood, and our purest tears: if it has only kept back our people from the medicated bowl and treacherous banquet, while those who had feasted on them had time to perish and transform, and make known by their blottches and their cries the poisons they had swallowed; if it has only given time to the world to wait the event and contemplate the example; I can regret only, with private sorrows, its particular sacrifices and the generous victims it has exacted—as a public man, as a member of the great commonwealth of humanity, I must applaud and be grateful.—Is time our enemy? Is time the ally and friend of our enemy, which has not only detected and unmasked his plots, but made himself abjure and renounce and execrate the barbarous principles he let loose upon mankind? Is time our enemy, which has punished Pethion by Robespierre, and Robespierre by Tallien? which has thrown Tallien at the feet of Reubell and Barras? which has made Barras and Reubell overthrow the regicide republick, and depend for impunity and existence upon a preposterous and ridiculous usurpation? an usurpation which has neither dynasty, nor antiquity, nor reverence, nor enthusiasm, nor superstition, nor law, nor utility, nor favour, nor any thing but redoubling accumulating evil, and perpetual, growing tyranny, to support it? Is time our enemy, which has exposed the crimes and consumed the resources of our enemy? which has swallowed up his navy and his commerce, which has exhausted his plunder and recruits, which has consumed his trades, his arts, his banks, his capitals, his credit, his mechanism, and manufactures? which has spent his forces and demesnes? which has absorbed his cities and his people? Or is time our enemy, which has supplanted Dumouriez, Pichegru, Carnot, and Bartélémy, and raised up his Merlin and Massénas? which has discovered his horrid avarice and peculation, and armed the states of America? which has displayed his faithless flag in the pacified capital of Germany? which has opened the eyes of our people, detected our clubs, converted our opposition, and defeated our rebellions?

billions? Is time our enemy, which has made our government repentant and ashamed of their projects and conferences and abject petitions for peace? which has awakened our understanding, and confirmed our spirit, and discovered our resources?—Time then, I dare to re-assert, is the enemy of every false and vicious system, and the best friend of Britain and her cause, and of Europe, because the cause of Britain is her own. But time without economy, without a just and provident combination of exertion and resource, I confess, is pregnant of every danger and every evil. Time, like other friends, may be turned against us by our own neglect, misconduct, or abuse. If I am right, as M. de Calonne confesses, when I say we are only vulnerable in our expenditure, can I be wrong if I invoke economy? Can any thing confirm or elevate the public spirit more than the conviction that our affairs are managed with some commiseration of our sacrifices, and some tenderness for our privations? And can this be reconciled with foreign subsidies, and with mercenary alliances? With economy and example there will never be wanting, in this country, either means or spirit, or preparedness to profit, by any circumstances which may arise for healing the common wounds. But *I doubt* whether any profusion, or any effort upon our part, would tend to favour or accelerate those circumstances. It is a point upon which M. de Calonne, I am certain, will be heard with interest and respect" (p. 82—87.)

He recommends "a government one and indivisible, not a federation of boards, offices, and administrations, a general central superintendance and controul, an unity of power, a perfect sacrifice of individual claims, jealousies, and pretensions; of every species of official contentions and ill-timed tenacity of rights. There can preside but one mind. There can be no dispute where that guidance should be lodged. The public service will derive incalculable advantage from this new species of unanimity. I will say no more; I expect the alteration I require from the good sense and virtue of those to whom I appeal for the justice, the truth, and the propriety of my counsel." (p. 91.)

After recapitulating all his arguments against peace, and in favour of economy, to conduct a defensive war, he thus concludes:

"Upon the peace which we shall make depends the fate of Europe and of civil society. England is even now the umpire

and arbitress of the world. The treaties of Basle, of Udina, and of Rastadt, if that shall happen\*, are but truces and armistices, and speculations. It is our peace which will decide the fate of humanity. The perfidy, the weakness, or the cowardice, of the Continent may compromise, may retard, may endanger, the general liberation. The cause may be betrayed, but cannot be abandoned; it may be deserted, but it cannot be lost without our own folly and our own crime. The victim may be condemned, may be bound and led to the altar, but it cannot be immolated without the seal, without the death-warrant, and the knife of Great Britain. The principle of liberty will linger in every state; the pulse will beat at least in the moral world, while she prolongs the struggle and suspends the blow. If, therefore, 'I have persuaded the people of Britain not to regret the rupture of the negotiation; if I have rendered it impossible for any Administration to propose again, or to accept of a dangerous, a degrading, and a dishonourable peace; I have rendered a service to the cause of humanity at large, and defended every country in Europe, while I have explained the interests and vindicated the honour of my own.' (p. 103—105.)

165. *Contemplations on the Sacred History, alter'd from the Works of the Right Rev. Father in God Joseph Hall, D.D., sometime Lord Bishop of Norwich.* By the Reverend George-Henry Glasse, M.A. (late Student of Christ Church, Oxford), Reader of Hanwell, Middlesex, and Chaplain to the Earl of Radnor. The Third Edition. In Four Volumes.

THE varying opinions of two of our Correspondents (pp. 290 and 388) have induced us again to turn over the pages of this useful work, as lately published in a third edition; and we certainly see no reason to differ from the sentiments we formerly entertained of it from the "Tale of other Times," in our vol. LXII. p. 1094.

For Mr. Glasse's part in the business, it will be but proper to let him give his own apology:

"At the commencement of the following work, the Editor looked forward, with pleasing expectation, to the hour, when he might be able to present to his honoured friend, THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. GEORGE HORNE, LORD BISHOP OF NORWICH, a testimony of gratitude and affection, and a memorial of one of his venerable predecessors.

\* Since done away, by the breaking-off the negotiation and dispersion of the Congress assembled there. EDIT.

" It has pleased God to order matters otherwise. We can now only offer an humble oblation at his tomb. Our blessed Master hath called him from a world of sin and sorrow. No longer does he contend for that faith, to which his writings will do essential service till the end of time. His body is buried in peace—but his name will live for ever. ' The people will tell of his wisdom, and the congregation will shew forth his praise'."

" The name of JOSEPH HALL, Bishop of Norwich, is remembered with veneration at the distance of almost two centuries from the period in which he flourished. Few, if any, of the Fathers of our Church, have left behind them such illustrious memorials of learning, piety, and unrewarded industry in the cause of truth. The innocence of his life—the fervour of his charity†—the variety and importance of his theological writings, have been so many irresistible claims on posterity to preserve him from the oblivion into which most of his contemporaries have fallen. A wise and judicious writer of his own times § distinguished this excellent prelate by the name of the CHRISTIAN SENeca. He might have proceeded further. He might have called him the CHRYSOSTOM of England.

The life and sufferings of this eminent Saint of God have been so carefully transmitted to the present times, that a very few remarks on them will be necessary or expedient here. It will be sufficient simply to mention, that he was born at Ashby de la Zouch A. D. 1574—that his education (which commenced at the free-school endowed in the place of his birth) was completed, under many difficulties and disadvantages, at Emanuel College, Cambridge—that he was successively Rector of Halstead, Minister of Waltham-Croft, Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, Prebendary of Wolverhampton, Dean of Worcester, Bishop of Exeter, and, lastly, Bishop of Norwich—where, in the turbulent times which succeeded the murder of his sovereign, he was exposed for a series of years to the tyranny of ferocious usurpers §—and where he died in an honourable

and dignified poverty, A. D. 1656, in the eighty second year of his age.

" For his advancement in the Church, he was indebted to no patronage whatever, but such as his own abilities and virtues procured him. By these he was introduced to the notice and protection of Henry, Prince of Wales\*—and, after the lamented death of that royal youth, to his unfortunate and injured brother. In several of the dedications, which (in compliance with the custom of the age) he prefixed to detached portions of his works, he dwells with unaffected gratitude on the favours he received from Charles as well as Henry.

" In an age, when to have recourse to the treasures of ancient learning is deemed both useful and honourable, the editor cannot but hope that he shall be pardoned for an attempt to bring into general notice a very important part of the writings of this amiable prelate. The whole body of divinity which he left behind him is costly and voluminous †; and the language is, from length of time, become so obsolete as to be scarcely intelligible to readers who are unacquainted with the style and phraseology of ancient days.

" In preparing these Contemplations for the press, the editor has not only omitted many passages of his author, but has freely ventured to insert observations of his own, according as he thought abridgement or amplification necessary. He forbears to point out these alterations—they are open to discovery, if not from any internal marks of difference, at least by means of collation with the original work ‡.

" The Contemplations intituled 'Zacharias,' 'Christ baptized,' and 'Hercules,' contain several extracts from a celebrated performance of the great and good Bishop Horne §. The 103d Contemplation (the subject of which is left untouched in the original work) is given entire, as it

\* " Perhaps there does not exist a more affecting composition, though much quaintness of diction is to be found in it, than his ' Farewell Sermon' to the domesticks of Henry Prince of Wales, at the separation of his household."

† " The 'Occasional Meditations' and the 'Balm of Gilead' have more than once been presented, in various forms, to the publick. A miscellaneus collection from the Bishop's works has likewise been printed a few years since, in a small octavo volume."

‡ " It was at first intended to preserve some traces of the orthography. An attempt of this kind has been made in the first volume—but it was not judged expedient to continue it through the whole work."

§ " Considerations on the Life and Death of St. John the Baptist."

¶ " He has himself been the historian of his own misfortunes in a work intituled ' Bishop Hall's Hard Measure,' a work which it is impossible to read without a degree of honest indignation at the meanness as well as the barbarity of his persecutors."

was written by the editor many years since, as an exercise in his theological studies.

"Without taste or talents for controversy, yet desirous to bear testimony to the truth, the editor commands the following pages to the publick; with the earnest hope, that, in these times of luke-warmness and depravity, they may promote the glory of God, and diffuse more widely the knowledge of sacred truth."

*366. Proceedings of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the interior Parts of Africa; containing an Abstract of Mr. Park's Account of his Travels and Discoveries, abridged from his own Minutes. By Bryan Edwards, Esq. Also, geographical Illustrations of Mr. Park's Journey, and of North Africa at large. By Major Rennel. Printed for the Association.*

THE tract of land in which Mr. P. pursued his laborious journey is not very extensive; it is bounded by the parallels of latitude  $12^{\circ} 20'$  N. and  $25^{\circ} 10'$  N. and the meridians  $16^{\circ} 30'$  and  $1^{\circ} 30'$  West longitude; the most distant point that he arrived at from the Western sea is nearly 1100 English miles from Cape Verd. If we compare the magnitude of this tract of land with that of the whole continent, our expectations may be disappointed; but, as here are the bounds of Moorish ferocity and Mahometan superstition, as well as of the knowledge which the ancients possessed of Africa, the travels, considered with a view either to the state of manners in half-uncultivated minds, or to a better idea of the knowledge of the ancients than some are inclined to entertain of it, are highly interesting.

Mr. Park left Pisania, on the banks of the Gambia, on the 2d of December, 1795. attended by two negroes, the master on horseback, the servants riding on asses; and, after many perils and disasters, the loss of servants, baggage, and cattle, he returned to the same place in a caravan, on the 10th day of June, 1797. At his departure, he bent his course Eastward, through the kingdom of Woollie, where he was treated by the Mandingoës with great hospitality. At the capital of Bondou he was less fortunate, as the king compelled him to surrender his coat, and in return gave him about "five drams of gold dust, and loaded him with provisions" Continuing his progress Eastward through the kingdom of Kajaaga, he excited infinite curiosity by his colour; was carried to court, where he

had the first certain account of the death of Major Houghton in the next country, Kaarta; to the capital of which place he now directed his course, and was received by the sovereign with great kindness. In this, and the preceding country, the inhabitants are Negroes, mild and docile; but, in search of the Niger, he is obliged to hazard himself among the Moors; and at Jarra, in the kingdom of Ludamar, a Moorish country, his troubles begin. Here he finds himself under the necessity of leading a present to the prince, to procure permission to proceed on his journey; and, having obtained it, at the end of three days journey he is insulted, spit upon, and robbed by the Moors, and, in a few days after, taken prisoner by the order of Ali the sovereign, and conveyed to his camp at Benown. Here he was treated with great inhumanity, but receives some important information from two sheereefs, the one from Walet, the capital of Beeroo, the other from Santa Cruz; both were merchants, and had brought salt to the camp. After "eight or ten weeks" confinement, he was brought back to Jarra, where he contrived to make his escape, with his own horse, saddle, and bridle, a few cloaths, and his pocket compass.

His misfortunes had not damped his spirit; he quits the Moorish territory, and, at the end of a fortnight, beholds "the great object of his wishes, the majestic Niger, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, flowing slowly from West to East, through the middle of a very extensive town, which his fellow-travellers, Mandingo Negroes, told him was Sego, the capital of the great kingdom of Bambara." Into this town he was not permitted to enter; but the king sent him 5000 kowries, as a present to enable him to pursue his journey. He then followed the course of the river, but not without frequent interruptions from Moorish barbarity, for about 60 miles; when, wearied with the injuries he had sustained, and foreseeing only perpetual sufferings, and having also ascertained the course of the Niger, he determined to return to Sego, and thence to search for true hospitality among the Negroes of a more Southern district, out of the reach of Moorish fanaticism. He found it, however, prudent to avoid Sego, as he learned that orders had been issued for his apprehension. Having escaped the danger,

danger, he pursues a South-westerly course, entertained on his progress by the bounty of the Negroes, till he came to Kamalia, about 500 miles from Pisania, where fever first detained him, and then the expectation of a caravan; and for six months he had an opportunity of experiencing all the goodness of the Negro character. The account of the journey with the caravan is not given in this extract; but, as there is no mention of any peculiar hardships, we may presume that this part of the journey was performed, comparatively speaking, with great ease, and future travellers will probably avail themselves of this mode of traversing Africa.

In so short an abridgement much information cannot be expected of the manners, customs, laws, government, productions, manufactures, and trade, of the kingdoms through which our traveller passed; but, from what the Society has communicated, we cannot doubt that his own narrative will throw considerable light on all these subjects. The Negroes of these districts are not to be considered as an uncivilized race; they have religion, established governments, laws, schools, commerce, manufactures, *wars!* The mode of supporting strangers among them does great honour both to their humanity and to their police. At present, it may be sufficient to point out the chief advantages which Mr. P.'s labours promise us at first. The course of the Niger, on which subject modern geographers have presumed to differ from the great father of history, is clearly ascertained to be from West to East, though its termination still remains unknown. 2d. There is a direct communication between the Southern shore of the Mediterranean and the parts of Africa in which Mr. Park travelled: for caravans bring European merchandize to Tombuctoo and Hausa, by the way of Fezzan; and, from a Moor who had travelled in one of them, he received information of the capture of the Mediterranean convoy by the French, in October, 1795. 3d. There is a regular traffick between Benown and Morocco, by caravans, which perform the journey in 50 days. 4th. There are Jews at Tombuctoo, and Moorish mosques and schools through the whole extent, from the Negro country to the Mediterranean.

But we hasten to notice the second

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part of the work before us, which contains the geographical illustrations by Major Rennel. In these the sources of modern error, on the subject of the Niger, are well pointed out; the authority of Herodotus is established; the course of the Senegal river ascertained; the grounds for the construction of a map of Africa, and the variations of the compass, judiciously laid down; the physical and political geography of North Africa well discussed; and the comparison of the ancient and modern geography given with great precision and judgement. The labours of the African Association will verify, we doubt not, many of the author's conjectures; and the zeal with which this Society pursues its researches deserves the highest commendation. We cannot help repeating, that its first objects may be easily accomplished by sending travellers, well acquainted with the Arabic language, from the shores of the Mediterranean into the interior of Africa; and, if they have resolution to spend a year or two in Tombuctoo, they will bring back, with ease, more information than the Society can be likely to obtain, for a considerable length of time, by missionaries sent from the shores of the Atlantic to the South of the great Desert.

#### 167. *Serious Considerations on the Signature of Testimonials for Holy Orders.*

IN the present melancholy state of things, when innovators are clamorous for reform, and those who should begin the true reform are unwilling or unsupported; when morality is above religion, and indifference and lukewarmness obstruct the progress, and check the impressions, of both, this writer points out the first step to correction, and to the support of every fundamental principle by the strictest caution and most unbiased impartiality in the recommendation of candidates for holy orders, of whose merits and characters it is impossible for the bishops to be duly certified.

"It is not his drift to persuade to an excessive rigidity of retrospect in all cases without distinction. For, though he is not one of those who deem it necessary, in order to become an eminent saint, to have been once a notorious sinner,

*longe mea discrepat istis*

*Et vox et ratio*

and though he must ever think that a youth

youth early dedicated to God and innocence, like that of Samuel or Timothy, is the best and most acceptable preparation for a life of exemplariness in the priesthood; yet he is, at the same time, persuaded that, in cases of complete and unmerited reform, much service has been done to the cause, and may be done again, by men whose previous life and conversation would perhaps shrink from the light, and this for a very powerful reason operating in the most ingenuous minds, "to whom much is forgiven, the same loveth much." Bearing, therefore, in mind human imperfection, he is only contending for the necessity and duty of withholding the solemn signature in question in cases where there is not both a thorough personal acquaintance with the party, and a conscientious belief of the existence of that frame of mind which alone can enable a man to reply with truth to the awful questions put to him at the time of his ordination. In the midst of the surrounding gloom which the dark cloud which has for some time been sailing in our horizon, and has, more than once, shewn a disposition to burst very near us, produces, when all faces gather blackness, a luminous exhibition of the virtues and graces of the clerical character becomes more than ever necessary. The dignified demeanour of the exemplary pastor is looked up to in such a fearful moment. More than ever, therefore, in the words of St. Chrysostom (*De Sacerdotio, III.*) Χριστόδοξαν αὐτὸν καλλίας απογιλεῖσθαι τούτοις, οὐα καὶ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτὸν καὶ πολιτεῖσθαι τούτοις φυχαῖς. Through the co-operation of such auxiliaries with the wife and good of all descriptions, in their respective spheres of action, it may still be hoped, under Providence, that the courageous and virtuous stand this country has long been making, single and unsupported, against the corruption of moral and religious disorder, against Atheism and her blasphemous retinue, will not be finally unsuccessful. At the head of the treasures for which we are contending stands the pearl of great price. No compromise then can be admitted which endangers this inestimable jewel; and the sentiments of every good man must go with the pious Father of the Church: ΚΡΕΙΣΣΩΝ ΕΙΔΑΙΝΕΤΟΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΣ ΕΙΡΗΝΗΣ ΧΩΡΙΣ ΖΩΤΙΚΗΣ ΘΕΟΥ. (*Gregory Nazianzen, Orat. Apolog.*)"

This animated and pious exhortation to the ministers of religion in general cannot be too much circulated.

268. *The Slave of Alexander Pope on the Banks of the Thames: a satirical Poem, with Notes, occasioned chiefly, but not wholly, by the Residence of Henry Grattan, Ex-representative, in Parliament for the City of Dublin, at Twickenham, in*

November, 1798. By the Author of the "Pursuits of Literature."

WITH the same spirit which inspired the "Pursuits of Literature," the author, who still keeps out of sight, though, like the ostrich hiding her front, he conceives himself completely concealed, derives fresh animation from the "vigour, manliness, courage, impetuosity, indignation, and thunder, of an orator (like Dr. Duigenan), feeling for the wrongs of his country, and the horrors of rebellion; against a man whose political conduct and character have ranked him among the enemies of France; against a man who appears to have imposed himself upon his credulous country under the pretence of brilliant talents and rhetorical exertions; against a man who boasts that, in the hour of distress, *he extorted* from the timid and feeble Ministers of the day, and from an improvident British Parliament, such *concessions* as have been since proved to be inconvenient, and sometimes in direct opposition to the essential welfare of Ireland; against a man who received the most extravagant and disproportioned rewards for very equivocal services, and has now fled to England from his own country, from that hue and cry of every loyal subject which pursued him from the castle to the ship, and to the cottage." The satirist professes "to have nothing to do with Mr. G. but in his public capacity, as his actions, his writings, and his speeches, have demonstrated and declared it to the world. He has signed with his own hand all the doctrines which have been exposed and confuted." After paying his *compliments* to Mr. G. in the first 190 lines, the poet resumes the subject which he had so ably handled in his former satires; censures the want of economy in public measures, and brands the modern improvements and discoveries, but none so forcibly, and with such propriety, as the detestable system of *William and Mary Godwin*. "Surely parents and guardians should, with the most affectionate earnestness, for the sake of their country, of themselves, of their dearest hopes, and of every institution, divine or human, warn and caution young female readers against such writings as Mrs. Woolstoncraft Godwin's, if they perceive an inclination in them to peruse her works! I hate prohibitions in such a case, which are generally ineffectual; but gentle admonition will always

ways have some force on young minds and ingenuous tempers. Their instructors should inform them, that such opinions and doctrines are founded upon the contempt and rejection of that system which has alone given comfort and dignity to women in the social state, and placed them in honour, confidence, and security. The Christian code speaks to them of a species of subjection, to men as to masters; but it teaches them to look for support, affection, and comfort from men, as fathers, brothers, and husbands. Is it any wonder that the Creator should best understand the specific distinctions and relations of his creatures? Whatever is consistent with the delicacy of their frame, the care of their mind, the cultivation of their talents, and the superintendance of their family and children, is offered and enjoyed freely and fully by women in this Christian kingdom. These philosophers, of either sex, make man the object of their most peculiar ridicule, and refine it into prostitution. What can women expect to learn from such writings? To approach them is to tread, perhaps without design, and generally with original rectitude, on the vestibule of the Corinthian temple of Seduction and Adultery. To no other altars can they be conducted by such a priestess as Mrs. Woolfstonecraft Godwin. But they should be reminded, that in the gloomy background they may plainly discover the cavern of Suicide." The annotator does not despair of the recovery of "the health which is gone, and the soundness which is lost," by "the prosecution of well-directed study in all the public seats of education in these kingdoms; by the republication of the works of Hooker, Pearson, Stillingfleet, and Barrow, at the Clarendon pres., and by reviving "the dignity and wisdom of the Greek writers in almost every department of science, poetry, philosophy, politicks, and morality. He has observed that the modern political theorists, who are either not versed in them at all, or but superficially, and therefore holden in contempt, have generally wandered the widest and the wildest in these days of confusion, distraction, and convulsion. Aristotle, Plato, and Thucydides, to mention no others, well knew what was the tyrannical nature of a democracy and all its appendages. None have more strongly or more justly characterized and depicted it; none

have held it out to greater reprobation and abhorrence. They teach us alternately by reason and by example."

Another object of our satirist's severest and most deserved censure is the present state of the drama \* among us. "The modern productions of the German stage, which silly men and women are daily translating, have one general tendency to Jacobinism. Improbable plots, and dull scenes, bombastic and languid prose, alternately, are their least defects. They are too often the licensed vehicles of immorality and licentiousness, particularly in respect to marriage; and it should be remarked, in the strongest manner, that all good characters are chiefly and studiously drawn from the lower orders, while the vicious and profligate are seldom, if ever, represented but among the higher ranks of society. This is not done without design. It is, indeed, time to consider a little to what and to whom we give our applause in an hour of such general danger as the present. The stage, surely, has the most powerful effect on the public mind. The author of "The School for Scandal," with the purest and most patriotic intentions, long ago endeavoured to make dishonesty, gambling, deep drinking, debauchery, and libertinism, appear amiable and attracting, in his character of *Charles Surface*; and the German doctors of the sock and buskin are now making no indirect attacks on the very fundamentals of society and established government, subordination and religious principles, the vaunt-couriers of French anarchy, national plunder, and general misery." Modern historians, modern critics, modern dramas, modern newswriters, novelists, botanic poets, grammarians, and theologists, are criticised under the names of Belsham and Towers, Porson, Bardolph, Perry, Morris, Godwin, Darwin, Merry, and Geddes; while former Antiquaries are made to

\* "Choak'd with vile weeds, our once proud Avon lies,  
When novels die and rise again in plays.  
No congress props our drama's falling state,  
The modern *ultimatum* is 'Translate.'  
Thence sprout the morals of the German school;  
The Christian sinks, the Jacobin bears rule.  
No virtue shines but in the peasant's mien;  
No vice but in patrician robes is seen.  
Through four dull acts the drama drags and drawls;  
The fifth is stage-trick, and the curtain falls."  
"retire

"retire abasht at Lysons' rising ray." Proper compliments are paid to Rennell and Vincent; and the Premier is represented as "revolving the Stagirite, and bending o'er Plato by Servianus light."

"Philosophy upcears her antient head,  
And Grecian truth in Grecian words is read;  
Arts, Arms, and Policy, maintain their course,  
And Science flows from her primeval source.  
" But now I feel th' avenging thunder  
roar,

In British terror, on the dusky shore.  
The bog Serbonian\* yawns for Gallia's  
doom,  
And Pompey points to Bonaparte's tomb;  
There, as in mournful pomp, o'er Egypt's  
Th' embodied Majesty of Nilus rose. [woes,  
In sounds of aweful comfort Nelson spoke,  
And the palm way'd obedient to the oak;  
Firm, yet serene, the Christian victor rode,  
And on his flag inscrib'd THE WILL OF  
GOD.

[fall;  
"The guilty nation shakes; her trophies  
The crescent nods, and Selim yields to Paul;  
The Hellefond expands in timely pride,  
Fleets not her own adown the current glide;  
The North star beams on Europe's parting  
night,

And the dawn reddens with effectual light.  
"I go; my country's fate no more I  
mourn,  
And pleas'd revisit my august sojourn."

**169. An Interview between the Spirit of Pope  
and the shade that assumed his Name.**

IT rarely happens that an attack is not followed by a defence. No satirist, for the time, was more severe than Mr. Pope, who, in more instances than one, found it expedient to soften the edge of his satire; though we do not recollect he was ever indicted for a libel. That last resource of angry spirits was reserved for the present time, when every man who thinks himself aggrieved, whether on good grounds or not, recurs to a solicitor's threat of an action to worry a publisher for the slightest misnomer or mistake. All that this little poem (the hasty production, we believe, of a first-rate Bard) pretends to is to shew that neither Alexander Pope nor his ghost could possibly have written what has been ascribed to him. Fortunately for the publisher of that ascription, this action is only brought in a Court of Criticism, and friend Hatchard is neither prosecutor nor counsel.

**170. A Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord  
Mayor, on the bigg Price of Coals; in  
which the Causes of such bigg Price are**

considered, and a Plan proposed to prevent the sudden and excessive Rise of that necessary Article of Consumption. By a Citizen of London.

THE cause is supposed to be the want of a sufficient number of ships, fewer being employed last year than usual, and the largest colliers sent to Russia, Sweden, or Poland, before the Sound is frozen up, and so many for the Mediterranean trade, in consequence of Lord Nelson's victory. Add to this want of supply a great monopoly, which plainly occasioned the rapid and excessive rise during the late frost. And it is to be observed, that, though there might not then be a great stock in hand, yet the scarcity was by no means so extreme as to justify the very exorbitant price at which coals were sold. This fact alone proves, beyond a doubt, the existence of a very extensive monopoly. The lower orders are oppressed by the retail dealer, whose ordinary profits are known to be very great; and his tricks in measuring extend his gains to an enormous amount. Many keepers of coal-sheds have, from their great profits, amassed sufficient to keep a stock of from 60 to 80, or even 100, chaldrons of coals by them, and, in the event of a continued frost, do not hesitate to sell, at 5 or 6 guineas per chaldron, what they bought under 50s. A labourer, who earns from 16*s.* to 21*s.* a week, cannot afford to pay 3*s.* 6*d.* for a bushel of coals. Even now, though the price is much lowered, it is still higher by 25 per cent. than the poor man can afford to pay. Mr. De Lolme's plan for forming magazines is pronounced impracticable; and Mr. W—Y's, in our p. 269, too great a stretch of power. The present writer proposes, 1. That four commissioners (two to be the lord mayor for the time being and an alderman in rotation; a third to be chosen annually by the Committee of the Coal Exchange, and a fourth appointed for life by the Crown), a comptroller, and a clerk or clerks, have full power to regulate the coal-trade in the port and city of London, under such provisions as the Legislature shall enact. 2. That a report be made, weekly or monthly, by the board of such commissioners, of the number and tonnage of the ships employed in importing coals into the port of London, as well as the quantity of coals imported. 3. That no ship employed in the coal-trade be allowed to enter

enter into any other trade without a licence obtained for that purpose from such commissioners, who shall be regulated, in granting such licences, by the return of the tonnage and coals imported, made according to the second article. Many subordinate points would be found well deserving the attention of the Legislature, and none, perhaps, more so than the proper delivery of coals after their arrival in the river. This alone could put a stop to the monopoly which so often takes place. The number of deputy-meters at present appointed are found quite inadequate to the number of ships which often arrive after the continuance of a frost or adverse winds.

To guard the poor against the imposition of the retail dealer, it is proposed that returns be made, by proper persons to be appointed for that purpose, of the quantity of coals sold at the Coal Exchange, together with the average price thereof; and that the commissioners do, from such quantities and average, determine the rate at which coals shall be retailed per bushel, in the same manner as the assize of bread is now regulated.

That all retailers of coals take out a licence for that purpose; and that persons retailing coals without such licence be subject to fine and imprisonment.

That all coals sold retail within the city of London, or the bills of mortality, be measured by bushels or other measures of the same diameter as those used by the regular coal-meters.

Weekly returns should be made by retailers of the quantity of coals they have on hand, that so the commissioners may be better enabled to determine the retail prices.

All masters or owners of colliers to be compelled to dispose of their cargoes within a few days after their arrival, or pay a fine for every day exceeding the time limited; and all coals imported to be sold openly on the Coal Exchange, and the real name of the purchaser to be entered on the commissioners books.

The fees of licences for shipping to go into other trades, and on annual licences to retail dealers, would more than pay the expences of the whole establishment.

**171. The Duty of Rulers to encourage Public Worship.** A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral-church of St. Paul, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Judges, Aldermen, Serjeants at Law, Sheriff, and

City Officers, on Sunday, April 14, 1799, being the first Sunday in Easter Term. By Thomas Bowen, M. A. Chaplain to Bridewell Hospital, and Minister of Bridewell Precinct, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

FROM Nehemiah xiii. 22. Mr. B. inculcates the observance of the sabbath and of public worship; as "it is impossible to cherish and preserve a sense of religion in a degree sufficient to influence the *public morals* without the instrumental aid of *public worship*." Man being a social being, and placed in a state of society, public worship is of great importance to the interests of civil government. "The abolition of the sabbath, and the suppression of Christian assemblies, were among the chief causes which have given countenance to the great change of things effected in France, which astonishes and alarms the world. When holy bells no longer 'knolled to church,' then the impious ruler thought himself secure. He asked no aid to his government from the mild enforcements of Religion, but took, in her stead, despotic violence, terror, and dismay. The same end which has been accomplished there is attempted here; and accordingly, those who are most hostile to the state, are generally the foremost to deny public worship and all sabbatical institutions. The Christian laws of our country do indeed enjoin the observance of the sabbath, and a regular attendance upon public worship. But, in this enlightened age, which assumes not only unbounded toleration but licence in matters of religion, *who* shall enforce them?" (pp. 16, 17.)

Mr. B., we think very properly, observes, that the increasing population of large districts adjacent to the metropolis is so great, that it seems not only expedient but necessary to provide more *parish-churches*. In a widely-extended, overgrown parish, there are great discouragements from a due attendance upon the established public worship. All the members of the same parish cannot assemble together in the same house of prayer. Hence a very important tie and bond of relation is broken. If such as cannot be accommodated in their own church are not driven to the meeting, yet a *chapel* wants those advantages which are often derived from the constant superintending presence of a proper parish-minister in the midst of his own congregation. Besides, in a numerous

numerous parish a due performance of all the pastoral duties becomes impracticable, while the value of the benefice rises beyond all bounds, and becomes the theme of invidious comment and remark. In the great extension of the metropolis, which of late years we have witnessed, how have the opportunities of duly attending public worship been afforded? Not by the state, as they ought to be, but by speculating builders, who erect chapels, and furnish stipendiary preachers\*. Surely the larger parishes ought to be subdivided into smaller ones; for, the cause of Religion cannot but suffer if, when the number of people is greatly increased, there be not also a proportionable increase of responsible parochial ministers†." (p. 19.) Mr. B. does "not except his own order from that general charge of laxness in point of duty which is justly objected to the present times, but which the nature of the present times will least of all excuse." (p. 20.) He concludes with a well-timed compliment to the seriousness and decorum of the *Bench* and of the *Bar* in England, contrasting it with the avowed impiety of those in France, Voltaire having classed the Populace, the Grand Chamber, and the Clergy, together, as persons whom he despised of convincing, and ascribing the defence of religion to the Sorbonne and the Grand Chamber. Abbé Barruel gives a most striking instance of the hypocrisy and impiety of the Abbé Perray, who was counsellor in the Grand Chamber of the Parliament of Paris.

272. *A Sermon, preached at the Lent Affreces at Kingston, in and for the County of Surrey, before the Hon. Mr. Baron Hutham and the Hon. Mr. Baron Perryn, on Monday, March 18, 1799, and published at the unanimous Request of the Right Hon. Lord Leslie and the other Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.* By John Hayter, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon.

MR. H. improves Solomon's prayer for an understanding heart to judge the people, and discern between good and

\* " And those, too frequently, of that sippant, flabby description, who, in attracting certain lighter hearers, disgust and let slip the more serious; not to mention that the chapel is sometimes the property of the preacher, who pays himself by the seats."

† Mr. B. should have added respectable.

evil, into a compliment to the Constitution of this country. The "judging the people," by an unbiased discernment between good and bad, is the "understanding heart" of this Constitution, which it "swars, upholds, and invigorates." (p. 21.) "Nor is the unblemished dispensation of righteous judgement the only valuable effect of a constitution thus founded. Not only those who 'judge the people,' but the inhabitants of this country in general, have imbibed from it a disposition to uprightness, and the love of integrity, which distinguishes them from all the nations of the universe. One singular argument of the understanding heart of the national character is that wise humanity which, as it were, pre-occupies the intentions of constitutional justice, and would preclude the commission of crimes and the original temptation." (pp. 13, 14.) " That a constitution thus admirably framed and governed may be perpetual, cannot form the subject of our petitions to the throne of Heaven, because it is *still human*. Yet it cannot be unreasonable or too presumptuous to cherish a hope that such a system, so consonant with the principles of his first attributes, must be acceptable to God, and that it may continue to enjoy his favour, and be justified by his power, till, at the consummation of all things, and the universal and final retribution of human actions, we shall comprehend, while we adore, the perfect justice of God; till, through the merits and intercessions of Him who is both the Saviour and Judge of all mankind, what we have sown in righteousness we shall reap in glory!"

173. *Prospectus, with Specimens, of an Octavo Polyglot, intended to contain the original Texts, with various Readings, the principal ancient Versions, and the authorized English Translation. To which is added, An Appendix, chiefly in vindication of the Author from the Misrepresentations of a Writer in "The British Critic," in his Review of the former Edition of this Prospectus.* By Josiah Pratt, M. A. Assistant Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, London.

WE early announced this laudable undertaking in our vol. LXVII. p. 1034. The mode of publication is here altered from quarto, price 10 guineas, in 10 parts, to large octavo, at 7l. in 20 parts, to be published quarterly, price 7s. each number; the Prolegomena (which we regret) to be omitted,

omitted, except so far as concerns the necessary catalogues of MSS.; and with the notes to be given in Latin instead of English, the latter to be only an arrangement and abridgement of those of De Rossi on the Old Testament, and of Griesbach on the New; the points introduced into the Hebrew text; the English punctuation omitted in the Samaritan, Chaldee, and Syriac; the accents and spiries in all the Greek. Deserved honour is paid to Parkhurst's Lexicon, the new edition of which we are impatient to see. With the dispute between Mr. Pratt and a brother Critic, who, he says, is a certain Professor of Arabic, we have nothing to do.

**374. A Letter to a Member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge. By the Author of "Discourses to Academic Youth."**

THE subject of a P.S. to these "Discourses" was the reduction of the time now allotted to students in the course of their preparation for B. A. degree to *Mathematicks* and *Natural Philosophy*, and the substituting another public examination in *Metaphysics*, *Morality*, and *Natural Religion*; the mathematical examination to take place at the end of two years, the other previous to taking their degree. He wishes Dr. Balguy's Lectures on Moral Philosophy, delivered at St. John's, and those of Dr. Hey at Sidney, were published. He would have every student, previous to his first public examination, perform at least an exercise in the schools on the subjects of *Mathematicks* and *Natural Philosophy*; and, previously to his second, one exercise at least, and that an act, in *Metaphysics*, *Morality*, and *Natural Religion*. The moral dissertation with which the mathematical disputations are introduced to be omitted; and in each exercise on the other subjects three questions should be proposed, one each; the disputation to be carried on in English, and introduced by an English dissertation on each question. After the respondent has read his dissertation, the opponent to offer his objections to the questions, one by one, drawn up in a free but concise and forcible manner, and defend each, *vivâ voce*, till the moderator puts an end to the discussion. He wishes also that the privilege of exemption for the students of University-colleges from public exercises should be given up. This letter is signed R. P. and dated Remplstone

Parsonage, Feb. 3, 1799; Edward Pearson, B. D. fellow and tutor of Sidney college, and presented by that Society to the rectory of Remplstone, co. Nottingham, 1796.

175. *Remarks on an Explanation lately published by Dr. Priestley, respecting the intercepted Letters of his Friend and Disciple John H. Stone; to which is added, a Certificate of Civism for John Priestley, June 1798.* By Peter Porcupine.

CONCERNING these intercepted letters see our vol. LXVIII. p. 514.

"The intercepted letters of Stone were received in America by the June packet. Their appearance, first in my Gazette, and successively in all the public papers in the United States, except those notoriously devoted to the cause of France, is a fact too well known to be mentioned here with any other view than that of introducing the following note, explanation, and remarks

"To Mr. Cobett, Philadelphia.

"Dr. Priestley hopes Mr. Cobett will do him the justice to insert the inclosed in his news-paper. Northumberland, Sept. 4, 1798.

"Sir, I beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to give what satisfaction I can to many persons in this country, who seem to be alarmed at the publication of an intercepted letter addressed to me by Mr. J. Stone at Paris, and inclosing another which I was to transmit to M. B. P. (which means a Member of the British Parliament) at Kennebeck. They were first printed in England, with a view to render me obnoxious here. Whether they ought to have this effect, let any impartial person judge from the following circumstances.

"Mr. John Stone was a member of my congregation at Hackney, and a zealous friend of the American and French revolutions, which sufficiently accounts for his corresponding with me. But I am not answerable for what he or any other person may think proper to write to me. The letter inclosed is for Mr. Benjamin Vaughan, formerly a pupil of mine, and son to Mr. Samuel Vaughan, who some time ago resided in Philadelphia. He, like me, thought it necessary to leave England, and, for some time, is said to have assumed a feigned name. This he does not do here; and he is a man that any country may be proud to possess, having, for ability, knowledge of almost every kind, and the most approved integrity, very few equals. He is well known to, and probably corresponds with, the President, who will smile at the fumus that have been thrown out on the subject. He has fixed his residence at Kennebeck, because his family has large property there. If he or I had been a spy in the interest of France, we have made a very strange choice of situations in which to do mischief.

"But trifles, light as air,  
"Are to the jealous confirmation strong  
"As proofs of holy writ."  
    'I am, &c. Jos. PAESTLEY.'

On this most jesuitical sophistry Mr. Cobber has made the most explicit and demonstrative comment; nothing less than a detection of all its sophisms, and an exposure of the characters concerned in it—equally for the benefit of our own as of his country; which we will not anticipate, wishing the pamphlet itself to have universal circulation, and conceiving the writer as the truest patriot in his own country, and the truest friend to honesty and integrity, which are the best supporters of national honour and independence; by the enemies of both which qualifications alone he can be held in detestation. Strong language is the properest for such detection as he has undertaken, and, as we see, he reigns unanswered in; for facts cannot be argued away, and it is the glory of this country that they are not.

*276. Gleanings in England; descriptive of the Countenance, Mind, and Character, of the Country. By Mr. Pratt.*

IT is sometimes, indeed it is frequently, perilous in an author, after having acquired a just and high reputation for any particular composition, to hazard another in the same style and of the same nature. Inasmuch as his fame is well-grounded in the first instance, it will, should the counterpart fail, throw an additional weight of censure upon the unsuccessful attempt; and thus an author has often raised a splendid statue to his genius at one time, and, by a rash procedure, erected a monument to his own disgrace at another; perhaps written an inscription to commemorate the decline or decease of his talents.

We confess this thought occurred to us on opening the page of a large octavo volume of a *continuation* of Mr. Pratt's "Gleanings;" and, cordially wishing well to every son and daughter of Genius who has informed, instructed, and delighted us, we began the perusal with hope not a little chilled by fears. In a word, we honestly own, we thought our author had better have stopped where he before left off, and been contented with the reputation he had established as a traveller; and with this apprehension we began the inspection of the work. To say, therefore, at the end of the 59th page, which closes

the volume, that we should have been sincerely sorry if the ingenious writer had stopped, nay, that we shall still very much regret his not *going on*, is sufficiently expressive of our opinion, and, we trust, no slight recommendation to our readers.

Mr. P. has, in manifold instances, shewn himself a faithful delineator of his countrymen, and a generous and manly defender of his country, to which his performance is a tribute no less valuable than well-timed. This may fairly be said of the political feature of the picture; the natural one presents the island in a warm display of its scenic beauty: while those lineaments which are coloured by the affections, and which give the *mind* of the country, are pourtrayed with the hand both of a painter and of a poet. The right chord of the heart is often touched in the right place, and the smiling remark is judiciously brought in to chase away the tear produced by any of the more pathetic narratives.

In a word, though we cannot but recommend to the author a more judicious arrangement of some of his periods, and shortening some of his quotations, particularly in the notes (and, indeed, were many of those notes embodied in the text it might be an improvement), the Gleaner has our cordial assent to progress in the like manner, till he himself, after, we hope, yet, a long journey, shall arrive at the place "from whose bourn no traveller returns."

It is no easy matter to make partial extracts from a production which shifts its subjects, or at least the colours of them, incessantly; and we have not room for variety of specimens. The following general observation on a general view of the country will find a companion for the picture it draws in every English bosom:

"A survey of England," says Mr. P., "were you now its visitor—and could that survey of it be taken, even at this perturbed crisis;—its still uninjured scenery, its life-sustaining surface, its prospering agriculture, its protected arts, its guarded commerce, and its unviolated property—however hard certain levies on it, in this dread season of uncommon exigence, and of expedient, may seem to bear on those UNTRAVELED natives, who, happily for them, have not had,—and O, my lov'd countrymen, may ye never have!—the various opportunities which you, and I, my friend, and thousands more

more have but too often possessed, of comparing *themselves with others*—of being eyewitnesses how much *more tranquil, more rich, more happy, and more secure in rights, in morals, in freedom; in their treasure, their progeny, and their religion*—in all that the ALMIGHTY gives, and that man receives—however, I say, the *reverse* of these simple yet solemn facts may, by temporary pressures, or seductive arguments, be imposed on some of those who daily possess, though they do not enjoy, the blessings of England, you will soon be satisfied, that neither in this, nor in any former sketch, however warmly coloured, have I indulged in the language of Enthusiasm or Nationality. Yes, were you this moment—and O that you were!—the companion of my way, even at this casual resting-place on the public road—could your liberal eye survey with mine the serenity, the plenty, the exuberance around—could your ear, like mine, receive the unbroken carol of the woods, the villages, the fields, and listen to the undisturbed minstrelsy of gleeful labour, of affection, and of joy, on this fair day, which in so many other parts of the earth dawn'd, and as I must close, in blood, you would feel, not only what it is to be a Briton, but to be under the shadow of Britannia's wing, even in the worst of times!"

**177. Nichols's History of Leicestershire.**  
(Continued from vol. LXVI. p. 60.)

WHATEVER may be thought of the merits of this laborious undertaking, the perseverance and indefatigable researches of Mr. Nichols are certainly entitled to commendation.

The portion of the History now before us is fully equal to those which have been already noticed; containing, in 474 pages of letter-press, and 69 plates, a complete History of the Hundred of GARTRE; with the addition (*gratis*) of 166 pages and 15 plates of the History of the Town of Leicester; in which the Antiquities of the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, the Collegiate Churches of St. Mary de Castro and St. Mary of the Newark, and the Dominican, Benedictine, and Franciscan Priories at Leicester, are amply detailed, in a manner so accurate and satisfactory, as must place the Author in a rank of no small eminence among the list of County Historians; comprehensiveness in the plan, and precision in the detail, being here judiciously united. From the very nature of the work, it is impossible to avoid occasional error, and even misinformation; but, in the present instance, if both are

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not avoided, it arises not from want of an earnest solicitude to obtain information from authentic sources.

The whole is enlivened with several valuable articles of biography, &c. of which, on some future occasion, a few extracts shall be given.

In an early stage of this publication the purchasers were informed of the conditions on which it was to appear, and that the price then fixed on would be religiously adhered to. On this head we observe with pleasure the good faith which has been observed. Three parts out of Seven are now before the world; and a Fourth is announced to be ready about the end of the year.

Were more to be said, it might be interpreted into a partiality in Mr. Urban's Reviewers towards one of their most active Conjurors.

**178. Review of Poetry, ancient and modern; a Poem. By Lady M\*\*\*\*\*.**

THIS elegant production of a most accomplished lady is, with great tenderness and propriety, addressed to her infant son :

"Thee, lov'd boy, no cares molest,  
Shade thy brow, or heave thy breast;  
Or if cares should discompose,  
Like the dew-drop on the rose,  
Or like clouds before the wind,  
Light, they leave no trace behind,  
Genuine delights are thine,  
Mirth and innocence divine,  
Cherub health of florid hue,  
Quick surprise for ever new,  
Frolic fancy, gay and free,  
Gilds the rapid hours for thee.  
Happy age, to grief unknown!  
Happy age, but quickly flown!  
Soon thy sports thou must resign,  
Studiois labour then is thine."

Lady Manners then proceeds to characterize the principal Poets, from "matchless Homer" among the Greeks, through ancient Rome and modern Italy, to our "enlightened Johnson," with acute discernment, and in strains of considerable merit.

**179. On the Advantages which result from Christianity, and on the Influence of Christian Principles on the Mind and Conduct. By James Cowe, M. A. Vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex.**

WE have repeatedly had occasion to take notice of and earnestly recommend the "religious and philanthropic works" of this author. "The substance of the discourse now before us was delivered in several sermons at Sunbury, more particularly

particularly at the last anniversary-meeting of poor tradesmen and day-labourers in that parish, instituted for their mutual support in cases of sickness, accident, or old age; and it is now enlarged and published, with a view to diffuse more widely religious sentiments and moral principles among those who have little leisure for the study of theological subjects." We cannot but remark that friendly societies, from their benevolent tendency, deserve the greatest encouragement. In order to facilitate their general establishment, the author, in his "Tracts," formerly taken notice of, has drawn out rules for their formation and management, which will prove extremely useful to such societies. The present discourse is well adapted to the occasion, and highly proper to be read by individuals or private families, as an epitome of the Christian Religion.

The author takes a comprehensive view "of the *doctrines* which our Lord has revealed, the *precepts* which he has inculcated, and the information which he has given, concerning the future delination of the human race." On each of these important topicks he suggests many valuable remarks, which merit the attention of every serious and well-disposed mind.

As a specimen of the author's manner, we will select the following extract; the choice, however, is difficult.

"As this life is a state of moral probation for fallen and degenerate creatures, it accounts for that mixture of happiness and misery, of virtue and vice, which prevails in the world; and for that imperfect and unequal distribution of good and evil, at which we are too apt to repine. You all know that God has entrusted us with various talents <sup>#</sup>; and requires us to improve them, by employing our time, our substance, our faculties, and our influence, in advancing his glory, and the happiness of our fellow-creatures. This is a point of so much importance, and, it is to be feared, so little regarded, that it may be proper, on this occasion, to press it more particularly upon your attention.

"Were I to take a survey of man, through the different regions of the globe, and trace the various gradations of religious knowledge, from the total ignorance of the mere Savage, through a gradual progression, to the African, the Indian, and the Mahometan, till we ascend, at last, to the enlightened Christian, enjoying the blessings of Revelation, and of

civilized life, you would be deeply impressed with the superior excellence of Christianity, which has conveyed the most important information to man; and has introduced the most beneficial changes into the state of society.

"While the untutored Indians live in ignorance of the great doctrines of religion, and have only the dictates of uncultivated reason, and the suggestions of natural conscience, to regulate their conduct, you, my brethren, enjoy peculiar blessings, both civil and religious, for which you must be accountable. Enlightened by the principles of Christianity, and animated with the hopes of future existence, you have daily opportunities of improving in piety and virtue, and are enabled to perform all those great and essential duties which your various stations and occupations in life require. 'Let your light,' then, 'so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father, who is in heaven \*.' Though this scriptural injunction be particularly applicable to those who are raised to eminent situations, and whose sphere of duty, and of usefulness, is proportionably increased; yet the influence of every man's example is much greater than perhaps may be imagined. It is true, most of you are in humble stations, and cannot make great progress in the pursuits of science, or the acquisition of knowledge; but, amidst the common incidents of life, you should remember, that you may all be mild and peaceable, forgiving and obliging, inoffensive and pure in heart. God has made you, no less than the rich and the great <sup>†</sup>, susceptible of virtue, of the comforts of society, and of the pleasures of devotion. He has bestowed on you the same freedom of action, and of sentiment; the same light of reason, the same sense of rectitude, the same hope of heaven. And he, who has blessed you with health of body, peace of mind, domestic harmony, and that share of religious knowledge, which may support you through a laborious life, and conduct you to a better world.

"Though a distinction of rank is essential to the existence of society, yet, let it ever be remembered, that you are all equally responsible to Providence for the blessings you enjoy; that the Governor of the world is attentive to the part you are now acting; and that the condition of the virtuous peasant, or industrious mechanick, is more respectable, and more happy, than that of the man, however wealthy, or however elevated his station, who is enslaved to sensual appetites and criminal luxury, and inattentive to religious and moral obligation <sup>‡</sup>. By frugal industry,

\* Matt. v. 16.      † Prov. xxii. 2.

<sup>#</sup> Isa. lvii. 20, 21. Isa. xxxii. 17. Mark x. 24, 25. Luke xvi. 19—25.

peaceable

peaceable manners, conjugal fidelity, and the influence of religion, you and your families live contented and happy in your cottages, and are useful in the world; but, you may be assured, that this would be far from being the case, if you neglected the proper duties of your station, if you degraded your nature by immoral practices, and if you were not humble, benevolent, and upright, in private life. Ever, then, cultivate innocence, virtuous 'simplicity' of manners, and 'godly sincerity' \*; and guard against drunkenness†; sources of temper, and party-disputes. Remember, that Christianity inculcates supreme love for God ‡, and cheerful contentment with your lot §; represses undue solicitude respecting earthly treasures ||; and directs you to aspire after the splendours of another world, designed for you in the realms of eternal 'light' and peace ¶."

After this quotation we must refer the reader to the discourse itself, which he will find pious, judicious, liberal, and truly evangelical.

**280. Pizarro; a Tragedy, in Five Acts; as performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane; taken from the German Drama of Kotzebue; and adapted to the English Stage by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. (Reviewed by an old Correspondent.)**

I ALWAYS mistrust my own judgement when it differs from the general opinion; yet I cannot at present assent with the multitude in the high applause bestowed on the tragedy of Pizarro. It has certainly had every advantage, from having been admirably performed; and the shining part of Elvira is exactly suited to the inimitable and irresistible powers of Mrs. Siddons: but surely the author has allotted too much power, greatness of soul, and heart-affecting interest, for a character who had disgraced the dignity of her sex by following her uncontrolled passions; had forfeited every virtuous restraint of parental duty and female delicacy, to accompany her base seducer, the cruel conqueror of Peru, through all the devastations of his unpitiful sword, till, at last, his barbarities excite her horror, and lead her to repent her fatal attachment to him, and to lament her loss of fame and virtue, to see, with unavailing anguish, the enormity of his crimes, and her own guilty passion; yet this conviction, and the generosity

and compassion she afterwards exhibits, all unite to reproach the poet for his immorality, in thus exalting to public admiration a heroine who, by her flagrant misconduct, had more justly deserved censure. But the libertine taste of the times and German principles now pervade our theatre, and, with the assistance of some heroic blandishments, exalt the holder mistresses above competition with the milder virtues of the modest wife.

Pizarro deviates unnaturally from his savage temper when he demonstrates one spark of gratitude and generosity in his release of Rolla, a sentiment the Spanish monster never felt, or could feel, consistently with his inhuman hardness of heart in his infernal resolution to murder Cora's child. The incident of the child, its mother, and the noble-minded Rolla, presents the most affecting scene in the piece, and may indeed be ranked among the first productions of the Tragic Muse in any age or language.

The unfortunate King, though extremely amiable, bears so inferior a part in the drama, and seems so apparently introduced only to receive the compliments addressed to him, that such praises reflect small honour on royalty, and manifest no similarity to the present more radiant situation of our beloved Monarch, except in the sincere affection of his subjects.

The winding-up of the catastrophe, whether probable or not, is extremely acceptable to the audience, after all the painful sensations excited through the former part of the play; but the moral suffers from the share given to Elvira in such a termination, where the same latitude of modern principles take the lead, and elevate a degraded female character into the first rank of heroines, by the splendour of her conduct at the conclusion; though, after all, she seems evidently to be more actuated by her thirst for dire revenge, and by her disappointed love, than from any impulse of justice and humanity.

These two common examples in our modern writers are of very dangerous import, as they afford a sanction to vice and libertinism, which the multitude are always too ready to embrace, at the expence of virtue and religion, whose influence the multitude are ever too ready to discard.

\* \* \* Nora shall have as early a place as possible; as shall also J. S. from Colchester Barracks; the subjects of both these Letters are engraving.

\* 2 Cor. i. 12.

† Luke xxi. 34; Prov. xxiii. 21.

‡ Luke x. 27.

§ 1 Tim. vi. 6—8. Heb. xiii. 5.

|| Matt. vi. 19—21, and 24—34. 1 Pet. v. 7. John vi. 27. ¶ Col. iii. 1, 2.

## HORACE, BOOK I. ODE II.

**E**NOUGH, enough, of horrid hail  
and snow, [below ;  
Th' Almighty Pow'r has sent us here  
Enough with fiery arm his thunders hurl'd,  
Struck his own temples, and alarm'd the  
world;

Each state, complaining of its fatal rage,  
Dreads the return of Pyrrha's wat'ry age.  
With hasty steps when Proteus drove his  
flocks, [rocks ;

To hrowze on mountain's top, or rugged  
When fish, in seas and rivers wont to play,  
Clave to the oak, or elm's extended spray ;  
When doves no longer could their wings  
expand, [land.

And dee', in dying accents, sigh'd for  
We've seen old Tiber's yellow waters  
roar,

Retorted violent from th' Etruscan shore ;  
Till Vesta's shrines, and Numa's proud  
domains, [plains ;

Fall heaps on heaps o'er all the wat'ry  
Whilst Ilia's charms engage th' uxorious  
God, [Jove.

The city's deluged, 'gainst the will of  
The time shall come, when Roman youths,  
but few,

Thro' parents' follies, and their vices too,  
Shall hear that citizens have stung the  
dart,

Sharpen'd to penetrate the Persian's heart,  
And better far than that th' ensanguin'd  
plain [flain.

Should flow with Roman blood by Roman  
Vows to what God, on this important  
day,

The empire tott'ring, shall the people pay ?  
What hymns relentless Vesta's heart can  
move, [love ?

What Virgin's prayers can weary, till the  
To whom shall th' expiating task be giv'n  
By him who rules on Earth, who rules  
in Heav'n ?

At length, we pray thee, some presaging  
God,

Thy limbs entmantled in transparent cloud !  
Or thou, fair smiling Erycian queen,  
Whom Mirth encircles, and gay Cupid's  
train ;

Or lastly shew regard thy offspring's call,  
To whom we owe our fam'd original.  
Tho' crests delight you, and the din of  
war, [scar,

The Moor's fell countenance, the bloody  
The sport relinquish, give the people  
breath ;

For once be satisfied with deeds of death.

Or thou, who, chang'd in form and  
chang'd in name, [fame ;  
Sojourn't on earth t' avenge dead Cæsar's  
Confess'd a youth, and yet confess'd a God,  
May Jove still spare thee from thy blest

above ! [My,  
Hail, winged offspring of the genial

"Reign long, and longer still," the people  
pray.

[home,  
May no brisk gales return thee to thy  
Displeas'd, disgusted, with the crimes of  
Rome !

Here mayst thou love, magnificently great,  
To reign the Prince, the Father of our  
state,

Nor suffer unaveng'd the Medes to ride,  
Whilst Cæsar lives, our Guardian and our  
guide !

E. R.

VERSES WRITTEN ON READING THAT  
THE LATE LORD ORFORD DISB-  
LIEVED CHRISTIANITY, IN CONSE-  
QUENCE OF HAVING READ FONTE-  
NELLE'S PLURALITY OF WORLDS.

**U**NHAPPY Sceptic, why God's love  
controul ? [wond'rous whole,  
Why, while thy thought pervades the  
Rise chilling'doubts within thy wand'ring  
mind,

That take from man the Saviour of man-  
Tho' nought the sacred page thy vision  
bold,

Faney's mere child, with firmest proof  
With curious search thy philosophic eye  
Shall still in stars unnumber'd worlds descry,  
See other suns on high, with radiance  
bright,

O'er other earths diffuse their cheering  
Why yet, distrust Redemption's glorious  
plan,

By chosen Saints reveal'd to fallen man ?  
With wond'rous love, and sprung from  
holy birth,

The Saviour of the World appeared on  
That world shall still include each living  
race,

Each diff'rent world, each diff'rent earth,  
On other earths if dwells no fallen man,  
Nought needs each other earth Redemp-  
tion's plan ;

If worlds unseen the healing blood de-  
The healing blood has flow'd for ev'ry  
land.

Why, if for other worlds the victim  
bled,

Yet here alone he bow'd \* his sacred  
Ah, seek not still to learn ! we know in  
part ;

Banish each thought rebellious from thy  
E'en earthly things elude our feeble  
view,

How shall the mind each heav'ly theme  
pursue ?

A stranger plac'd on earth, a pilgrim  
Humbly thy God, thy Saviour, still re-  
vere ;

Unnumber'd worlds God's pow'r un-  
The Saviour's sacrifice—his boundless  
love.

CHRISTIANUS.

\* "He bowed his head, and gave up  
the ghost." John, xix. 30.

LINES

LINKS WRITTEN IN ANSWER TO A  
DEFENCE OF SUICIDE\*.

**G**O then, so spake the sage, go seek  
uncall'd [appall'd,  
The realms of night, by life's sad ills  
While, bow'd beneath the stroke of dark  
disease, [ease;  
Thy mind nor comfort knows, nor inward  
Go then, rash man; but ere, with clouded  
sight [flight,  
And madly-daring hand, thou quit'ft the  
Still let one single deed from virtue's  
source, [coarse;  
With its last radiant lustre mark thy  
With short delay, still yet one hour em-  
ploy, [joy;  
'Midst other's wants diffusing health and  
Still yet with purpose kind once issuing forth,  
Seek the lone cot, and solace pining worth;  
Or, where the aged fire neglected lies,  
Impart that happiness thy lot denies.  
That thought shall stay thy hand with  
cheering ray,  
To-day, to-morrow, and on ev'ry day,  
That heav'n-born thought shall bid thee  
go again,  
And still again, to banish grief and pain,  
Sighing to share repeated joys, to give  
To others bliss—shall bid thee tranquil live.

CHRISTIANUS.

O D E

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVOURITE CAT;  
WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF A LADY.

**G**ENIUS of Gray †, direct my pen,  
That to the utmost of my ken

I may the praise resound  
Of Tom, who late a victim fell,  
To dire disease, and, sad to tell,  
Lies bury'd under ground.

Tom was, of all the tabby kind,  
The most demure, the most inclin'd  
To fondle and embrace:  
He on one's knee would sit and play,  
And purr applause, the live-long day,  
No sorrow in his face.

An enemy to (none but) mice,  
He would not let them have a slice  
Of bacon or of bread;

\* Enlarged from a sublime thought at the close of a letter of the eccentric and dangerous Rousseau, in answer to one written in defence of suicide, "Mais, avant que de mourir, allez faire quelque chose de bien; si cette confidération ne te retient aujourd'hui, demain, et à jamais, va-t-en, tu n'eux rien." "But, before you die, go do some good act; if that consideration does not restrain you to-day, to-morrow, and for ever, go thy way, you are of no value." The style of irony adopted here is certainly very spirited and happy.

† Author of the celebrated elegy in a country church-yard. He also wrote, "An Ode on the Death of a favourite Cat."

He watch'd them cloe by night and day,  
Drove each nocturnal thief away,  
And made him hide his head.  
When little Johnny stroak'd his back,  
He had a most engaging knock,  
Of whirling round his tail;  
The children lov'd him far and near,  
And when he dy'd each dropt a tear,  
GOOD-NATURE WILL PREVAIL.

And, be it mention'd to his praise,  
Ere I conclude these mournful lays,  
His honesty was such,  
Tho' beef and pudding in galore  
Were left on table him before,  
He never would them touch.  
If qualities like these could save  
A cat from an untimely grave,  
Tom had not died so soon;  
But Virtue in a man or beast  
Will not, alas! avail the least,  
T' obtain so large a boon.

Let not the CYNIC knit his brow,  
Because my Muse descends so low,  
To praise a simple cat;  
But let him learn to imitate  
What'er in Tom was good or great,  
And be content with that. J. H. PRINCE.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. XXXV.

**N**OW holds throughout this happy  
land  
Justice her circuit, and equal right dispenses  
To all aggrieved; each county celebrates  
Its own charter'd assize; and th' ermin'd  
judge,  
Preceded by his trumpet and high sheriff,  
Whose pride is cavalcade, with solemn state,  
From learned beuch his awe-inspiring  
charge [Britons,  
Delivers, like Heaven's delegate. Prize,  
Your firm and well-set constitution,  
Nor fear their wiles, who, prating of  
reform, [time  
Would take the present freedom from the  
That suits with it: whilst laws prevail,  
we live;  
And courts their judgment uncorrupted  
give. MACBETH, II. 1.

ONE accident doth tread upon another,  
So fast they follow: your sister's burnt!  
Oh! where?  
There is a sofa, cloe beside the hearth,  
That nightly blazes in her dressing-room;  
Whereon it was her custom to recline,  
Reading romances, novels, tales of spectres,  
(Which matrous trash, or by a grolster  
name, [them).  
But fond young misses sentimental, call  
Thence on a pendent shelf the last new  
volume [out,  
Clambering to reach, a sudden spark flew  
Which her white muslin, and long-flow-  
ing train, [spread wide,  
Set on a flame; the thin-lipun clothes,  
All

All tinder-like, were presently consum'd :  
Mean time the scream'd, and snatch'd at  
th' arras, carpet,  
As one incapable of her own remedy ;  
Frantic, abdu'd, writhing with agony,  
Before the element she lay ; not long ;  
For the fierce monster, greedy of its seizure,  
Pull'd the poor wretch, with unabating fury,  
To fiery death !—Still more :  
Ladies will not throw by this loose attire  
For stuffs, and silks, satins, and rich  
brocades,  
Bespeaking rank and decent character,  
Let shame say what it will.

HAMLET, IV. 7.

I do remember a poor Negro,  
Under the torrid sun by parching thirst  
Oppres'd ; with sweat-hastreamed brow  
he flared, [looks,  
Planting of sugar-canæs ; fierce were his  
Curs'd Tyranny had almost made him mad ;  
And on his goaty back a blanket hang,  
To hide his foster'd woes, and torn-up  
back  
By deep indented lashes ; within the hots  
Air-piercing shrieks are heard, and dismal  
groans ; [chains,  
Wire-platted whips, fetters, and mafly  
Remants of cords, and old spikes of iron,  
Were scatter'd here and there, to make up  
terror.

Noting these cruelties, I cried aloud,  
M Heaven with store of right-aim'd thunder-bolts,  
Scourges for guilt, and pains for damned  
Here are unfeeling traders, that grow rich,  
And satian on the blood of human victims.  
Oh ! this same thought doth harrow up  
the soul, [weep I  
Knock at the heart, and bid soft Pity  
No hold'y allow'd, the sufferer drops,  
And enters into rest. ROMEO, V. 1.

LAWN, as white as driven snow ;  
Satins, black as ere was crow ;  
Gloves, with purple ribbon bound ;  
Wig of sprucest cut, profound ;  
Badge of order red or blue,  
Pendent from the neck to view ;  
Short silk caskick ; beaver neat ; }  
Purple coat : these make compleat,  
From head to heel, from top to feet,  
From the curate to the dean,  
What all priests do lack, I ween ;  
What is yet reserv'd for me,  
Could I once but Puff-ed be.

WINTER'S TALE, IV. 3.  
MASTER SHALLOW.

A FATHER'S OFFERING  
ON A CHILD'S BIRTH-DAY.

A FFECITION, my child, speaks the  
language of truth, [of youth,  
Tis the voice of the parent, the guidance  
Attend to us dictates, and, oh ! may it  
prove

The blis of your life, and the fruits of  
my love ;  
Revolving Time's circuit, announces the  
morn, [born ;  
In annual return, on which you were  
Your birth-day we hail, and to Heaven's  
our prayer [share.  
Address, that you ever its blessings may  
May your life in the future be mark'd  
ev'ry stage, [age !  
By the progres of virtue, to reverenc'd  
Let reason, and sense, with reflection  
combin'd, [your mind ;  
Have their influence in forming the cast  
Let your manners be gentle, and with  
them annex [sex ;  
A mildnes of temper—the pride of your  
Let goodness be ever your object in view ;  
And instruction, and knowledge, the paths  
you pursue ; [dwell,  
In your breast cause a noble ambition to  
And your fix'd resolution be that to excel ;  
Ever feel for the wretched, and, knowing  
the call [to all,  
To acts of compassion—shew kindness  
Need I add, that your God's benedictions  
accrue [due ?  
From the filial discharge of the duty that's  
May these be your own, and ever in store  
Be blessings for you, when your father's  
no more ! G. S.

SONNET TO PITY.

SWEET as the music of the starry  
sphere, [among,  
When angels strike the fibery chords  
Are the sweet notes that steal upon the  
ear,  
When gentle Pity tunes her moving song.  
Nor luring syrens with her voice compare ;  
Nor she, whose lyre inspired the Lesbian  
grove ; [the air,  
Their notes were notes that daily float  
The dreams of Pleasure, and the sighs of  
Love. [Woe,  
The themes of Pity are the themes of  
The hapless widow's, or the orphan's.  
tale, [sor.,  
The dying warrior's groans beneath his  
Or the wreck'd seaman's sounding in the  
gale  
O come ! thy softness to my soul impart,  
And build thy sanctuary within my heart !

CLAUDIUS.

MR. URBAN, *Gibraltar, April 1, 1793.*  
THE following songs, and glee, were  
sung at a concert here, for the benefit  
of two young musicians of great merit. Eu.  
SONG:  
SET TO MUSIC BY J. COLEMAN.  
'TWAS Wisdom fram'd Britannia's  
Throne,  
On Freedom's basis rear'd ;  
The nations round were forc'd to own  
And envy'd whilst they fear'd.

To

To pull this high tribunal down  
Pale Faction toils in vain;  
A patriot Monarch wears the Crown :  
May George for ever reign !  
*Chorus.* A patriot, &c.  
Look down, ye honour'd shades, and smile !  
In deathless fury nam'd,  
Who rais'd our Constitution's pile,  
Each sage and hero fam'd !  
Behold a patriot King appear,  
His splendour to maintain !  
A King to ev'ry Briton dear !  
May George for ever reign !  
Bye and where Ganges rolls his tide,  
See Britain's glory spread !  
Her sons unfurl her banners wide,  
By great Cornwallis led !  
Lo ! Mercy guides the victor's car,  
The olive branch to gain ;  
For this do patriot Monarchs swear,  
May George for ever reign !  
Does France project, in wild despair,  
Our gen'rous Nation's fall ?  
The subject sees our fleets shall bear  
To scourge the savage Gaul.  
Still many a Rodney lives to prove  
Our empire o'er the main ;  
Such sway a patriot King will have,  
May George for ever reign !

S O N G.

SET TO MUSIC BY J. COLEMAN.

O why are my locks turn'd already so  
grey ? [fled ?  
And where are my youth and my gaiety  
That busy rogue Time has beguil'd them  
away, [stead.  
And left me but wrinkles and care in their  
In vain I cry,  
" Come back again !" [wine.  
I'll therefore try  
To sooth my pain  
With that which alone he has mended of  
mine, [wine.  
This bumper of cheering and generous  
So now, father Time, you may keep on  
your way, [reveal :  
Since here you've this remedy deign'd to  
My life is renew'd, and my spirits are gay,  
My locks—let this garland of flow'rets  
conceal.  
Your thefts, so vile,  
I now forget ;  
Contented, while  
You leave me yet,  
What you, in your journey, have mended  
of mine, [wine.  
This bumper of cheering and generous  
The bloom of my youth 'tis my bumpers  
revive, [see.  
And give to my face the carnation if you  
Ye fair, from your cheeks if the lily  
you'd drive, [from me.  
Come learn the true secret of painting  
And tho' the rose,  
Perversely, should-

Upon the nose  
Its tints intrude,  
Let blushes not keep us from Bacchus's shrine,  
And bumpers of cheating and generous wine.

G L E E.

SET TO MUSIC BY J. COLEMAN.

L ET the Lute's melodious strain  
Melt the Lover's captive soul ;  
He may hug the an'rous chains  
We'll drown the jovial bowl.  
Does the soldier rouse to war,  
At the trumpet's shrill alarms ?  
Bolder we'll appear by far  
When the draught inspiring warms.  
See you wretch embrase his gold !  
Hear him chink the darling ore !  
We our cups as fondly hold ;  
And, as pleas'd, this treasure pour.  
Your regard then freely show  
To this grateful source of joys ;  
On the goblet's brown hollow  
Each a friendly kiss, my boy.

I M P R O M P T U.

ADDRESSED TO MR. BEACH, THE BATH PAINTER, ON VIEWING HIS PORTRAIT OF DR. HARRINGTON.

INGENIOUS, happy artist ! Beach !  
Thou hast done all, thine art can reach.  
For thou hast given, with truth and grace,  
Each genuine feature of his face.  
Still, happier artist ! could thy powers  
combin'd  
Exhibit his benevolence of mind !

T.—.

LEGITIMATE SONNET ON SONNETS.

A BSTRUCE, and dull, and cumbersome,  
A line to line,  
With punctuation crude, I drone along,  
Monotonous ; to cavil, lapse of song,  
Irascible, in Pleasure's zenith thine  
Ephemeras vile ; too gloomily combine  
Pale grisly aspect, horror, fiends that  
throng, [wrong.  
Fancy's distorted dreams, the fabled  
Of Mis'ry's heirless son ; votive thy shrine  
Stupidity ! Tear sensitive to close [swell,  
Cafeless lament the dread fourteen ; and  
In Alexandrine glare, Oblivion's reign !  
Flat somniferous ! ah, wherefore doze ?  
To Fame, as critics wafish bick'r'ring fell,  
Read, haply read for once, no'er to  
be read ag'in. A SONNETTER.

THE POLITICAL RACE-HORSE.

A NEW SONG.

BY CLEMENT ATALL, Esq.

— *Magnis tamen excidit aucti.* OVID.  
SEE the hustings thick crowded, the  
poll is begun, [run,  
Strong beer and strong argument copiously  
A thousand shrill voices resound far and  
near, [ear ;  
Oaths, songs, and rejoicings, affill the tir'd  
While,

While, with congees profound, everlasting  
his part; [heart,  
With smiles on his face, and deceit in his  
Grown deaf to derision, and blind to dis-  
grace, [place.  
The Man of the People—first starts for a  
The tempest now hours, and when North  
is turn'd out, [veers about;  
Our weather-cock statesman once more  
Long time on the wide sea of politics tost,  
His bark on the rocks of presumption is  
lost; [stood—

Yet still he survives—the wreck is with-  
The subscribers are call'd on to make the  
lost good; [and hearty,  
Thus, in spite of defeat, rising vigorous  
The Man of the People—is fee'd by a  
party.

Grown old, and devoid of truth, honour,  
and merit, [spirit,  
Despis'd, and deserted, yet still with some  
Now Thelwall and Jones his long suffer-  
ings trace, [race;  
The joys and mishaps of his round-about  
And what motions he made to the people  
relate, [debate;

As they loiter their time at some idle  
While sorely perplex'd, fill'd with doubt  
and alarm, [Chalk Farm.  
The Man of the People—harangues at  
Haranguing and pleading thus early and  
late,

He like a philosopher heds to his fate,  
Perplexing his brain, some excuse to  
advance,

To cover the crimes of his favourite France;  
And, when noisy no more, is neglected as  
dead, [led;

By the very same mob that he yesterday  
While the pitying few his sad downfall  
prefage,

The Man of the People—secedes in a rage.

**WRITTEN AFTER SEEING OPIE'S PIC-  
TURE OF THE TIRED SOLDIER IN THE  
LATE EXHIBITION.**

**B**E HOLD the soldier, on his journey  
home,  
Halting to slake his thirst, and satisfy  
The wants tir'd nature eagerly doth crave;  
That ere the evening clouds obscure the day,  
He may, refreshen'd, still pursue his route,  
And reach, at length, the haven of his  
hopes;

Tho', after years of absence from his home,  
And all those comforts which that home  
did yield,

A thousand ills his anxious mind forebodes;  
He dreads to meet the complicated woes,  
His fears already do anticipate,  
And which, alas! his presence might have  
stay'd:

The faithful partner of his early life  
Perhaps long since hath paid great Nature's  
debt;

His children too, 'rest of a father's care,

Consign'd to an early grave—dreadful the  
thought!

That, after having 'scap'd the fate of war,  
The dangers of diff'rent climes,  
Acquir'd a soldier's not unglorious name,  
A little pittance for his future wants,  
To lose at last that home, he fondly hop'd,  
Would cheer the ev'ning of his days, and  
make

His past misfortunes e'en a source of joy!

E. C. G.

**THE FIRST EDITION OF TASKER'S ODE  
TO THE WARLIKE GENIUS OF  
GREAT BRITAIN.**

*As published in the Year 1778. Concluded.*  
**STANZA XIX.**

(This stanza contains a merited encomium on  
the late Lord Chatham, and some other circum-  
stances, that alluded to the year in  
which the first edition was published; but  
this stanza in the numerous subsequent editions  
has been greatly altered, in allusion to  
the different naval victories, and other oc-  
curring events.)

**M**USE of Glory! cease thy strain.  
Muse of Melancholy! reign,  
For one short pensive hour.  
Genius of Britain! 'mid thy power,  
With head declin'd, in anguish mourn  
O'er Chatham's patriot urn.  
Immortal Chatham! on thy tongue  
Demosthenian accents hung, [rung.  
While, with applause, the listening senate  
Who now that senate shall controul?  
And flash conviction on the soul?  
Combine with eloquence thy patriot flame,  
And spread o'er every shore thy country's  
fame?

Oh! to thy country every dear!  
Thy spirit let our souls revere!  
Thy vigour in our hearts infuse!  
Our troops inspire—inspire the Muse!

Secure within our happy isle,  
Bid us at vain invasion smile;  
Our fleets, triumphant o'er the main,  
Old Ocean's empire yet maintain;  
Britain's imperial flag advance,  
And point her thunder 'gainst the coasts  
of France;

(Wide as the wondering waters flow,  
To keep the subject waves in awe)  
Make Britain's naval terrors known,  
And Lewis tremble on his splendid throne.

\* \* \* We have, in separate portions,  
given the whole of the Ode to the war-  
like Genius of Great Britain; and which,  
from the many editions it has gone  
through, in the course of more than 20  
years, may now be considered as a na-  
tional poem, and well calculated to inspire  
that military enthusiasm so highly neces-  
sary at the present crisis. The distressed  
author may, we should presume, look to  
the patronage of his country to relieve  
his misfortunes and distresses.

I N-

## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Vienna, June 12.* As already mentioned, the corps under the command of Field-Marshal-Lieut. Count Bellegarde, has, in consequence of the fortunate change of affairs in the Tyrol and the Grison country, received orders to advance into Italy, to support the operations of the army there. The arrival of Count Bellegarde in Chivasso is already known. In conformity to particular orders since received from the Commander in Chief of the Italian army, a part of the Count's corps was to operate in the right flank of the army of Italy, and to take a post near Miandone and Domo d'Asola; by this means to secure a communication between the Italian army and that under the command of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles; and lie himself to proceed expeditiously with the remainder of his corps to Como, and thence through Milan and Pavia, against Tortona. The Field Marshal-Lieut. Count Hadik, having already placed himself at the head of the troops collected at Bellinzona, the greatest part of which consisted of the brigades of the Colonels Prince de Rohan, Strauch, and Count St. Julien, Count Bellegarde has destined this corps to the above-mentioned operations on the right wing of the army; and he himself has embarked, with the rest of the troops on the Lake Como, to proceed to his farther destination. By three reports from the Count, dated Como, May 30, 31, and June 3, we learn, that Field-Marshal-Lieut. Count Hadik had received advice of the intention of the French general Loison to get reinforcements, and to maintain his position near Airolo, and on the Mount St. Gothard; and he thought it expedient to counteract this design. With this view, on the 28th of May, in the evening, at 6 o'clock, he attacked the enemy on this side at the foot of the Mount St. Gothard; the obstinate defence of the enemy fully demonstrated how important this post was to them. The centre had the most difficult part of the battle, on account of the perpendicular rocks; and the left column could not immediately give any support, because the enemy had broken down the bridge over the Ticino. Finally, the perseverance of the light infantry, under the command of its chief, Lieut.-Col. Le Leap, supported by a division of Banalis', surmounted all those obstacles which opposed the centre. Now the battle became general, the enemy using every means that could reflect from number, local advantage, and courage, and it remained for some time doubtful; but, when the colonel, Prince Victor de Rohan, had crossed the Ticino with the left column, and ascended the steepest rock on the

right flank of the enemy, and the major Siegenfeld with his column posted himself upon that mountain which commands the left of the Mount St. Gothard, it was impossible for the enemy to maintain their position in this important pass. In this critical situation the enemy was attacked on the following morning, the 29th, by Col. Count St. Julien, on the other side of Mount St. Gothard, who set off in the morning at half past 1 o'clock from Selv., in Upper Rhinethal; ascended Mount Ursula, drove down the pickets of the enemy, and, leaving behind him a battalion, in case of a retreat on his part, he descended with impetuosity to attack the enemy's position at the Devil's Bridge, and to Ursen, compelled the enemy, by the briskness of the attack, to abandon this advantageous and important post with such precipitancy, that even the battalion destined to cover their retreat, by a well-directed fire in its flank from a division of De Vins, commanded by the lieutenant Kall, of the General Quarter Master Staff, fell in disorder, and the commander of it, with some officers and many privates, by a quick pursuit, were made prisoners. In the heat of the pursuit our troops, animated by victory, forgot all the fatigues of the preceding nocturnal march over Mount Ursula, and the exertions of the battle, and followed the enemy over Gertina and Waasen, a space of five leagues, to the Stile, and prevented the enemy from taking a position; took prisoners several divisions of its rear, and would have driven the enemy to Altdorf, at the Lake of Lucerne, if the battalion placed at the Stile had not collected the fugitives, and prevented our further pursuit, by breaking down the bridge, which was prepared and preconcerted in case of a flight. In that they could the better succeed, as the column who had orders to pass the Mount Kritaly to the Stile found the road impassable, and could not arrive in time, even by the acknowledgment of the people of the country. The principal view of the attack (the junction with Field-Marshal-Lieut. Count Hadik, and the possession of Mount St. Gothard, with all the passes leading there from the Ruisthal) having completely succeeded, the colonel, Count St. Julien, contented himself with taking a position near Waasen and Gertina, and supporting it by all necessary means. In these continued and obstinate battles our loss is not inconsiderable, but that of the enemy much greater. When the report was sent off, 532 prisoners were brought in, among whom are a commander of a battalion and 12 officers. The enemy left behind him in Airolo 400 sacks of rice, 200 casks of wine, some casks of brandy,

*GENT, MAO, Augst, 1799.*

brandy, and other provisions, together with one 4-pounder and a considerable quantity of ammunition ready for the infantry. A considerable quantity of silk and other merchandise, which the enemy had confiscated, was found in Airole, but which our troops have left untouched, although the place was taken, by assault. The Field-Marshal-Lieut. Hadik took upon him to restore the goods to the former proprietors. In consequence of the reports to the 3d of June from the general of the cavalry De Melas, the position of the army in Turin, and surrounding it, has not been considerably altered. The division of Field Marshal-Lieut. Frölich has extended itself over Pignerol, Brusati Liere, and Carignan; and Gen. Vulcasiowich has beset, with his van, Carmagnol, Alba, and Cherasco. In Cherasco he has taken 6 metal 8 and 16-pounders, 5 of iron, heavy artillery; 2 howitzer; 3 metal, and 10 iron, guns; two bombs; and a quantity of ammunition and stores. According to a farther report of the general of the cavalry, Melas, the preparations for besieging the castle of Turin are urged on with vigour. To this purpose some of the guns found in this town and ammunition are applied.

*Admiralty-office, July 2.* This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French schooner privateer La Vigie, of 14 long 4-pounds, and 71 men, by the cutter private ship of war the Resolution, commanded by Mr. W. Le Lacheur;—also, of the Anacreon French privateer, of 16 guns and 125 men, 74 of whom she had put on-board prizes she had made, by his Majesty's ship Champion, Capt. Graham.

*Douglas-street, July 5.* The Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteer Corps of the county of Surrey were yesterday reviewed by the King on Wimbledon Common. His Majesty having been graciously pleased to express his high approbation of the appearance of this respectable force, the following letter was, by his Majesty's command, written to Lord Onslow, the lord lieutenant of the county, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

My Lord, *Wimbledon, July 4.*  
I have received his Majesty's particular commands, to convey to your Lordship, for the information of the Volunteer Corps of the county of Surrey, which his Majesty has this day reviewed, the very sincere gratification his Majesty has derived from the regularity, order, and military appearance, they have displayed in his Majesty's presence. His Majesty contemplates these happy effects as the fruits of that spirit of loyalty and zeal which has associated in arms his subjects of every rank, and description; and they, in con-

mon with his Majesty, cannot fail to enjoy the heartfelt satisfaction of reflecting upon the great additional security which our happy constitution has received from these laudable and well-timed exertions. Knowing, as I do, the uniform vigilance and zeal with which your Lordship has discharged the duties of your high situation in the county of Surrey, I beg leave to congratulate you personally on this flattering testimonial of his Majesty's approbation. I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY DUNDAS.

*Admiralty office, July 6.* This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the following merchant vessels by his Majesty's squadron under the command of Vice-Adm. Harvey: by the Bittern, the Spanish ship Amistad, letter of marque, laden with wine, brandy, &c.; by the Lapwing, 2 French schooners, La Revanche and L'Aimable, laden with dry goods, provisions, &c.; by the Concorde, the French schooner La Recherche, laden with sugar and coffee; by the Southampton, the French schooner Caroline, laden with coffee; by the Pearl, the Dutch schooner Maria, laden with salt; by the Victorieuse, a small Spanish sloop, laden with salt; besides 3 British and 12 American vessels recaptured, and 14 vessels under neutral colours, detained on suspicion of having enemy's property on-board.

*Douglas-street, July 9.* Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Right Hon. Lord Henley and Lieut. Col. Cranford, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

*Zurich, June 24.* I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that a courier arrived this afternoon from Turin with official dispatches from Gen. Kray to the Archduke Charles, informing his Royal Highness, that Marshal Suvarroff had marched with a part of his army against Gen. Macdonald, who was attempting to effect a junction with Moreau, and had defeated him in an action which took place at Gioani, near Bobbio. Gen. Hadik has received orders from Marshal Suvarroff to return by the Simplon into the Valais, which will, no doubt, occasion a material alteration in the position of the armies.

*Vienna, June 23.* I think it right to lose no time in informing your Lordship, that by accounts just arrived from Marshal Suvarroff, dated the 13th, from Asiago, the intelligence of the enemy's fleet having effected a disembarkation at Genoa appears to have been unfounded, as well as that of the exaggerated amount of the force of Gen. Moreau's army. Letters were at the same time received from Gen. Kray of the 15th, which agree with those of the Marshal in stating, that the enemy were marching with a force, which the most au-

thoritative

thentic accounts made to amount to about 25,000 men, though the Modenesi, in the direction of Mantua, probably with the view of raising the siege of that fortress. Gen. Kray, who had already marched with a few of his cavalry, in obedience to Marshal Suvarroff's orders, had in consequence determined to return to his station before Mantua. The Marshal had detached to him reinforcements, and intended immediately to march himself to Valentia; and the Austrian troops, which occupied Reggio, Parma, and Modena, &c. had retired, and were concentrating themselves towards Mantua.

*Admiralty-office, July 9.* Copy of a letter from Capt. Winthrop, of his Majesty's ship *Circe*, to Lord Vice-Duncan.

My Lord, *Circe, at Sea, June 29.*

Having received information that several Dutch gun vessels were lying at the back of the island of Ameland, and Capts. Temple and Bohrder, of his Majesty's sloops *Jalouze* and *L'Espeigle*, having very handsomely volunteered their services to cut them out, I ordered the boats of his Majesty's ships named in the margin\* to proceed under their command on the night of the 27th inst. for that purpose, and anchored with the ships as near the shore as possible, in readiness to afford every assistance in my power. I am sorry to say it now appears that the gun-vessels had previously shifted their birth with the ebb tide, and were lying aground when the boats got in, at a place where it was impossible to get near them. The officers and men were therefore ordered to cut out as many vessels from the Wadile as it might be practicable to bring away, and I have the satisfaction to add, they succeeded in getting out 12, without a man being killed or wounded, though the enemy annoyed them as much as possible from their batteries. 6 of the vessels have valuable cargoes, and were bound to Amsterdam; the others are in ballast. R. WINTHROP.

*Downing-street, July 2.* Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Henry Dundas to the Right Hon. Lord Leféville, Colonel of the Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry, dated Wimbledoe, July 4.

My Lord, The corps of yeomanry volunteers which your Lordship commands have so invariably distinguished themselves by their exemplary conduct and proffers of service whenever their country might stand most in need of it, as to have repeatedly attracted his Majesty's notice and approbation; and I have this day received his Majesty's special commands, to convey to you, and to the Corps of Surrey Yeomanry, the sense his Majesty entertains of their meritorious exertions. His Majesty is aware of the particular sentiment

\* *Circe, Jalouze, Eylades, L'Espeigle, Sympathie.*

of loyalty and attachment to his person, which induced the Surrey Yeomanry to give their attendance at Wimbledoe this day; and he has commanded me to return them his warmest thanks. The knowledge I have of the great exertion so uniformly bestowed by your Lordship upon the formation and discipline of the Surrey Yeomanry, in consequence of which they have arrived at their present perfection, makes it impossible for me to obey the commands I have received from his Majesty without participating in the cordial satisfaction your Lordship must feel on the present occasion. I am, &c. H. DUNDAE.

*Downing-street, July 10.* Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Pladmoz, June 22.*

Before I begin to relate the different actions which have taken place, and which, I am happy to say, have terminated in the most complete success, it will be necessary previously to state to your Lordship the situation of the allied army, by which you will be better able to understand the views of the enemy, and the movements by which they have been defeated. The great and extensive plan of operations undertaken by Field-Marshal Suvarroff have necessarily very much divided his force. Besides the flocks of Turin, Mantua, Alexandria, and Toffona, were blockaded. The passes of Susa, Pignerol, and the Col. D'Astello, have been occupied. Maj. Gen. Hohenzollern was posted at Modena with a considerable corps; Liout.-Gen. Ott, with 10,000 men, at Reggio, observed the movements of the enemy on that side, while Field-Marshal Suvarroff remained at Turin with the rest of the army. This divided state of the army appears to have presented to Gen. Moreau the most favourable opportunity of retrieving the French affairs in Italy. He hoped, by strongly reinforcing the army of Naples, that Gen. Macdonald would be able to defeat the separate corps of Gens. Ott and Hohenzollern, and afterwards to effect a junction with the army under his own command; and he probably conceived that the Field-Marshal was too distant to afford assistance. With this view the army of Macdonald, which had advanced very far to the North of Italy, was joined by the division of Védré, and, from the report of the French officers taken, must have amounted to near 30,000 men, composed entirely of French, with the exception of one Polish legion. Field-Marshal Suvarroff, having received information of the movements of the enemy, immediately collected all the force at

Alessandria,

Alexandria, whence he marched on the 15th with 17 battalions of Russians, 12 battalions of Austrian dragoons, and 3 regiments of Cosacki. In the mean time, Gen. Macdonald had fallen upon Maj.-Gen. Hohenzollern, and had obliged him to cross the Po with considerable loss. Lieut.-Gen. Ott had also been obliged to retire from Reggio to Placenza. On the 17th the French attacked Gen. Ott, and compelled him to fall back upon Castel S. Giovanni, when the arrival of the army, under the command of Field-Marshal Suvvaroff, enabled Lieut.-Gen. Ott to repulse the French behind the Idone river, with the loss of one piece of cannon and several prisoners. On the 18th the army marched in three columns to attack the enemy. The Russian general Rosenberg commanded the right column, the Russian general Foerster the center, and Gen. Melas the left. The Russian major general Prince Prokrator commanded the advanced guard, Prince Lichtenstein the reserve. The columns moved at 12 o'clock. The country is perfectly flat, and very much intersected with ditches and rows of vines. It does not appear that the enemy occupied any particular position. An advanced corps of 2 battalions and 2 guns at Cassaleggio was attacked by the Russian grenadiers, and the whole made prisoners. The French line retired behind the Trebbia. It was too late, and the troops were too much fatigued, to make a general attack, which was ordered for the next morning. The Trebbia is the most rapid torrent in Italy. The distance from one bank to the other is near a mile. The intermediate space is an open sand, divided by several streams, which at this season are fordable any where. The French occupied the right bank, the allies the left. On the 19th, while the allies were preparing to make the attack, the French began a very heavy fire upon the whole line. For a moment they succeeded in turning the right of the Russians at Cassaleggio, and obliged them to fall back; but at this instant Prince Prokrator, who had been detached with the same intent on the enemy's left, fell upon their rear and flank, and took one piece of cannon and many prisoners. The French did not, however, give up their object. They renewed the attack repeatedly upon the village of Cassaleggio; but they were always defeated by the obstinate valour of the Russians. The attack upon the centre and left was equally violent. For some time the success was doubtful, but at night the whole French line was repulsed behind the Trebbia. It was the intention of the Field-Marshal Suvvaroff to have followed up this success the next morning, but the French army retired in the night. On the 20th, in the morning,

the army pursued the enemy in two columns. The Russians on the right marched by Settima, Montaruno, and Zena, where the rear guard of the French, after an obstinate resistance, laid down their arms. The left column, composed of Austrians, marched on the great road from Placenza to Parma as far as Ponte Nura. On the 21st the army moved on to Fiorenzo. Lieut.-Gen. Ott was detached with a corps of Austrians in pursuit of the enemy. Several prisoners have already been sent in. Gen. Ott has reported, that the French are retiring in two columns, one upon Parma, the other upon Forte Novo. Prince Hohenzollern has again advanced to Parma. 7 pieces of cannon, 4 French generals, and above 10,000 prisoners, have fallen into the hands of the allies. Gen. Moreau has advanced to Tortona, where he gained a slight advantage over the advanced posts of Gen. Bellegarde. Gen. Moreau's army, from all reports, does not exceed 12,000 men, among whom are a vast number of Genoese. Not having seen any return of the killed and wounded of the Austrians, it is impossible for me to say what their loss has been, it must have been considerable.

W. BENTINCK.

My Lord, Placenza, June 23.  
Since I had the honour of writing to your Lordship yesterday, the very important news of the surrender of the citadel of Turin has arrived. The garrison is to return to France immediately, to be exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. Gen. Fiorella, the commandant of the citadel, and all the French officers taken with him, are detained as hostages till the articles of the capitulation are executed. Field-Marshal Suvvaroff arrived here this morning with the main army; he will march to-morrow towards Alexandria, in order to cover the sieges of that town and of Tortona. Gen. Ott has formed a junction with Maj.-Gens. Klenau and Hohenzollern at Parma. Gen. Macdonald has retreated with his whole corps by Forte Novo towards Genoa.

W. BENTINCK.

Admiralty-office, July 16. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of L'Hispolite French letter of marque; and the Détérminé French ship privateer, pierced for 24 guns, mounting 18 brass 12 and 9-pounds, and having 163 men on-board when taken; by the Revolutionaire;—also, of the re-capture of the brig Margaret, by the Diamond.

Admiralty-office, July 20. Copy of a letter from Capt. Digby, of his Majesty's ship Alcmene, to Earl St. Vincent.

My Lord, Alcmene, July 6.  
Receiving information of several large  
privateers,

privateers, that had been hovering on the coast of Portugal, having gone to the Westward, I thought it expedient for the commercial interest to exceed the limits of my station, and on the 22d of June, in lat. 38 deg. 50 min. North, long. 31 deg. West, a ship boarding an American was seen, which I chased; the parting, the American made to and told me the was French, then distant 2 leagues; the weather being clear I saw his manoeuvres, and I acted accordingy throughout the night, and by using every possible exertion I got round the island of Corvo, in calms and light winds, on the 23d; the enemy, equally active in his endeavours to avoid, preserved his distance by towing and sweeping to the Westward. On the 24th and 25th I passed 2 English brigs, and upwards of forty sail of merchant vessels, steering for Lisbon. A breeze from the Northward on the 26th brought me by 6 in the morning with a gun-shot of the enemy; a running-fight commencing, she struck after 7, in lat. 39 deg. 10 min. North, long. 33 deg. West, having suffered in her hull, sails, and rigging; is named *Le Courageux*, of Bordeaux, pierced for 32, but carrying only 28 12 and 9-pounds (of which some were thrown overboard during the chase), with 253 men, commanded by Jean Bernard; 23 days last from Passage, expressly to intercept a Brazil convoy. H. DIOAY.

*Copy of Letter from Capt. Winslow, of his Majesty's Ship Circe, to Lord Duncan.*

My Lord, Circe, off Ameland, July 11.

I feel great pleasure in acquainting your Lordship, that the boats of our little squadron\* made another dash into the Watt, at the back of Ameland, last night, and brought out three valuable vessel's deeply laden with sugar, wine, and brandy; they also burnt a large galliont, laden with brass ordnance and stores, which could not be brought off, notwithstanding the perseverance of Capt. Mackenzie, to whom I am very much indebted for his coolness and judgment in the management of this affair; and also to Capt. Boorder, whose local knowledge has been of great use to me. Lieut. Searle, who commanded a schoot converted into a gun-boat, and Lieut. Pawle, who commanded the Circe's boats, upon this (as well as upon a former) occasion, conducted themselves very much to my satisfaction, as did the honest fellows under their command, who were at their oars 15 or 16 hours, in a very hot day, opposed to an enemy of superior force, but I am happy to say not a man was hurt.

W. WINTHROP.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of *Le Venus* French privateer.

\* *Circe*, *Pylades*, *L'Espeigle*, *Courier cutter*, and *Nancy cutter*.

teer brig, of 12 4 and 2 9-pounds, an manned with 101 men, by the *Indefatigable*;—also, *Le Duquesne* French privateer brig, of 16 9-pounds, and 129 men by the *Amphitrite*;—also, *L'Hirondel* French lugger privateer, of 5 guns, swivels, and 23 men, by the *Houard*;—and also, *Le Courageaux* lugger privateer of 14 guns, and 47 men, and one of his four prizes re-captured, by the *Cruizer*.

*Dowring street, July 20.* D spatches of which the following are copy and extract, have been received from Lieut.-Co Robert Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord,

Zurich, July

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 3d inst. a considerable corps of the right wing of Gen. Massena army, under the command of the Gener of Division Le Courbe, attacked Gen. Yellachitz's position in the canton of Schweiz on the whole extent of his front, from the Sill to Schellenz and Brunnen. The attack lasted the greater part of the day; and, although the French at first gained ground, they were afterwards completely repulsed; and Gen. Yellachitz's corps re-occupied all its former posts, except Brunnen, of which the enemy retained possession on the evening of the 3d, but from whence he was also repulsed the next morning. Maj.-Gen. Yellachitz bestow great praise on the conduct of the contingent troops of the cantons of Glaris and Schweiz.

ROBERT CRAUFUR

Zurich, July 7. I have much satisfaction in being able to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of the total defeat of Gen. Macdonald's army, and the retreat of Moreau, Gen. Haddick's corps the situation of which has been so frequently changed, is now decidedly on the point of entering the Valais.

*Admiralty office, July 23.* Copy of letter from Capt. H. Lidgibrd Bell, of his Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, to Capt. G. L. sack, of his Majesty's ship *Jupiter*.

Sr, *Dædalus*, Cape of Good Hope, Feb 1

I have the pleasure to inform you, that on the 9th inst. in lat. 31 deg. 30 m South, long. 33 deg. 20 min. East, a light day-light in the morning, we saw sail on the starboard-bow; perceiving it to be a large ship, gave chase to her at At half past 12 P.M. came up alongside of the chase, and brought her to action in 57 minutes after which she struck. She proved to be *La Prudente* French National frigate, from the Isle of France, manned with 297 men, and mounts 12-pounds on the main-deck, 2 long-pounds, and 2 brass howitzers on the quarter-deck; she is pierced for 42 guns on a side, besides the bridle-port on the main-deck; was built at Brest about

years since, and is a very fine large ship. The ship in her company when we first saw her was an American, which they had sent on to the Isle of France as a prize. It is with great satisfaction that I communicate the capture of La Prudente, being one of the frigates which has done so much injury to our trade in the East Indies for some time past. All the officers and ships company of his Majesty's ships under my command behaved to my full satisfaction during the action; and I beg to recommend in the strongest terms the first lieutenant, Mr. Nicholas Tucker, who is now in charge of the prize. Inclosed I transmit a list of the killed and wounded on-board the two ships. H. L. BALL.

*Return of the killed and wounded.*

Dedalus; 1 seaman and 1 marine killed; 22 seamen and 1 marine wounded.

La Prudente; 27 men killed; 22 men wounded.

*Downing-street, July 23.* Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, were this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Henley by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

*Vienna, July 6.* The letters from Constantinople of the 18th past state, that official intelligence had been received by the Turkish government from Acri, that the garrison of that place had made, on the 29th of May, a general fall against the army of Gen. Buonaparte, had completely defeated it, and put a great part of it to the sword; that Gen. Buonaparte had in consequence found himself obliged to set fire to his camp and baggage, and to avail himself of the darkness of the night to retire towards Joppa; that Gezzar Pacha had immediately not only sent his cavalry in pursuit of him, but had dispatched orders to the proper places, in as far as might be possible to straiten or cut off his retreat; and that the heads of 13 French generals, and 300 French officers, sent by different Tartars, had arrived at Constantinople, and had been exposed, according to custom, on the gate of the palace, with a suitable inscription.

A second messenger from Marshal Savaryoff, dispatched from Alessandria on the 1st inst. is just arrived. I am informed that, besides a detailed relation of the brilliant successes of the Imperial army on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, past, and by

which it appears, that the loss of the French amounts in all to 20,000 men killed and taken prisoners, he brings an account of the Austrians having re-occupied the town of Tortona.

*Extract of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated July 9.*

An express arrived yesterday with dispatches from Gen. Kray of the 1st inst. mentioning the surrender of Bologna, by capitulation, to Gen. Klenau, on the preceding day. In addition to the intelligence which I lately conveyed to your Lordship of the defeat of Gen. Buonaparte, and his flight towards Joppa, I have now to state, that this government has received official accounts from Constantinople, dated the 22d past, that Joppa had been taken by the allied force (meaning, it is to be supposed, that under Sir Sidney Smith and a body of Turks); that Buonaparte had reached El Arish, on the frontier of Syria, in his flight; and that it was scarcely to be believed that, in his present circumstances of distress, he would be able to gain in safety the Egyptian side of the desert.

*Extract of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 11.*

It is with great joy and unfeigned pleasure that I inform your Lordship, that a messenger arrived here about an hour ago from Florence, with letters dated the evening of the 6th inst. stating, that on the preceding day, the people having assembled in great force, and cut down what is styled the Tree of Liberty, the French sentinels and Corps de Garde had retired into the forts, and that the following day all the French troops had left that town and Pistoia, and marched towards Leghorn; the old magistracies had immediately resumed their functions, and had replaced the arms of the Grand Duke in the places from which they had been taken down. No disorder whatever had taken place, and the greatest demonstrations of joy had been exhibited by all ranks of people. Gen. Klenau writes on the 7th from Bologna, that, in consequence of the instances of the magistrates of Florence, he had sent thither a detachment of troops under the command of Col. D'Aspre; these troops were attacked by the French garrison that marched out of Bologna, but succeeded in repelling them.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

MADAME Royale of France arrived at Mittau on the 3d of July; and her marriage with the Duc D'Angoulême was celebrated on the 10th by the Cardinal de Momporency, grand almoner of France. The interview of the Princess with Louis XVIII. who went 4 leagues from Mittau to meet her, occasioned a very tender scene between the uncle and

niece, in re-tracing in the unhappy monarch all the misfortunes of the illustrious family, and of which Madame Royale had shared in the Temple. The Queen arrived also at Mittau on the 14th of the same month.

In consequence of the good understanding between the British factory at Canton and the Chinese, the Emperor has been pleased to allow an extension of the bounda-

bounds of the factory, much to the advantage of the British nation.

#### IRELAND.

*Aug. 10.* A melancholy accident occurred last week at The Dargle, in the county of Wicklow. The lady of Baron George, her sister Miss Moore, and the children, being on an excursion in that part of the country in a jaunting car; part of the harness gave way in going down a steep hill, and the horses, being frightened, ran headlong down the descent; in consequence of which Miss Moore was killed, the Baron's lady much hurt, and a limb of one of the children broken.

The declarations of the counties in Ireland in favour of a Union occupy a great space in the public journals of that kingdom. It seems now indeed a certain point, that the great majority of the respectable inhabitants of Ireland are decidedly in favour of the measure.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Woburn, June 21.* This night the Duke of Bedford's sheep-shearing ended. It was the greatest meeting of the kind ever seen in England. Amongst those present were, the Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Bath; the Earls of Egremont, Lauderdale, and Winchelsea; the Lords Bherhorn, Preston, Ludlow; John, William and Robert Russel; the President and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, the President of the Royal Society, Mr. Coke, M.P. for Norfolk, Sir Harry Featherstone, Sir John Ramsden, Sir Charles Davers, Mr. Colquhoun, M.P. for Bedford; and a great assemblage of farmers, breeders, and graziers, from every part of the kingdom: Westcar, from Buckinghamshire; Quarley, from Devonshire; Billingsley and Parsons, from Somersetshire; Jobson, from Northumberland; Brendon, Buckley, and Stones, from Leicestershire; Stubbins, from Nottingham; Ellman, from Sussex; Wall and Monk, from Kent; Crook, from Wiltshire; Bridge, from Dorsetshire; and Duckee, from Surrey. From 100 to 190 sat down to dinner for five days successively. Premiums, offered a year before by the Duke of Bedford for cattle and sheep, and ploughing, were distributed; and his Grace let above 70 South Down and new Leicester rams for above 1000. The successful candidates for sheep were, Mr. Smith, of Northamptonshire, for a wether 54lb. a quarter; Mr. Platt and Mr. Butfield, both of Bedfordshire, for ploughing with horses; Mr. Ranceiman with a Norfolk plough; and Mr. Ducket, with an ox plough. The conversation was entirely agricultural; and much was excited by the question, Whether the New Leicester or the South Down were the better breed of sheep?

Some wool-staplers attended, who, it is said, did business at the prices of 1s. a pound for long wool, and 1s. 1d. for South Down. Spanish wool from sheep bred in England was sold at the great price of 5s. per pound.

*June 27.* A few days since, between Batwin and Truro, in Cornwall, two excise officers made an attack on two persons who were suspected of having smuggled goods in their custody; which not being the case, the latter made an obstinate resistance, but, being overpowered by their desperate antagonists, were left dead on the spot. The excisemen absconded.

*July 9.* As a wagon full of coals, with 6 horses, was passing over the bridge at Penscole, near Warwick, one of the arches gave way, and wagon and horses were precipitated into the river, where one of them was killed, and the rest so injured that they were not expected to recover.

*July 13.* This afternoon, about 3, one of the largest powder mills on Twickenham Common, not far from Hanworth, blew up, with a most violent explosion, attended by circumstances of the most melancholy nature. Four men employed in corning the powder were blown to atoms in the air, and many of the timbers of the building thrown to a distance of half a mile. It was only on the Thursday preceding that a smaller mill, belonging to the same proprietor, blew up, but no lives were lost. The explosion of this day broke many panes of glass at the distance of one and two miles.

*Aug. 1.* During the greatest part of yesterday the different volunteer associations of the county of Kent were collecting in the town and neighbourhood of Maidstone. All the roads thither were so thronged with companies and carriages of every description, that they were rendered almost impassable. Wagons and carts, covered over to exclude the rain, and decorated with variegated colours and oak-boughs, added to the attraction of the day. Towards the evening, the town of Maidstone was so full of volunteers, and the different companies, that no accommodation could then be obtained for strangers. Even horses were in the same disagreeable predicament, as the stables were all completely occupied. Happy were they who could squeeze themselves into the corner of the most obscure and insignificant public-house; and the majority of this class sat up all night, as access to beds defied the greatest intrigue. To give peculiar pomp to the volunteers, they marched into Maidstone with drums beating and colours flying, accompanied by the bands in full tune. All the volunteers wore oak-boughs in their hats, rendering the whole a very interesting scene. Private parties poured into the town from all

all quarters, even at a late hour, continuing so all night; and the whole county of Kent seemed as it were uncommonly alive, and proud on the memorable occasion. The Royal Standard was raised on the town-hall and the church, and the Union Flag displayed from many windows in the streets of the town. Such volunteers as marched had waggon and carts attending them, to convey those necessaries of which they stood mostly in need. During the whole of the afternoon, the road to Lord Romney's seat at Mote, about a mile from the town of Maidstone, was crowded, passing and re-passing, to see the preparations making for the reception of their Majesties and the volunteers the next day. A pavilion was erected on a rising part of the lawn, at the back of his Lordship's house, for the Royal Family (highly pleased on the occasion) to dine; and another, nearly adjoining, for the nobility attending. The pavilion for his Majesty was elegantly decorated with festoons and wreaths of flowers, and the ground covered with green baize. Temporary tables and benches were erected near to the spot, in two divisions (but so as to be all within sight of the Royal Tent), for the volunteers to dine; upon which cloths were laid, and knives and forks placed for near 600 persons, over each of which a plate was turned, in case it should rain in the night. The tables amounted to 91 in number, and were arranged in order, close to each other, in two divisions; the whole length of the different tables, added, amounted to 13,333 yards, or nearly 7½ miles, and the value of the wood-work exceeded 1500l. On the other side, or front of the house, was a small train of artillery, encamped with tents. About 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, the companies began to move to the ground, and by 9 the whole was occupied. The volunteers were drawn up in a double line, extending from one end of the Park to the other, the Maidstone Volunteers taking the right of the front line. The morning was very fine until about half past 10 o'clock, when a hard shower of rain came on, and lasted about an hour. A grand pavilion was erected for the Royal Family, in the front of the line. About 10 o'clock, the Steward appeared on the ground, and walked to the royal tent, where he waited the arrival of the Royal Family. In half an hour after, the Duke of York arrived, attended by Sir Charles Gray, Sir Robert Lawrie, and many of the nobility and gentry; among whom were Mr Pitt, Mr Dundas, Mr Windham, the Lord Chancellor, &c, all on horseback, and each a broad oak in his hat. The Royal Family set off from Kew about 5 in the morning, and went to breakfast with Lord Camden, at his seat at Wilder-

ness, near Riverhead; but, on account of the badness of the roads in some parts, and the delay occasioned at breakfast, they did not arrive at Lord Romney's till about a quarter before twelve, and in the midst of a hard shower of rain. His Majesty came on the ground on his charger, attended by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester. The Queen, and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, were attended by Lady Harrington in the state carriage. A royal salute was fired upon his Majesty's coming upon the ground. He took the station designed him for the troops to pass, which was near the tent fixed for the Royal Family, into which the Queen and Princesses went upon their arrival; and, on account of the rain, her Majesty, in a very kind and condescending manner, invited as many of the nobility as it would contain; among whom we observed Lady Radnor, Lady Camden, Lady Darnley, Lady Jane Dundas, &c. As soon as the Royal Family were in their tent, they requested to have oak-boughs to decorate themselves, which were immediately brought, and the Queen and Princesses put them in their caps, and pinned them to their bosoms. His Majesty, attended by the Prince of Wales, and Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Gloucester, Sir Charles Grey, Sir Robert Lawrie, Gen. Fox, and many of the nobility, passed the ranks in front of both lines, complimenting the officers of the different associations as he passed, and afterwards went and reviewed the different troops of cavalry in a back ground. He then returned to the Royal Tent; and, upon a signal being given by the firing of a cannon, the whole lines formed into their companies. His Majesty again took his former station near the Royal Tent; and the whole then passed in review before them, bands playing, colours flying, and saluting the Royal Family as they passed. The shower ceased soon after the King arrived, and it was very fine during the remainder of the day. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York, while the troops were parading, came into her Majesty's tent, and chatted for a considerable time with them and many of the nobility. After the different companies had passed in review twice before the Royal Family, they were marched to a distant part of the ground, where they were formed in different parties, and posted in the wood, along the hedges, and in the road, when a sham fight took place in the presence of the King and Royal Family, among the infantry, supported by the cavalry and the artillery; this had a very pleasing effect, and was well conducted. The fire of artillery and musquetry was tremendous and incessant for some time; it then ceased, and was renewed

removed alternately, in different parts of the supposed engagement, and seemed greatly to delight and surprize the very numerous company that were assembled. This lasted about an hour and a half, and was over a little before 3. The associations then returned to their former ground; the infantry piled their arms, and the cavalry dismounted. A signal gun was then fired for them to go to dinner. Her Majesty and the Princesses, who during this time had been in their carriages to see these manœuvres, attended by the King and his party, then returned to the house and dismounted. They were afterwards introduced to the pavilion provided for them near the dinner-tables, and there they saw the associations seat themselves at the tables. The Prince of Wales returned to town before dinner. The greatest order was observed in the different companies seating themselves at the tables; and, to prevent confusion, the names of the different companies were painted on a board, and stuck up at the end of the tables they were to occupy. In about three quarters of an hour the companies were all seated at the tables, upon which the viands and wine provided for them had been placed early in the morning; and they began their dinner, which was in a sumptuous style. At this time the Queen and Princesses were in the pavilion provided for them; and his Majesty was in the one provided for the nobility, where he held conversation with Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Windham, Stadholder, and others of the nobility. An address was presented to his Majesty upon the occasion by the corporation of Maidstone, attended by Mr. Snow the mayor, Mr. Morgan the recorder, and Samuel Chambers, esq. the sheriff of the county, which his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously; and they had the honour of kissing the King's hand. Mr. Chambers, the sheriff, was knighted; and we are happy in having it in our power to mention, that the Lord Chancellor took the opportunity of expressing a very friendly wish towards Mr. Morgan, the recorder, which we think will give great pleasure to the gentlemen of the bar when they hear it. A sumptuous dinner was afterwards served up for the Royal family in the pavilion, to which they sat down about half past 3 o'clock. The dinner party consisted of, his Majesty, the Queen, two Princesses, the Dukes of York, Cumberland, Gloucester, the Stadholder, and Lady Harrington as lady in waiting to the Queen. They were waited upon during dinner by Lord Romney, his son, and the three beautiful daughters of his Lordship, the Hon. Miss Marthams. While their Majesties were at their dinner, another sumptuous one was

provided, for the ministers of state and nobility, at the tent erected near that of his Majesty. At this table dined Mr. Dundas, the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary at War, Lords Darnley, Radnor, Camden, Marquis of Huntley; Ladies Jane Dundas, Darnley, Radnor, Hon. Miss Blich, and many others of the nobility, male and female. They were waited upon by his Lordship's attendants and Mr. Gunter, of Jermyn-street, who conducted the dinner, and supplied the confectionary. Among the most active waiters we observed John Townsend, the Bow-street officer, who stood behind the ministers' chairs, and supplied them with what they wanted. The volunteers having finished their dinner, his Majesty's health was given, in a bumper, by upwards of 6000, all standing, uncovered, with three times three, and loud and reiterated acclamations of joy, accompanied by the music of all the bands. After this were given, the Queen and Royal Family. Then followed, the Duke of York and the army, the Volunteers of the county of Kent, &c. with three times three, standing and uncovered. A number of the officers then came up near the Royal Tent, and sung, "God save the King!" which, when finished, was loudly cheered three times three by all the numerous company. Lord Romney then came forward, and, after a short pertinent address to the company, proposed to give "his Majesty's health!" in which all the volunteers joined, standing uncovered, with three times three. "God save the King!" was then sung by the whole body of the volunteers, accompanied by the music of their hands, which had the happiest effect. Several other loyal toasts and sentiments were afterwards drunk, in which all parties joined. The music played "God save the King!" "Rule, Britannia!" &c. &c. About half past 5 o'clock, upon a signal-gun being fired, the different companies withdrew from the dinner-tables, got under arms, and then marched off in different directions. The Royal Family then returned to Lord Romney's house, where they were refreshed with coffee; and about 6 o'clock the King, Queen, and Princesses, set off for London. The Dukes of York, Cumberland, Gloucester—the Minister, and Mr. Dundas, Mr. Windham, with the Lord Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, returned to Sir Charles Middleton's at Tilton, about 5 miles from Maidstone, where they had slept the preceding night. Through the whole of the day the most perfect order prevailed; and a general enthusiasm pervaded all ranks. A royal salute was fired on the King's departure, when the spectators began to divine. Many of them, with the associations which

which belonged to distant parts of the county, retired to the town of Maidstone, which was sufficient to afford accommodation but to a very small share of the numbers that returned thither. Many, after getting some small refreshments, went away. The town and streets were crowded with company during the whole of the night, who were much entertained with the illuminations and transparencies that were exhibited in different parts.

#### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Epistle from the yearly meeting, held in London, 1799, to the quarterly and monthly meeting of Friends (Quakers) in Great Britain and Ireland.

Dear Friends,

After some serious investigation into the present state of our religious society, wherein we humbly trust that the gracious Head of the Church hath not been wanting to cement our minds in the bond of his love, and from time to time to refresh us together, we again salute you; and inform you, that, at this our large annual assembly, a concern has been felt, extending to every branch of the family. We desire it may be bound up in the same precious cementing union; that so not any thing, which has a tendency to scatter, may be suffered to prevail. To this end, may it be the chief care of all to dwell near the Power, by the assistance of which unsanctified self is reduced and deploied; then will the wisdom which is from above be exalted, and brought into dominion. The accounts of sufferings, brought up this year from the various parts of this nation, amount to 74781. and those from Ireland 30 771. chiefly for tithes, priests demands, and those called church-rates; also for various demands on account of the militia, and other warlike measures, with which, from a conviction that we ought not to be active in promoting the destruction of the precious, yea invaluable, lives of mankind, we scruple to comply. We have this year received epistles from four only of the yearly meetings on the American Continent; namely, the Carolinas, &c. Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. The last, having met at the usual time of its sitting, during the prevalence of a contagious and highly-mortal fever, adjourned to the 12th month last. By this disease, thousands of the inhabitants of Philadelphia were quickly removed out of time. Let us, in reverence of soul, avoid too nice an inquiry into the moral causes of such dreadful calamities; but seek, with unremitting solicitude, an entrance, through the strait gate, into that narrow, but not untraversed path, which alike leads to blessedness through every dispensation of the Lord's unerring Providence. Friends, we in this land do not live unsurrounded by manifold dangers;

nor in an age in which we can dispense with any part of the whole armour of light. The increase of mortality in a country brings the body in jeopardy; but it often arouses the careless, and drives the awakened mind into closer communion with God. But it is the peculiar property of many of the contagious vices and vanities, with which these countries abound, that they lull to security the incautious, even though once aroused; and point their infection at the well-being of the soul. By what means, then, shall we expect preservation? Our belief, dear friends, is, that it will depend on frequent recurrence to our first principle; even to the saving power of Christ Jesus, our Lord, revealed in the heart. "This," said our Redeemer, when personally on earth, "is life eternal, to know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." But this, friends, is no trivial nor momentary acquirement. Many of you know that it must be waited for in singleness of heart: and that the important pursuit of this heavenly knowledge should regulate the tenor of our lives. Where then, judge ye, would any find leisure for those amusements, in which some in profession with us are reported to waste much of their time? This meeting has repeatedly testified against vain sports, and places of diversion, as so many allurements tending to draw the mind from its watch, and to lay it open to farther temptation. The best recreation of a Christian is the relief of distress; and his chief delight, to promote the knowledge, and to exalt the glory, of his Heavenly Master; and this is most effectually done under his holy influence, by a life of faith, purity, and general benevolence. False principles too, as well as wrong practices, may have their advocates for a time; but the unspotted lives of the faithful remain to be their best refutation. Let none then start aside at the magnitude of the object, nor be too much dismayed because of the little progress they seem to themselves to make in the way of holiness; but, trusting in the Lord, who "giveth power to the faint," let us all press after ability to comply with the apostolic advice, "Be ye holy in all manner of conversation." We have received accounts this year, as well as in preceding years, that divers persons have joined our society by convincement. For you of this description we feel a tender care, that, after admittance into membership, you may not measure yourselves by the standard of others; nor take up a rest short of the true rest. Seek rather an increase in the heavenly principle which comes by Jesus Christ, the true and holy pattern for his flock. Thus only will your union with us contribute to your advantage; and thus only will the increase of numbers produce

An increase of the joy. Now, turning our attention to the church in its more collected capacity of monthly and quarterly meetings, we perceive, that weakness and languor continue to pervade the deliberations of some of them, on the important concerns of the Society; and often prevent the due and timely support of that Christian discipline, which we have long experienced to be, under Providence, as a wall of preservation. Nevertheless, we believe we can also discern, that there is a gradual increase of care in many places; and that the quickened sensibility, with which the minds of numbers of our brethren are graciously endued, has made many things furthensome, which in times of negligence scarcely have been noticed; and to this we attribute many of the complaints now contained in the answers to the queries. Our desire therefore is, that such upright minds may be encouraged to persevere. That which shews the disease, must be looked to for the remedy. Hold on, then, your way, beloved friends; and may the Lord give you all the discernment, skill, forbearance, and fortitude, which are requisite for the impartial and seasonable discharge of the trust which he commits to you! Finally, friends, collectedly and individually, farewell! May all our meetings be held with weight, as in the immediate presence of the heavenly President. May the aged among us be examples of every Christian virtue, and evince, by the calmness of their evening, that their day has been blest! May the middle-aged not faint in their allotted stations; but, together with their elder and younger brethren, firmly support, yea exalt, their several testimonies which we are called to maintain! And, oh! may the beloved youth, the tender objects of our care and our hope, bend early and carefully under the forming power of truth; that thus, each standing in his allotment, the harmony of the building may be preserved, and we may truly grow up into an holy temple for the Lord! Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting.

GEORGE STACER, Clerk.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Wednesday, June 19.*

Last night the mother of Mr. Smith, master of the Distillers' Arms public-house, Great Saffron Hill, went to bed about 11 o'clock. The rest of the family were up till some hours after daylight, on account of a club held at the house. As the old lady did not appear below this morning at the usual time, the maid servant went to her apartment, and, on opening the door, beheld the horrid spectacle of only part of a human figure, by far the greater portion being literally burnt to ashes! The bed, bedding, and bedstead, were almost entirely consumed;

the floor, for a circumference of near 3 yards, and one of the squares of the wainscot, as well as a chair and part of a table, were burnt. Though there still remained various materials proper for feeding the flames, it is wonderful that they should have expired of themselves, and without exciting alarm in any of the family, some of whom must have frequently passed up and down stairs at the time of the dreadful catastrophe.

*Thursday, June 20.*

This day, at half past one, the gentlemen of the Inner Temple association received their colours (which had been previously consecrated by Dr. Reynell), from the hands of the right hon. the countess of Elgin, who accompanied them with an elegant and animated address; to which Capt Graham, to whom they were delivered, made a suitable reply.

*Friday, July 12.*

The speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons, at the bar of the H. of L.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"In the name of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, it is my duty humbly to tender to your Majesty the bills by which their grants are completed for the public service of the year. The magnitude of the supply, and the cheerfulness with which it has been given, combined with the flourishing state of commerce, and of the revenue, and with the manifestations of zeal and public spirit which universally prevail, may justly be considered as indications, the most encouraging and decisive, of the abundant and unimpaired resources of the British empire, and of the unshaken firmness of your faithful people. To your Commons, it is a subject of pride and satisfaction to reflect, that, in providing for the exigency of the present conjuncture, they have been enabled to adopt a measure, which, though attended with sacrifices unprecedented, in their amount is eminently calculated to administer effectual support to public credit; upon the depreciation, and expected failure, of which, the enemy have long been induced to find the vain hope of destroying the liberties and independence of these kingdoms. The conduct, however, of your Commons has not been influenced by a limited and partial view of the situation and circumstances of the country, and of the causes which operate upon its welfare and security. They know that its interests are closely connected with those of other states; and they have accordingly conformed to the principles of a sound and enlarged policy, by affording to your Majesty the most ample means of promoting and assisting the exertions of those powers, who, justly estimating the danger with which they are threatened, are convinced that a fatal aggravation of it

is would be the probable consequence of compromise and supineness; and that, to be successfully repelled, it must be opposed by such efforts as will be sufficient to prove to the enemy, that their system of ambition and conquest is equally nefarious and extravagant, and that its objects are unattainable. Your Commons, Sire, are deeply sensible of the importance of the stake for which your Majesty is still unavoidably contending, and of the duties which they are bound to discharge. It is, they are persuaded, upon the wisdom and fortitude of the British Parliament, that, under the favour of Divine Providence, must chiefly depend the preservation of whatever is truly valuable in civil society, and of all that constitutes the happiness of private life. Actuated by these sentiments, and relying with perfect confidence upon the justice and moderation of your Majesty's views, your Commons have not hesitated to continue to your Majesty that cordial and decided support in the prosecution of the contest, which can alone justify the hope of concluding it by a safe and durable peace.

Saturday, July 13.

The North-west wing of the King's Bench prison was about 9 this evening discovered to be on fire. The flames burst forth with incredible fury, and were driven by the wind towards the centre of the building. The consternation which immediately took place is hardly to be expressed, not only within the prison but without. Many of the prisoners' wives and relatives who resided in the rules, alarmed at so dreadful a conflagration, appeared under the walls shrieking, and demanding the release of those whom their fears represented in such imminent danger; but, at the very first intimation of the accident, St. George's, the Bermondsey, St. Saviour's, Lambeth, Christ Church, and Newington, volunteers, with a party of the Surrey cavalry, attended, and prevented the populace in general from taking that step, which, perhaps, the best feelings of human nature had, upon the spur of the moment, dictated. Within the prison, we are happy to learn, not the slightest endeavour was made on the part of any one to escape beyond its walls; all were engaged in assisting those who were more immediately within the reach of danger. Above an hour had elapsed before the engines arrived and began to work, by which time the flames had arrived at an ungovernable height. They raged with such violence, that it was with difficulty a small part of the prisoners' furniture and effects were saved. Many wretched and indigent families, whose whole property was contained in their rooms, were compelled to leave it a prey to the devouring element. How the fire was occasioned no one can with certainty

tell. It broke out at No. 10, in an upper room, in the farther corner of that part of the building where the tap is, just at the entrance of the prison. There was no fire in the room, nor was there even a fire-place. The person who occupied it was an old man, of the name of Adams, who at the time of the accident was drinking at the Brace, a public room at the farther end of the prison. The story he relates is, that his son had called upon him early in the evening, and had left him two £1. notes, which he was to call for again on Monday morning; for the better security of these notes, he put them in his trunk, and he supposes, at the time he did so, a spark from the candle fell into the trunk. The part where the fire commenced is called the Old Building, and the upper rooms are not vaulted, consequently, the whole was consumed; the flames then spread through the two upper stories, as far as the chapel, consuming near the whole of them, both in front of the parade and in the back part of the prison. Here the firemen prevented it extending farther by forcing off the division No. 6 adjoining, at the back of which it ended, by consuming the apartment occupied by Lady Murray, at No. 1, in division 15. There are between 80 and 100 rooms destroyed. When this building was erected, the floor of the upper story was not vaulted; had it been so, the present accident would have been comparatively trifling. The second story was vaulted, otherwise the whole fabrick must have been destroyed. There are a few rooms which were vaulted, and are preserved, though they were surrounded by flames. It was not till one in the morning that the fire was subdued, and it was near before it was finally extinguished.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The solution of the enigmatical Latin distich in p. 660 of our Magazine for this month is as follows:

*Totum pone, fruct—“Vulturius.”*

*Caput aufer, splendet in armis—“Turnus.”*

*Caudam dñe, volat—“Vultur.”*

*Viscera tolle, dolet—“Vulnus.”*

We are very much obliged to Mr P. for his learned “Remarks;” to which the *length* is the only objection. They are sent to the respectable booksellers to whom his private letter is addressed.

HINCKS, 21, 22, 23, requests from some one of our numerous correspondents any particulars respecting the family of Sir JOHN WHATTON, of EAST SURRY, in the county of Surrey, knight, who held lands in Leicestershire at the latter end of the last and the commencement of this century.

W. requests some account of the churches and monumental inscriptions of BELSTAD, Suffolk, and BANHAM, Norfolk.

CLFAICUS LEICESTERENSIS in corinext; with M. S. WESTON; HERALDICUS; AUSONIUS; CURIOSO; W. M. B. &c. &c.

Vol. LXVIII. p. 630. The drawings, &c. of Thomas Sandby, esq. who died June 24, 1798, were sold by auction, at Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby's, July 18—19, 1799. Among them were many beautiful plans and elevations of the bridge across the Thames at Somerset-house; plan and estimate for the stone bridge at Staines (this, with three of the fronts of Westminster-hall, and six of intercolumniations, was purchased by Mr. Byfield the architect); beautiful views and sketches of the whole and parts of St. George's chapel at Windsor, purchased by Sir Harry Egglefield; 23 specimens of pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite architecture, for £1 by Mr. Shaw; two of the East window and ceiling of King's College chapel, Cambridge, by Mr. Taylor; and a variety of architectural drawings, by Mr. Ashton, architect. The many views, &c. he had taken of Cheltenham, are bequeathed to Lady Inchiquin.

Vol. LXIX. p. 525, b. 19, Hancke, corrected in p. 619, l. 17, to Hancke, read Hancké.

P. 548, b. for Macas and Macawell, read Macas and Macawell.

P. 569. Richard Viscount Preston died in 1695, leaving a son aged 17. Edward Viscount Preston died in 1709, leaving a son aged 16; consequently, was only 15 when his son was born. Query, a mistake in the dates?

P. 589. Fairchild, founder of the lecture at Shoreditch, died in 1729, not 1779.

P. 622, 2. The Right Hon. Anne Viscountess-dowager Dungannon was daughter and heiress of Edmund-Henry Stafford, of Br.awntown, co. Meath, and of Portglenone, co. Antrim, esq. Her Ladyship was born Dec. 25, 1715 and married, Jan. 12, 1719, to Arthur the first Lord Viscount Dungannon (who was younger brother of Trevor Viscount Hillsborough, grandfather of the present Marquis of Downshire, and who had before married Anne daughter of Joseph Deane, chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, by whom his Lordship had no issue), by whom her Ladyship had issue, 1. Anne, married to the Right Hon. Garret Colly Wesley, late Earl of Mornington; 2. Prudence, married to Charles Powel Leslie, of Glaslough, co. Monaghan, esq.; 3. Jane, died unmarried; 4. Arthur, M. P. for Hillsborough, married to Letitia eldest daughter of Harvey first Lord Viscount Mountnorres, and dying June 19, 1770, before his noble father, never succeeded to the title; he left issue by his lady (who re-married Randal-William Marquis of Antrim) one son, Arthur, the present Lord Viscount Dungannon, who succeeded his grandfather, the late Lord Viscount, Jan. 31, 1771, married the Hon. Charlotte Fitzroy, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Southampton, and has if-

sue.—Arthur first Lord Viscount Dungannon changed the family-name of Hill (which is still borne by the elder branch of this noble family, the house of Downshire) to that of Trevor, on his accession to the estates of his maternal grandfather (Sir John Trevor), lying chiefly in the counties of Denbigh, Salop, and Middlesex.

P. 628, a. Elizabeth daughter of Sir Wm. Lee died at the age of "20 months," instead of "4 years."

Ibid. Lord Chief Justice Eyre was, we believe, from the county of Wilts: his family, at least, was connected with that of Lord Penruddock; and we have always understood that he received his education at Winchester and Oxford; whence he proceeded to one of the inns of court, and the study of the law. We shall, therefore, take him up at the earliest period of his professional life, when he was one of the four Common Pleaders belonging to the city of London, who purchase their situations, and are commonly called the City Council. He was, at this time, decent in his manners, grave in his appearance, regular in his attendance, but was not known beyond the practice of the Lord Mayor's and Sheriff's Courts, and had displayed no particular tokens of future eminence. An accidental event, however, brought him forward into unexpected notice, and subsequent circumstances led him to distinction. Having for some time previously executed the office, he was, in 1762 and in the 28th year of his age, elected Recorder of the city of London. Placed in that situation when political animosities distracted the Corporation, he gave his counsel to them upon all occasions with the independent fidelity and firm protherty of a great Constitutional Lawyer, unmoved by any regard to popular favour or resentment on the one hand, or to any personal ambition or aggrandizement on the other. Although from principle as well as duty a zealous guardian, and strenuous supporter, of the rights of the city, he understood the constitution of his country too well to become an accessory to the insult of his Sovereign. At this period, S<sup>r</sup> William Morton was Recorder of London. He had quitted the practice of the Bar, and confined himself to the duties of that respectable office. He had been brought into Parliament by the influence of the Duke of Bedford, and was respectable from private fortune as well as public situation. He had looked with a natural expectation to a seat in one of the courts of law, but, at length, disappointed and growing old, he applied to the Court of Aldermen for leave to appoint a deputy to assist him in his official duties. The Common Serjeant, the second law officer in the corporation of London, had an evident claim to such an appointment. Mr. Nugent, a most amiable and excellent man, though of no great professional

professional name, and fully equal to any employment connected with the city of London, in whose service he had passed the greater part of his life, now filled that situation. These gentlemen, however, having differed in some points of legal discussion that had been officially proposed to their consideration, such a coolness had taken place between them, that Mr. Eyre, who had gained the favour of Sir William Morton, was proposed by him to be Deputy Recorder; and his influence in the Court of Aldermen, overbearing the mild, unassuming character of Mr. Nugent, obtained the appointment. Mr. Eyre was now elevated into importance; and though the Recorder might have indulged his spleenetic aversion in passing by the Common Serjeant on this occasion, it soon appeared that he had nominated an affiant, who possessed knowledge and abilities adequate to his station; and as the Recorder's duty now devolved, in a great measure, upon Mr. Eyre, he had an opportunity of proving his qualifications in such a manner, that, on the death of his patron in the year 1762, he was elected by the Court of Aldermen to succeed him. As Recorder of London, he now enjoyed an office of great respectability, as well as considerable emolument. It also gave him the distinction of a silk gown in Westminster Hall, and precedence after the Serjeants at Law. He had not, however, proceeded but a very few years in the calm exercise of his duties, when he was called upon to encounter difficulties, and to be involved in circumstances which had not encumbered any of his predecessors, and which, we trust, will not again disturb the grave and sober functions of the Recorder of London. We allude to the period when the mania of "Wilkes and Liberty" had in some degree influenced the whole kingdom; and the epidemic rage had, in a peculiar manner, infected the metropolis. A very large majority of the Livery espoused every measure that was brought forward in opposition to Government; the lower classes, too fond of uproar, supported the same principle; and the Corporation itself became at length subject to the predominating influence. The Sheriffs were selected from among those citizens who were the most violent in support of opposition measures; and men, totally unconnected by their situations and characters with the City, purchased their freedom and took up their livery, in order to take upon themselves these troublesome and expensive offices. The ordinary rotation of the Court of Alderman was infringed to elect to the Chief Magistracy such of its members who were the partisans and supporters of Mr. Wilkes and his cause. In this state of civic disarray, the Recorder gave his opinion with firmness and understanding; but he could only give his coun-

sel, and passively submit to the majority of the Corporation. At length, a remonstrance to the Throne was proposed and carried in a Court of Common Council, which contained such opinions, that the Recorder peremptorily refused to exercise his official functions on the occasion. He represented it as enforcing doctrines which he should ever oppose, and expressed in a language unfit for the Sovereign to hear. He was therefore determined not to be the organ by which his Majesty should receive such an insult. Sir James Hodges, the Town Clerk, supplied the place of the Recorder on this occasion. He was a sensible conceited man, who had been a bookseller on London-bridge, and whose oratory in the Common Council had raised him to his situation. The office gratified his vanity, and has secured to him a renown, which few booksellers have derived from works not published by themselves: it has caused his name to be recorded in the Letters of Junius. The resolution of the Recorder was, however, attended with considerable mortification and some danger. He was summoned to justify his conduct before the Common Council; and his speech on that occasion was not calculated to avert the vote of censure which followed it. He was not only treated with great acrimony, but it was in the view of the powerful party to deprive him of his office. They, however, contented themselves with holding him forth, not only in their speeches, but in publications and caricatures, as an offensive character; and a city mob at that time was not a very pleasant enemy. In the temper and disposition of administration at this period such conduct was certain of a reward; and the Recorder was, in the year 1772, appointed a Baron of his Majesty's Exchequer. In a short time subsequent to his possession of the Ermine, on a question proposed to the Twelve Judges by the House of Lords, Baron Eyre was distinguished by his argument on that occasion. That he conducted himself with honour and ability in his judicial station, appears from his successive advancements. In 1787, he succeeded that able lawyer and excellent man Sir John Skynner, as Chief Baron of his own Court. On the resignation of Lord Thurlow in 1792, he was appointed First Commissioner of the Great Seal, and on the removal of Lord Loughborough, in the succeeding year, to the Chancery Bench, he succeeded that noble Judge as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. As his judicial life was one sober series of official employment, in which no extraordinary event called forth an extraordinary application of mind or knowledge, his reputation is confined to the regular scene of public duty. It may, perhaps, be thought that his appointment to preside at the state trials in

London is an exception to the foregoing observation. It was indeed a very important charge; nor do we mean to disparage his useful qualities or acknowledged integrity, by expressing our opinion concerning it. Whether it arose from his superior view of the case, an harassed mind, or what he conceived to be a discreet accommodation to the circumstances of the moment, we do not pretend to determine; but it appeared to us that he did not resist the bold irregularities of Mr. Horne Tooke as Sir Michael Foster would have resisted them. In private life Lord Chief Justice Eyre displayed the qualities which rendered him estimable among those who were so happy as to be within their influence. In him was exhibited a rare union of judicial qualities, and his talents and disposition were such as peculiarly adapted him to the Bench. To great sagacity he added great candour. Though he soon discerned the merits, and foresaw the issue of a cause, he never betrayed any impatience, nor relaxed in his attention during its progress; and in this, as in other respects, resembled the venerable Hale; it was scarcely possible to discover the opinion which he had formed, before the moment when he was called upon to deliver it publicly. He was not only impartial in the ordinary sense of the word, but anxious to prevent his judgement on the case before him from being biased by his indignation at any illiberal or dishonest conduct. Such indeed was the temper and ability with which he sifted every question, as commonly to extort an acknowledgement even from the unscrupulous party, that his case had been fairly, fully, and dispassionately heard and determined. His knowledge of the law consisted in a familiar acquaintance with those principles which extensive reading and long experience had impressed upon his mind, rather than in a ready recollection of decided cases. But his application of principles was seldom erroneous; for, as his apprehension was clear, and his judgement strong, he embraced the most complicated variety of facts, and discerned the bearings of the most intricate question. As he comprehended with precision, he explained with perspicuity; and perhaps no man ever performed the delicate and arduous task of commenting upon evidence to a jury, more usefully to the jury themselves, more satisfactorily to the parties concerned, or more to the advancement of the ends of justice. From his own opinions he was ever ready to recede, when convinced by mature reflection, or the arguments of counsel, that they were ill founded; and in so doing he willingly avowed the error he had committed. His judgements display great learning, employed by a vigorous understanding; the reasoning is cogent, the illustration apposite, the language

manly, and not unfrequently eloquent. Perhaps in no part of his public duty was he more eminent, though none was more repugnant to his feelings, than in the administration of criminal justice. In this department, though the mildness of his disposition inclined him to mercy, he yielded not to indiscriminate lenity, because he remembered that he was the guardian of the public safety. He was convinced that the observance of solemnity in the courts of justice contributed to excite veneration for their proceedings. His judicial deportment, therefore, was calculated to convey an impression of awe and respect. But though his manner was grave and punctilious, it was marked with great courtesy; for, it was not dictated by pride, but by a conscientious regard for the dignity of the court. That this was the case, those who had the happiness to know him in private life can testify, where it seemed as much his aim to draw closer round him by social ease and unaffected pleasantries the circle of his friends, as it was in public to maintain the distance that his situation required. Nor, amidst the amiable qualities which distinguished the private life of this truly great man, should be unrecorded his warm and affectionate attachment to his relations and friends, his prompt and active zeal to promote the welfare of many who were little known to him but by their want of his assistance, his affability and tenderness towards all his dependants and domestics, and the support given to his elevated station by an hospitable and liberal establishment. With those who were deprived of the opportunity of estimating his judicial qualities, he secured affection by the sole exercise of private worth, and those who could estimate the former often forgot them in the contemplation of the latter. Registered by the Bench, by the Bar, and by the Publick, dear to a long train of more intimate connexions, this valuable and excellent Judge has left a character behind him, which as it was formed on the best examples of our legal history, so it will survive to be itself an example hereafter, recorded alike by his profession and his country.

P. 630, a. Elizabeth Woodcock, aged 42 years, went on horseback from Impington to Cambridge, on Saturday, being market-day, the 2d of February, 1799. On her return home in the evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, being about half a mile from her own house, her horse started at a sudden light, which proceeded, most probably, from a meteor, a phenomenon which, at this season of the year, not unfrequently happens. She was herself struck with the light, and exclaimed 'Good God! what can this be!' It was a very inclement stormy night, a bleak wind blew boisterously from the N.E. The ground

ground was covered by the great quantities of snow that had fallen during the day, yet it was not spread uniformly over the surface. The deepest ditches were many of them completely filled up, whilst in the open fields there was but a thin covering; but in the roads and lanes, and many narrow and inclosed parts, it had accumulated to a considerable depth, no where yet so as to render the ways impassable, but still enough to retard and impede the traveller. The horse, upon his starting, ran backward, and approached to the brink of a ditch, which the poor woman recollects, and, fearing left the animal in his fright should plunge into it, very prudently dismounted with all expedition. Her intention was to walk, and lead the horse home; but he started again, and broke from her. She repeated her attempt to take hold of the bridle; but the horse, still under the impression of fear, turned suddenly out of the road, and directed his steps to the right over the common field. She followed him, in hopes of quickly overtaking him, but, unfortunately, she lost one of her shoes in the snow. She was already wearied with the exertion she had made, and, besides, had a heavy basket on her arm, containing several articles of domestic consumption, which she had brought from market. By these means her pursuit of the horse was greatly impeded; she however persisted, and followed him through an opening in a hedge, a little beyond which she overtook him (about a quarter of a mile from the place where she alighted), and, taking hold of the bridle, made another attempt to lead him home. But she had not re-traced her steps farther than a thicker, which lies contiguous to the said hedge\*, when she found herself so much fatigued and exhausted, her hands and feet, particularly her left foot, which was without a shoe, so very much benumbed, that she was unable to proceed farther. Sitting down then upon the ground in this state, and letting go the bridle, 'Tinker,' she said, calling the horse by his name, 'I am too much tired to go any farther, you must go home without me;' and exclaimed, 'Lord have mercy upon me! what will become of me!' The ground on which she sat was upon a level with the common field, close under the thicket on the South-west. She well knew the situation of it, and what was its distance from and bearing with respect to her own house. There was then but a small quantity of snow drifted near her; but it was beginning to accumulate, and

did actually accumulate so rapidly, that, when Chesterton bell rang at 8 o'clock, she was completely inclosed and hemmed in by it. The depth of the snow in which she was enveloped was about 6 feet in a perpendicular direction, over her head between 2 and 3.—Her imprisonment was now complete, for she was incapable of making any effectual attempt to extricate herself, and, in addition to her fatigue and cold, her cloaths were stiffened by the frost. Refining herself, therefore, calmly to the necessity of her bad situation, she sat awaiting the dawn of the following day. To the best of her recollection, she slept very little during the first night, or, indeed, any of the succeeding nights of days, except on Friday the 8th. Early the next morning she distinctly heard the ringing of a bell at one of the villages at a small distance. Her mind was now turned (as it was most natural) to the thoughts of her preservation, and busied itself in concerting expedients, by means of which any one who chanced to come near the place might discover her. On the morning of the 3d, the first after her imprisonment, observing before her a circular hole\* in the snow, about 2 feet in length and half a foot in diameter, running obliquely upwards through the mass, she broke off a branch of the bush, which was close to her, and with it thrust her handkerchief through the hole, and hung it, as a signal of distress, upon one of the uppermost twigs that remained uncovered; an expedient which will be seen, in the sequel, to have occasioned her discovery. She betook herself, at the same time, that the change of the moon was near; and having an almanack in her pocket, she took it out, though with great difficulty, and consulting it, found that there would be a new moon the next day, February 4th. The difficulty which she found in getting the almanack out of her pocket arose, in a great measure, from the stiffness of her frozen cloaths, before-mentioned. The trouble, however, was compensated by the consolation which the prospect of so near a change in her favour afforded. She makes no scruple to say, that she perfectly distinguished the alterations of day and night; heard the bells of her own and some of the neighbouring villages, several different

\* "Parallel to a part of this hedge, and contiguous to it, is a small thicket of black and white thorn, which, having been cut down a few years ago, are now grown up to the height of about 5 feet."

\* \* The poor woman says, that the extremity of this hole was closed up with a thin covering of snow or ice, on the first morning, which easily transmitted the light. When she put out her handkerchief she broke it; in consequence of which, the external air being admitted, she felt herself very cold. On the second morning it was again closed up in a similar manner, and continued so till the third day, after which time it remained open 7 times,

times, particularly that of Chesterton<sup>\*</sup>; was sensible of the living scene around her, frequently noticing the sound of carriages upon the road, the natural cries of animals, such as the bleating of sheep and lambs, and the barking of dogs. One day she overheard a conversation carried on by two gypsies, relative to an ass which they had lost. She afterwards specified, it was not their asses, in general terms, that they were talking about, but some particular one; and her precision in this respect has been confirmed by the acknowledgement of the gypsies themselves. She recollects having pulled out her snuff-box and taken two pinches of snuff; but, what is very strange, she felt so little gratification from it, that she never repeated it. A common observer would have imagined the irritation arising from the snuff would have been peculiarly grateful to her, and that, being deprived of all other comforts, she would have supplied herself with those which the box afforded, till the contents of it were exhausted. Possibly, however, the cold she endured might have so far blunted her powers of sensation that the snuff no longer retained its stimulus. At another time, finding her left hand beginning to swell, in consequence of her reclining, for a considerable time, on that arm, she took two rings, the tokens of her nuptial vows twice pledged, from her finger, and put them, together with a little money which she had in her pocket, into a small box, sensibly judging that, should she not be found alive, the rings and money, being thus deposited, were less likely to be overlooked by the discoverers of her breathless corpse. She frequently shouted out, in hopes that, her vociferations reaching the ears of any that chanced to pass that way, they might be drawn to the spot where she was. But the snow so far prevented the transmission of her voice, that no one heard her. The gypsies, who passed nearer, to her than any other persons, were not sensible of any sound proceeding from her snow-formed cavern, though she particularly endeavoured to attract their attention. When the period of her seclusion approached to a termination, and a thaw took place on the Friday after the commencement of her misfortunes, she felt uncommonly faint and languid; her cloaths were wet quite through by the melted snow; the aperture before-mentioned became considerably enlarged, and tempted her to make an effort to release herself; but, alas! it was a vain attempt;

her strength was too much impaired; her feet and legs were no longer obedient to her will, and her cloaths were become very much heavier by the water, which they had imbibed. And now, for the first time, she began to despair of ever being discovered or taken out alive; and declares that, all things considered, she could not have survived a continuation of her sufferings for the space of 24 hours longer. It was now that the morning of her emancipation was arrived, her sufferings increased; she sat with one of her hands spread over her face, and uttered the deepest sighs; her breath was short and difficult, and symptoms of approaching dissolution became every hour more alarming.—On Sunday, the 10th of February, a young farmer, whose name is Joseph Muncey, in his way home from Cambridge, about half past 12 o'clock, crossed over the open field, and passed very near the spot where the woman was. A coloured handkerchief, hanging upon the tops of the twigs, where it was before said she had suspended it, caught his eye; he walked up to the place, and espied an opening in the snow. It was the very aperture which led to the prisoner's apartment\*. He heard a sound issue from it, similar to that of a person breathing hard and with difficulty. He looked in, and saw a female figure, whom he recognized at once to be the identical woman who had been so long missing. He did not speak to her, but, seeing another young farmer and the shepherd at a little distance, he communicated to them the discovery he had made. Upon which, though they scarcely gave any credit to his report, they went with him to the spot. The shepherd called out 'Are you there, Elizabeth Woodcock?' She replied, in a faint and feeble accent, 'Dear Jolly Stittle, I know your voice; for God's sake help me out of this place!' Every effort was immediately made to comply with her request. Stittle made his way through the snow till he was able to reach her; she eagerly grasped his hand, and implored him not to leave her. 'I have been here a long time,' she observed. 'Yes,' answered the man, 'ever since Saturday.' 'Aye, Saturday week,' she replied; 'I have heard the bells go two Sundays for church.' An observation which demonstrably proves how well apprized she was of the duration of her confinement. Mr. Muncey and Mr. Merring-

\* 'Chesterton bell rings every night at 8 o'clock, and 4 in the morning, during the Winter half of the year, Sundays excepted, and is at the distance of nearly 3 miles from the place where she sat.'

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ten, junior, during this conversation, were gone to the village to inform the husband, and to procure proper means for conveying her home. They quickly returned, in company with her husband, Isack of the neighbours, and the elder Mr. Merrington, who brought with him his horse and chaise-cart, blankets to wrap her in, and some refreshment, which he took it for granted she would stand in peculiar need of. The snow being a little more cleared away, Mr. W. went up to her, and, upon her entreaty, gave her a piece of biscuit and a small quantity of brandy, from both of which she found herself greatly recruited. As he took her up to put her into the chaise, the stocking of the left leg, adhesion to the ground, came off. She fainted in his arms, notwithstanding he moved her with all the caution in his power. But Nature was very much exhausted; and the motion, added to the impression which the sight of her husband and neighbours made upon her, was too much for her strength and spirits. The fit, however, was but of short continuance; and when the recovered, he laid her gently in the carriage, covered her well over with the blankets, and conveyed her, without delay or interruption, to her own house.—When the horses came home, her husband and another person set out on the road with a lantern, and went quite to Cambridge, where they only learnt that she left the inn at 6 that evening. They explored the road afresh that night, and for four succeeding days, and searched the huts of the gypsies, whom they suspected might have robbed and murdered her, in vain, till she was unexpectedly disengaged in the manner already mentioned. Mr. Okes, a surgeon, first saw her in the cart, as she was removing home. She spoke to him with a voice tolerably strong, but rather hoarse; her hands and arms were swollen, but not very cold, though her legs and feet were, and the latter, in great measure, mortified. She was immediately put to bed, and weak broth given her occasionally. From the time of her being lost she had eaten only snow, and believed she had not slept till Friday the 8th; her only evacuation was a little water. The hurry of spirits, occasioned by too many visitors, rendered her feverish; and her feet were found to be completely mortified, from being frost-bitten before she was covered with snow. She was so disturbed with company that Mr. O. had little hope of her recovery. He ordered a clyster of mutton broth, which greatly relieved her, some saline mixture, with antimonial wine and strong decoction of bark, and 3 grains of opium in the course of a day. He opened the vesications on her feet, and continued the use of brandy as at first; clysters, opium, & bark, being continued, with Post

wine. The cold had extended its violent effects from the end of the toes to the middle of the instep, including more than an inch above the heels, and all the bottoms of the feet, which were mortified, and were poulticed with stale beer and oatmeal boiled together. Inward cold, as she called it, affected her, and she desired the enemas might be renewed as often as possible, and very warm. The 19th and 20th she was seized with violent diarrhoea, which occasioned great weakness; and, 2 days after, several toes were so loose as to be removed by the scissars. The 23d she was taken up without fainting. All the toes were removed, *and the integuments from the bottom of one foot, except a piece at the heel, which was so long ere it loosened itself, that the os calcis and tendo Achillis had suffered. The sloughs on the other foot were thrown off more slowly, and 2 of the toes removed. All but one great toe was removed by the 17th; and, on removing the sloughs from the heels, the bone was bare in many places; and, wherever the mortification had taken place, was one large sore, very tender. The sores were much diminished, and the great toe taken off, by the end of March, and an unusual sleepiness came on. By April 7 the sores were free from slough, and daily lessened; her appetite tolerably good, and her general health began to amend; but, with all these circumstances in her favour, she felt herself to be very uncomfortable; and, in fact, her prospect was most miserable. For, though her life was saved, the mortified state in which she was left, without even a chance of ever being able to attend to the duties of her family, was almost worse than death itself; for, from the exposure of the os calcis, in all probability it would have required some months before the bottoms of her feet could be covered with new skin; and, after all, they would have been so tender as not to bear any pressure: the loss too of all her toes must have made it impossible for her to move herself but with the assistance of crutches. Mr. Okes ascribes the preservation of her life to her not having slept or had any evacuations under the snow, and to her resignation and the calm state of her mind.* “The facts before us seem strong reasons for enforcing the directions given by the Humane Society, and agreed on by all medical men, as to the treatment of persons suffering from intense cold, or long-abstinence from food. The application of heat to the human body after intense cold is attended with the most dreadful consequences; it always produces extreme pain, and, most frequently, either partial or general mortification of the parts to which the heat is applied; instead, therefore, of allowing patients of this description to come near a fire, let the limbs

parts be rubbed well with snow, or, if snow cannot be procured, let them be immersed into cold water, and afterwards shaded with flannel for a considerable length of time; and, to diminish the force of fever (which, in the case of Elizabeth Woodcock, had nearly been fatal), let the party be restrained most cautiously from taking too much or too nutritious food. Spices, likewise, or wine, brandy, or any stimulant whatever, be administered till they have first been copiously diluted with water. Great attention must be paid to the state of the bowels; and, in cases of having suffered long abstinence from food, clusters of sweat-break will be found to be, in every respect, of great utility. The use of opium and camphor is much to be recommended, though perhaps it may be advisable to give the opium, at first, in very small doses only. The Peruvian bark will certainly be found serviceable in the course of the cure in case of mortification; but I am inclined to the opinion that it ought not to be directed till suppuration has come on." An Account of the providential Preservation of Elizabeth Woodcock, who survived a Confinement under the Snow of nearly Eight Days and Nights in the Month of February, 1799. In Two Parts. The first by the Rev. Mr. Holme, Minister of her parish; the second, by her Surgeon, Mr. Thomas Verney Okes, was published, at Cambridge, for her benefit, and went through two editions; also, two prints from drawings of her in the snow, by Page and Hogwood; and a third, in her bed, by J. Baldry, all of Cambridge. She closed a lingering existence July 13, 1799.—We are sorry to add, that too free indulgence of spirituous liquors is supposed to have been the cause both of the accident and its fatal consequences.

P. 630, a. Thomas Pyle, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, had three sons, Edmund, Thomas, and Philip. Thomas P. the father distinguished himself early in life, not only as a preacher, but as a writer, and published a Commentary upon the Pentateuch, and also a Commentary upon St. Paul's Epistles, in the manner of Dr. Clarke. He also became noticed as a scholar, by engaging as a writer in the Bangorian controversy, in defence of Bp. Hoadly, who was a principal leader in that dispute which is too well known to be commented upon here. By thus writing in defence of Bp. Hoadly's principles, Thomas P. recommended himself to his lordship, and there-

\* Soon after the violence of the fever had abated, there appeared all over Elizabeth Woodcock's body, arms; and face, broad reddish blotches, which Mr. Okes judged to be from the same cause which produces chilblains.

by obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury. By the same interest, he was enabled to procure favours for his sons, Edmund and Thomas; for, on the removal of Bp. Hoadly to the see of Winchester, Edmund P. was made the lordship's domestic chaplain, and in due time prebendary of Winchester cathedral. He was also made archdeacon of York, and one of his Majesty's chaplains. Edmund P. died, and was buried at Winchester, in the year 1776, aged 74 years. Thomas P., his second son, is now living at Winchester, in his 66th year, is prebendary of that church, and vicar of Westalvington (cum Malhrough, South-Milton, and South-Hairst), in the county of Devon, and also vicar of Yelverton, in the same county. He obtained his prebend at Winchester from Bp. Hoadly, through the interest of his father, and his livings were given him by his father, as prebendary of Saltbury. Philip P. lately deceased, is the third son of Thomas P. and published his father's sermons.

#### BIRTHS.

F. A. T Madras, the wife of Robert ... A Sherlyn, esq., a daughter.

July 23. At Ballencrieff-house, East Lothian, the wife of Col. Macleod, of Cuthbecks, a daughter.

24. At Thistleton, co. Rutland, Lady Mary Fludyer, a daughter.

25. The wife of John Sanders, weaver, of Perth, three daughters, all lively and healthy children.

Augt. 8. In Harley-street, the wife of George Menage, esq. of Hainton-house, co. Lincoln, a daughter.

At Winchester-house, Mrs. W. Gartner, a son.

Mrs. Parker, of Rose-street, Wokingham, three daughters, two of whom are since dead, but the third, with the mother, likely to do well. Mrs. P. had also three children at her former lying-in.

13. At Gwynedd, near Denbigh, N. Wales, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Myddleton, a daughter.

15. In Mile End road, Mrs. Rachel Spinosa, aged 58, of twins, who, with the mother, are likely to do well. She had not been a mother for 15 years before.

At Aboyne castle, Scotland, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.

16. At Edinburgh, the lady of the Hon. Laurence Dundas, M. P. a son.

26. At Southampton, the wife of Wm. Curry, esq. a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

1798. A T Madras, Robert Sherlyn, May ... esq. in the civil service of the East India Company (second son of Robert S. of London, M. D.), to Miss Catharine Taylor, only child of the late Capt. T. and daughter-in-law of Benjamin Rockbuck,

buck, esq. military paymaster-general at that presidency.

— *Lately*, at Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, Lieut.-col. Houghton, of the royal artillery, to Miss Thurlow, eldest daughter of the late Bishop of Durham.

*August 1.* By special licence, at Hasborth palace, the Hon. Richard Ryder, M. P. for Tiverton, second son of Lord Harrowby, to Miss Frederica Skinner, daughter of Sir John S. with a fortune of 100,000l.

At Manchester, John Williams Lubbock, esq. one of the directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, to Miss M. Entwistle, dau. of Jas. E. esq. of Manchester.

2. At Woburn, Capt. George William Dixon, of the royal artillery, to Miss Phipps, dau. of the late Maj.-gen. P. of the engineers.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Edward Burster, M. A. of Weston, go. Oxford, to Miss Lavinia Banks, only daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Newman-street, Oxford-street, sculptor, R. A.

4. At Old Windsor, Vere Itham, esq. second son of Sir Jaffinias I., bart. of Lamport, co. Northampton, to Miss Clarendon, only daughter of the late John C. esq. of Bellevue; Southampton.

5. At Bath, Francis Burlow, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Catharine Brabazon, fifth sister of William the late and ninth Earl of Meath, and cousin to Edward the present Earl of Meath.

7. At Bath, Capt. Carington Smith, to the Hon. Charlotte-Juliana Butler, only daughter of Edmund the late and eleventh Lord Viscount Mountgarret, and sister of Edmund present and first Earl of Kilkenny, and twelfth Viscount of Mountgarret; which title of Mountgarret was granted, Oct. 23, 1550, by Edward the Sixth, to his Lordship's ancestor, the Hon. Richard Butler, second son of Pierce eighth Earl of Ormond, for his great services in the reign of that amiable and short-lived Monarch.

9. Culling Smith, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Anne Fitzroy, daughter of Essex late Earl of Mornington, sister to Richard the present Earl of Mornington, and relict of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, fourth son of the late, and brother of the present, Lord Southampton.

12. At Sherburn, Thomas Lodgington Fairfax, esq. of Lotherton, to Miss T. Cholmondeley, eldest daughter of the late Edward James C. esq. of Lincoln.

13. James Hulme, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss Hunter, daughter of John M. esq. of Queen-square, Buxtonbury.

14. At Barlborough, the Rev. Richard Ward, of Cromford, to Miss Marshall, of Nuttall hill, all co. Derby.

15. Major Clay, major of hAgade to the forces, to Miss Charlotte Bishopson, daughter of Col. Harry B. of Storrington, Sussex, and grand-daughter of the late old Sir Cecal B. of Parham-park, in the same county,

Rev. G. Anderson, rector of Great Brickhill, Berks, to Deborah youngest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Bragge, of Whitehaven.

16. At Cheshunt, Herd, Geo. Beeston Prentiss, esq. eldest son of Sir George Wibbam P. bart. of Theobalds-park, to Miss Mills; daughter of the late Sir Thomas M.

20. At Paddington, Charles Madryle, esq. of Papworth St. Everard, co. Cambridgeshire, to Miss Cheere, only daughter of Cha. C. esq. of Warborne-green, Middlesex.

21. At Cripplegate church, Henry Waymouth, esq. to Miss Thorpe, of Barbican.

24. At Paddington, Mr. John Rossey, ne. Edward-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Downward, of Winchester.

27. At Hastings, Sussex, John-Henry Hastings, esq. of the North Gloucester militia, to Miss Elizabeth-Caroline Lichfield, eldest daughter of Vincent L. esq. of the Council-office, Whitehall.

#### DEATHS.

1798. *On* his outward-bound passage, Aug. 12. O Capt. J. Elphin, commander of the Arly Castle East Indiaman.

Dec. . . . In the East Indies, Lieut. John Bagshaw Moore, of the 32d regiment.

At Calcutta, of a putrid fever, in his 19th year, Mr. Charles Frampton, of the London East Indiaman.

14. At Barrackpore, near Calcutta, Capt. Thomas Wagstaffe, of the Bengal Engineers.

1799. Jan. 9. In his 71st year, at Olom, in Hungary, Gabriel von Vesa, M. D. author of a dissertation de Lacte, printed at Vienna, 1757.

31. At Barrackpore, near Calcutta, Major-general Alexander Hardy.

Feb. 26. In the W. Indies, aged 21, Mr. H. E. Scott, surgeon, son of Mr. S. of Lynn.

March 17. Col. Philipeaux, who unhappily fell at Acre, after having officiously seconded, by his exertions and his talents, the efforts of Sir Sidney Smith and our brave sailors. He was an officer of engineers, and distinguished for his skill, science, and general information. It is well known that he contributed, in a great degree, to the escape of Sir Sidney, an adventure which was conducted with not less address and secrecy than success. Col. R. spent the early part of his life with Buonaparte at the military school at Paris; but what has been reported, that these two officers were at that time intimate friends as they have since been decided enemies, is not true; on the contrary, from the earliest period they disliked each other, and were rivals. It is not a little singular that Provosts should have destined them to meet as enemies in Syria. While we are thus lamenting the loss of one, it is probable that the other may have already fallen.

April. . . . At Kingston, Jamaica, Joseph Bubbly, esq. late deputy commissary-general at St. Domingo.

20. At the same place, of the yellow fever, Dr. Kirkham, late of Leominster, co. Hereford.

June 6. P. Henry, esq. of Virginia, one of the envoys appointed last session of Congress to treat with the French Republick.

10. At Jamaica, John Tinslwood, esq. paymaster of the 20th reg. of light dragoons.

20. At Faishloch, in Scotland, aged 56, James Stewart, esq.

July 2. At Morley, near Leeds, York-shire, in his 83d year, the Rev. Thomas Morgan. He was the oldest member of the Presbyterian class of ministers in the West Riding; and, until incapacitated for active usefulness by a paralytic attack in the year 1794, one of the most popular and generally acceptable preachers in that connexion. As a man, and as a Christian, his conduct throughout life was highly honourable and exemplary. In his earlier years he was settled at Henllan, in Carnarvonshire; but from the year 1763 at Morley. Mr. M. was one of the advocates for the doctrines of the Trinity, and the Atonement, against the attacks of Dr. Priestley. But, with the exception of "An Appeal to the common Sense of plain and common Christians," his share in that controversy was confined to Wright's "Leeds Intelligencer." To the Gentleman's Magazine he was an early and frequent contributor, under the signature, most commonly, of the initials of his name. Among other articles, is an excellent Dissertation on Marine Fossils, vol. XXI. p. 533; and an account of the singular bridge over the Tave, in Glamorganshire, called Pont-y-pridd, vol. XXXIV. p. 564 (see LL. 575). The chapel of Morley, of which he was minister, is a large, and very ancient fabric. From a comparison of what is called the choir end, with a passage in Domesday Book, under the article "Voreleia," which notices that there was then a church here, that part of the building should seem to have been in existence in the time of William I. Tradition states it to have been the mother church of the present parish of Batley, which is a vicarage, described, if the writer of this article is not mistaken in his recollection, under the title of "Batley cum Morley." In the year 1650, a lease for 500 years, of the chapel, together with the parsonage-house and an adjoining globe, was granted by the Earl of Suffolk, the proprietor, to a number of feoffees, who, at least since the era of the Revolution, appear to have been Dissenters from the Establishment, and to have maintained the dissenting modes of worship. The Common Prayer Book which was used in it before the Revolution is in the care of the present minister, the Rev. Mr. Lucas, with these words written on the inside of the cover, "Morley Town Book."

The Biblio Regis mentions only Batley V.

Common Prayer." Mr. Morgan's immediate predecessor was the Rev. Mr. Aldred, of whom it is related, that, during the space of 54 years, he was not once prevented by illness from the discharge of his ministerial duties. Mr. Aldred's predecessor was the Rev. Joseph Dawson, chosen in the year 1688, after having been ejected from Thornton chapel, under the Act of Uniformity.

7. Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Mr. S. Jurgens, of Kegworth, co. Leicester.

8. Mrs. Mary Philipson, wife of J. P. esq. of Harper-street, Red Lion-square.

At Edinburgh, John Edgar, esq. writer to the Signet.

9. At Eckington, co. Derby, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Gale, relic of the late Mr. Timothy G. of that place, and grandmother of Mr. Joseph G. printer, late of Sheffield.

At Wormley West End, Herts, Mrs. Eliz. Wellstead, widow of George W. esq. late of the Custom-house, London.

Aged 97, Jn. Fletcher, esq. of Lichfield.

10. Mr. Bursford, of London. Bathing at Cowes, about a quarter of a mile from the bathing machine, he was unfortunately drowned in less than three foot water. A gentleman who observed him, suspected him to be in distress; but, being too much alarmed to give assistance, ran to the rope-walk for help, which came too late.

At Bristol, Mr. Powell, collector of the customs at that port.

Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Simpson, officer of excise at Hornacastle, co. Lincoln.

At Strathgray, Miss Catharine Peterson, only daughter of Mr. Alexander P. merchant, of Montrose.

II. At his house in Leicester-square, Thomas Stockdale, esq.

Aged 63, Mr. Robert Green, formerly an apothecary and chemist at Lincoln.

At Greenock, James Noble, esq. merch.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr. Martin Monbray, principal clerk of the General Post-office.

At Barns-muir, Capt. William Ranken, of the Fifeshire sencible cavalry.

At Market Bosworth, co. Leicester, aged 70, Mr. Jackson.

At Hull, aged 93, Mrs. Travis, a maiden lady.

13. At Hammersmith, Mrs. Stacy.

14. At his Lordship's house in New Burlington-street, the Hon. Miss Upton, only daughter of Lord Templetown.

At Edinburgh, in his 74th year, Mr. David Hunter, late one of the magistrates.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Allen, of the coffee-room at Peterborough.

15. In Tickfield-street, Thomas Collingwood, esq. of Gray's-inn.

At Brompton, Mrs. Henchman, wife of Thos. H. esq. of New Burlington-street.

Aged 78, Mrs. Wilson, mother of Mr. W. clock and watch-maker, Cambridge.

At

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Elizabeth Boswell, widow of the late Alexander B. esq. lord Anchaleck, one of the lords of Session, and father of the late James B. esq.

16. At Edinburgh, in her 31st year, Mrs. Clendining, late of the Covent-garden and Edinburgh theatres.

At Caister, near Norwich, aged 210, Mr. John Sayer, butcher, who retained his faculties to the last.

At Cannomills, in Scotland, Mrs. Mary Gordon, spouse of Mr. James Huie, surveyor of excise.

Suddenly, Col. Brooke, of Scholes, near Leeds, formerly of the 3d regiment of dragon-guards.

After a long illness, aged 60, the Rev. John Summons, upwards of 20 years curate of Staverton and Catesby, in Northamptonshire.

17. Rev. Samuel Medley, near 30 years minister to the congregation of Baptists in Byrom-street, Liverpool.

On Coombe's hill, Greenwich, Mrs. James, wife of Charles J. esq.

Lieut.-col. Fleming Martin, of Belvidere.

18. In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, John Foxier, esq.

Mr. Hawkes, of Cecil-street, Strand.

Mrs. Temple, wife of Mr. T. attorney, of Leicester.

At her house in Ross-shire, in her 92d year, Mrs. Munro, mother of General Sir Hector M. of Novar, K. B.

At Coltfield, in Scotland, Peter Rose Watson, esq. of Westertown.

19. In Conduit-street, Robert Vyner, esq. senior.

At Worksop, in his 78th year, Mr. William Barbaroux.

At Kloster, suddenly, the celebrated General Count Wallis.

At Jenk, in his 65th year, Charles-Frederick Welch, professor of civil law, and director of the Latin Society of that city.

20. At the Angel inn behind St. Clement's, where she arrived from Bath the preceding evening, aged 19, Miss Harvey. She was found dead on the floor, with 36l. in her pocket, and some letters, by which it appeared she had suffered from love.

21. At Ghy's Cliff, near Warwick, aged 17 months and a half, Master John St. Aubyn Butler, only child of Capt. Edward B. of the royal navy.

At Hammersmith, after a short illness, aged 44, William Jennings, esq.

In Kilkenny, Ireland, Lieut.-col. Eyre, of the 2d or Queen's regiment.

At Wolverhampton, aged 77, Mr. Joseph Moready, 32 years clerk of the collegiate church in that town.

At Abingdon, Berks, aged 62, Mr. John Bodwell, many years a member of the corporation of that borough.

22. At Edinburgh, Hugh Mitchell, esq. its surgeon in Jamaica.

At her house in Sloane-st. Mrs. Combe, Mr. Ingram, sen. an eminent grazier at Stoughton, co. Leicester.

23. At Hendon, aged 75, Mrs. Nicoll, widow of Mr. Thomas N. of Neasdon.

Mrs. Gower, wife of Mr. G. brush-maker, in the Broadway, St. Giles's. Returning from Sadler's Wells, she suddenly let go the arm of a female friend, and instantly expired.

At her house on Leith-walk, Scotland, Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of Mr. Joseph Cooper, now-founder.

Aged 20, Mr. John Hall, of Lincoln, coal-merchant.

Killed by a fall from his horse, in the neighbourhood of Great Wigton, the Rev. Mr. Young, of Narborough, co. Leicester. He had passed upon a canter Mr. Baum, of Countessborpe, who soon after found him bleeding and insensible upon the ground, with his horse standing by the side of him; from the appearance of the road, the horse stumbled over some gravel and loose stones, and had made considerable efforts to save himself before he fell. Mr. Y. received a violent contusion on the lower part of the back of his head, which had fractured his skull; his mouth was filled with blood, and he died before he got to Wigton. He was a gentleman of very amiable manners.

24. Mrs. Knapp, wife of Mr. K. pastry-cook and confectioner, Fleet-street.

At Kilmarnock, in Scotland, in her 64th year, Mrs. Thomson, midwife. In the course of her practice, which commenced in 1777, she has brought into the world 3718 children.

At East Retford, Mr. John White, late a respectable plumber, &c. of Nottingham.

At Hull, aged 74, Mrs. Sannah Thorsley, mother of Robert T. esq. of London.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of John C. esq. alderman of Bury St. Edmund's.

25. Joseph Hesford, esq. many years one of the principal clerks of the Sick and Hurt office.

At Brentford, in her 80th year, Mrs. Eliz. Bacon, widow of Anthony B. esq. of Cootham-court.

At Hartlepool park, near Nottingham, the Rev. John Andrew, second son of Robert A. esq.

Of a decline, in his 21st year, at Knabbs-house, co. Derby. Decimus Dakyne, gent.

At Aberdeen, in his 77th year, Alexander Leslie, esq. of Berryden.

At Beccles, aged 90, the Rev. Robert Leman, rector of Ellough and Knodishall, co. Suffolk, and B. A. of Caius college, Cambridge, 1713.

26. In Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 8c, Mr. William Hagelbau.

At Balli, in her 60th year, Mrs. Fraser, wife of William F. esq. of Queen-square, many years one of his Majesty's under-secretaries of state.

At Venlaw, near Peebles, Scotland, Sir William Stirling, of Ardoch, bart.

Aged 85, Elizabeth Hales, of Harmston, near Lincoln. She walked six miles a few days before her death.

Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Mr. C. of the Robin Hood inn at York.

At Louth, Mrs. Allison, many years keeper of the Blue Stone inn there.

27. At Merchiston, in Scotland, Miss Jane Stirling, youngest daughter of Sir James S. bart. lord provost of Edinburgh.

28. At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Whittle, attorney at law.

At her lodgings on Wimbledon common, Mrs. Mitchell, of Covent-garden theatre.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. L. P. keeper of the Black Bull at Louth.

29. Aged 20, Miss Elizabeth Handford, daughter of Mr. H. of Derby.

Suddenly, Mr. Joseph Smith, of Lincoln, master of the public house Above-Hill, known by the sign of the Plough.

In her 81st year, Mrs. Gaskell, of Knowl, near New-mill, co. Derby.

Mr. Alex. Moffatt, of Callside, Scotland.

30. At Paddington, Mrs. Porter, wife of Stephen P. esq. of the Middle Temple.

At Addiscombe, near Croydon, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Brickwood, wife of John B. esq..

Mr. John Wood, master of a floop in the trade between Leeds and Hull. He was suddenly taken ill, complained of a violent pain in his head, and died in two minutes.

31. At Streatham, Surrey, Jacob Yafewley, esq. banker, partner with Lefevre, Currie, and Raikes.

Drowned in Tottenham marsh, Mr. Dobbs, upholsterer and paper-hanger.

Aged 56, Mr. Robert Watkinson, farmer, of Nocton, near Lincoln.

Lately, at Calcutta, in the East Indies, Mrs. Mary Stephenson.—Mr. William Collier, late a Custom-house tide-waiter.

At Furneath, Mr. James Ryland.

At Madras, aged 76, Thomas Pelling, esq. late a partner in the house of Pelling, De Fries, &c.

At Bombay, Samuel Ince, esq. senior merchant in the Company's civil service.

At Calicut, Robert Lewis, esq. in the Company's civil service.—At Malabar, John Foot, esq. ditto.

At Madras, Mr. Porter, many years a merchant there.—Capt. Thomas Peters, of the Madras establishment.

At Columbo, Capt. Charles M. Clayfield, of the 19th foot.

At St. Thome, the Rev. Father Fre Luis de Sales Anna, vicar-general to the Right Rev. the Bishop.—Capt. Patrick Campbell, late commander of the Surprise.

At Surat, Mr. Richard Newland.—Samuel Fairfax, esq. son of Sir G. W. F.—J. J. Heywool, esq. assistant in the Surveyor-general's office.

On his voyage home from the East Indies, Lieut. Edward Brooke.—Also, Mr. John Bowdler, mate of the Bridgewater East Indiaman.

At Jamaica, in his 55th year, of the yellow fever, on-board his Majesty's ship Surprise, Mr. Wm. Stiles Beddek, midshipman.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Nich. Smith.—Also, Lieut. John Forbes, of the 40th foot.

At Minorca, Capt. Stephen Langton, of the 28th foot, fifth son of Thomas L. esq. of Treton-house, co. Northampton.

On board his ship the Anna, on his voyage from Lisbon to Gibraltar, Capt. Fewson, of Hull.

At Xanten, near Aix-la-Chapelle, M<sup>r</sup>. De Paww, the author of three ingenious French works, intituled, "Researches on the Americans, the Egyptians and Chinese, and the Greeks," and uncle of Anacharsis Cloots.

On the Continent, Madame Rossi, the celebrated dancer, who performed a few years since at the Opera-house here.

At Paris, Lemonnier, the French astronomer. He was one of those on whom the journey made to the North, in 1735, for the admeasurement of the globe, principally rested.

In the Isle of Mann, aged 76, John Taulman, esq. of the Bowling-green, near Castletown, 20 years speaker of Keys (the interior legislative assembly of the island).

At Delft, in Holland, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Webb, a native of Henley-upon-Thames.

At the house of her sister, Lady Coulthurst, Mrs. Jeffries, wife of James J. esq. of Blarney castle, co. Cork, Ireland, nephew to the Earl of Clare, and brother-in-law to Lord Cahier, and brother to the repudiated Countess of Westmeath. Mrs. J. was daughter of David Latouche, esq. M. P. for the borough of Bekkerton, and an eminent banker. She was married to Mr. J. in August, 1722; her eldest sister was Elizabeth late Countess of Lanesborough, who died in September, 1798, leaving issue by her lord, Robert Herbert Earl of Lanesborough, two sons, via. Brindley, Lord Newtown, and David since dead.

At Castle Coote, Ireland, Chidley Coote, esq. a near relation to the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Bellamont, Knight of the Bath, and brother-in-law to his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

On a visit to the Earl of Moray's, near Edinburgh, Miss Louis, sister to Capt. L. of the royal navy.

At Ringwood, aged 89, J. Atrill, esq.

At Clifton, Lieut.-col. Dr. Hunt.

At Sproxton, near Grantham, co. Lincoln, aged 102, Mrs. Susannah Kelham, many years servant in the family of Sir Wm. Manners, bart.

At North Muskham, near Newark, Mrs. Clarke, relic of Mr. James C. formerly of the Saracen's Head inn at Newark.

Mr.

Mr. Simon Goodman, of March, in the Isle of Ely.

Mr. Thomas Prime, horse-dealer, of Barington, co. Cambridge. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse the preceding day.

At Stafford, aged 60, in consequence of taking for salts a quantity of corrosive sublimate, left by mistake on her counter, Mrs. Perry, shopkeeper.

At Cotes, William Coleman, esq. of Keysham.

At Ashburton, Devon, Richard Hill, esq. Captain in the royal navy.

At Boffington, Herts, Thomas South, esq. Many years a magistrate there.

Mr. Jackson, of Pontefract, co. York. Returning home from Leeds, with his son, who had been preaching at the Old Independent chapel, his horse proved restive, and, plunging, fell upon and killed him.

At Fordingbridge, Hants, Mr. J. Gay Attwater, surgeon and apothecary.

At Hallatrow, Mr. Thomas Flower, who formerly kept a large school at Corston, near Bath.

Mrs. Bevis, wife of John B. gent. of Peterborough. She had kept her room upwards of 20 years.

At Little Carlton, near Newark, Mr. John Morris, a respectable traveller in the grocery business.

At Burgh-in-the-Marsh, co. Lincoln, Mr. Graffley, surgeon.

At Wanfleet, Mr. John Marshall, sen. a respectable grazier.

At Horncliffe, Mr. Lewis Bilton, a reputable school master.

At Newington, aged 102, a carpenter, named Humphries. So devoid of curiosity was he, that he never was a mile distant from the house in which he was born.

At Sneinton, near Nottingham, aged 66, Capt. Smith, gent.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Robert Leetham, cornfactor, of Barmby, near Howden, co. York.

At Nottingham, in his 71st year, Thomas Mettam, esq.

At the same place, aged 29, Mr. Wm. Handly; also, aged 68, Mrs. Place.

At Cattle Donington, co. Leicester, aged 23, after a severe illness, Miss Melicent Oldershaw, niece and assistant to Mrs. Darbyshire, of the ladies boarding-school.

Rev. Edward Holmes, M. A. upwards of 30 years master of the grammar-school of Scorton, co. York. He was educated at Sedburgh, under the celebrated Dr. Bateman, where he distinguished himself for the elegance of his taste in every species of critical composition, but more particularly in poetry. A copy of vers: he made on the death of one of his school-fellows, who was prematurely cut off by the small pox, the writer of this article has hard spoken of, by his contemporaries, as

exceedingly beautiful and pathetic: and he now laments he never asked him for a copy of them \*.

From Sedburgh he was removed to Magdalene college, Cambridge, where he made a laudable proficiency in mathematics also; for, he took a wrangler's degree. Soon after which, he was elected fellow of the same college. He proceeded B. A. 1762, and M. A. 1766. When an undergraduate, and afterwards, he was intimate with the late celebrated Professor Wright, and in the vacations corrected the press for him, during the printing of some of his mathematical works. He did not remain long in college after his degree, but was appointed to an ushership in Harrow school, which he filled with the greatest credit and distinction to himself, and emolument to the master. From this situation he was elected to the mastership of Scorton school, which he held till his death. In this he succeeded Mr. Noble, who, though not of the first-rate classical abilities, yet by care and attention, and an affable obliging behaviour, had raised the school to very great eminence; as it also remained for some time under the direction of Mr. Holmes. But an unlucky circumstance happening, which occasioned the expulsion of one of the boys, subjected the master to much ill-will, and raised a prejudice against the school. Mr. H. it was said, was too fond of farming, and disregarded the improvement of his pupils. But that this was an unfounded and malicious accusation, the writer of this can bear witness from his own knowledge. That he was at one time very fond of agricultural pursuits and experiments, is certainly true; but he never, while he had scholars, was irregular in his attendance at school; and, when he was there, no man employed the hours of teaching to better and more valuable purposes. This is asserted with equal truth and satisfaction, to rescue the memory of so able an instructor from a false and unmerited imputation. His school, however, had been for some time gradually decreasing; but the cause was owing to a change in his religious principles. Mr. H. had never obtained any church preferment, not even a curacy. Whether his disappointments in that line might contribute to such a change is uncertain. But Mr. Lindsay, his near neighbour, at this time resigning the vicarage of Caterick, Mr. H. read all his publications on this subject, and henceforth, to the regret of his friends, the loss of his school, and the great detriment of the village, be-

\* If any of our correspondents, educated at the same school, should be able to supply that deficiency, and communicate them to our Magazine (for doubles if there are copies preserved), it would be a great treat to our readers.

came a decided Unitarian. Mr. H. it must be acknowledged, did not possess much of that accommodating, obliging address, which is so well calculated to captivate and engage; and, with most people, is better received than the most shining abilities or the profoundest learning. *Ali ingenuis ingens inculto latuit boc sub corpore.* His merits, indeed, were but little known; for, to strangers he seemed shy, reserved, and peevish. But, upon a more intimate acquaintance you found him sociable, communicative, full of anecdote, and highly entertaining. As a preacher, his manner was easy, his language forcible, and his elocution in an uncommon degree captivating and persuasive. But, if he shone in any situation more particularly, it was when in school, amidst his pupils. No man felt the beauties of the Classics more sensibly, or explained them with greater elegance and perspicuity. When a lesson was finished, he would comment upon it for a considerable time, to the great pleasure and admiration of his youthful hearers, and in his various remarks, whether critical, historical, or philological, displayed a fund of learning and classical taste that may be equalled, but never can be excelled. A grateful scholar, who considers it as one of the happiest periods of his life, while under his instruction, and is proud to acknowledge his obligation to him for whatever portion of learning he may possess, wishes to pay this humble tribute to his memory; and, however he may lament his dereliction of the Established Church, must always admire his refined taste as a classic scholar. Mr. H. was twice married, and had several children by both his wives. He published some agricultural essays, a small treatise on education, and some Unitarian tracts.

Rev. Thomas Joy, B. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1760, and vicar of Grutton, in the North riding of Yorkshire. He has bequeathed a legacy of £100. Rock in the 5 per cent., to the governors of the Society for the better provision of the necessitous clergy and their families within the said riding.

At Lutloe grange, the Rev. Mr. Holdsworth, vicar of Normington, near Pontefract.

At Kirby-Wharfe, near Tadcaster, the Rev. Thomas Rawley, vicar thereof.

Rev. John Garton, many years curate of Newton, co. Lancaster; M. A. of Brasenose college, Oxford, 1755.

Rev. John Lowe, rector of Wickersley, co. Lancaster; B. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1731.

At Peirough, Suffolk, the Rev. Thomas Young, rector of that parish, the patron of which is John Bennet, esq.

In Long-ware-road, aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Brinsford,

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Liam Butt Corlett, esq. of Dominica.

Augst 1. In Dorset-street, Dublin, i 74th year, Mr. Cowper Walker, late of Gles-street, of the same city, a gentle man, to all the virtues of a husband a parent, united universal benevolence, & equanimity of temper, a fond underrating, a memory remarkably retentive, a mind replete with an infinite variety of useful and elegant information. person was small, but remarkably proportioned, and his face uncommon handsome; nor did the bloom of youth forsake it even in old age. Obliged, by delicate state of his health, to live for many years in retirement, he occasionally guided the passing day, in recording the domestic and other occurrences of the preceding; thus forming a curious and interesting body of record, in the manner of the first *Cosmopolite Medea*, & proved to M. Rolcoo so abundant a source of information. In allusion to this circumstance, and in consequence of striking traits of resemblance between character and that of the founder of the Medici family, Mr. Walker was distinguished in his own family by the name of Cosmo. Besides the work we have already noticed, he had collected materials for a history of Ireland, which, had he been able to finish it, would have proved a lasting monument to his memory. Ardent in search, and faithful in narration, he highly qualified for such an undertaking. Mr. W. was descended from the ancient families of the Walkers and Russell-Watwickshire, and maternally allied Badnags of the county of Cork, and respectable families in Ireland; but, as his own children, he had no relative famous name in that kingdom. His father, a suffering loyalist, abandoned England at the time of the Civil Wars, and came into a wealthy family in Ireland. Left an orphan at a tender age, the subject of avarice never enjoyed the full benefit of alliance; through the carelessness of a guardian, he was deprived of a considerable property in right of his mother, part of which (the place of bis nativity) lying in the city of Dublin, is now let at above £50 per year. Mr. W. has left a widow and unmarried children, one daughter, and two sons. His eldest son is known to the world by his "Historical Memoir on Tragedy," and other productions. The second son was educated with a view to the Church, but was induced, soon after he had finished his college course, to accept an appointment under government, the public prints set forth, "that Mr. Walker's library was totally destroyed by fire in Eccles-street, Dublin."

burned on the 28th of July last," we are authorized to undeceive the publick, by informing them, that, except a very few books (which it is even believed have escaped the flames), the whole of Mr. W.'s library had fortunately been removed to his house at St. Valeri, near Bray, co. Wicklow. As this collection contains several very rare and curious Italian books, particularly in the dramatic department of literature, the loss would have been, in a great degree, irreparable.

At Hamilton palace, Scotland, his Grace Douglas Hamilton Duke of Hamilton in Scotland, Duke of Brandon in England, Duke of Châtelaerak in France, Marquis of Hamilton, of Clydesdale, and of Douglas, Earl of Angus, of Arran, and of Lanark, Lord Macanshire, Polmont, Abernethy, and Aberbrothick, in Scotland, and Baron Dutton and Hamilton in England, lord lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and hereditary keeper of the palaces of Holyroodhouse and Linlithgow. His Grace was born Ju'y 25, 1756; married, April 5, 1773, to Elizabeth daughter of the late Peter Burrell, esq. of Beckenham, Kent, sister to the Duchess of Northumberland, to the Countess of Beverley, and to Lord Gwydir, deputy lord chamberlain of England; from this lady he was divorced in February, 1797, at her Grace's suit. His Grace's father, James sixth Duke of Hamilton, married, on Feb. 24, 1752, Elizabeth second daughter of John Gunning, esq. of Ireland (by his wife Bridge), daughter of Theobald Lord Viscount M.y.), by whom he had issue James-George, late Duke; Douglas Hamilton, afterwards Duke; Elizabeth, married Edward Earl of Derby, and died in 1797. The Duke died in 1758; and her Grace married, secondly, John Duke of Argyle; then Marquis of Lorn, and had issue. Her Grace was created a peeress of England May 20, 1770, by the title of Baroness Hamilton, of Hameleden, co. Leicester. James-George, the seventh Duke, succeeded his father in the title Jan. 27, 1758, and also succeeded to the titles of Marquis of Douglas and Earl of Angus on the death of Archibald last Duke of Douglas, who died, without issue, July 21, 1701. His Grace being lineally descended of William Earl of Selkirk, eldest son, by the second marriage, of William first Marquis of Douglas, and his Grace dying unmarried July 7, 1769, was succeeded by his brother, Douglas Hamilton, late Duke, whose death we now commemorate. By the second marriage of his mother, Elizabeth Gunning Duchess of Hamilton, with the Duke of Argyle, his Grace was brother to the Marquis of Lorn, and nephew to Lord Coventry. Her Grace died Dec. 30, 1790, when her barony of Hamilton descended to her son, the late Duke. His Grace is succeeded in the English duke-

dom of Brandon by Lord Archibald Hamilton his uncle (being son of the second Duke of Brandon, by his third Duchess); and the son of the Earl of Derby by his Grace's sister succeeds to the dukedom of Hamilton, it being an honour in fee.

2. At Enfield, aged 71, Mr. Greaves, shoemaker.

At Aldborough, Suffolk, after a short illness, Thomas Champion Crespiigny, esq. LL.D. captain in the East Suffolk militia, and formerly of Trinity-college, Cambr.

In his 72<sup>nd</sup> year, in a fit of apoplexy, Francis Haynes, esq. of Ely-place, deputy treasurer of the office of ordnance.

3. At Inverness, Scotland, Brigadier-gen. Colin Graham, late of the 42<sup>nd</sup> regiment.

In his 70<sup>th</sup> year, at Wilmington, near Dartford, Kent, to which vicarage he was presented in 1767, and, the same year, to the vicarage of Darent, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester (having resigned their vicarage of Lamberhurst, to which they had presented him in 1754), the Rev. Samuel Denne, second son of Dr. John Denne archdeacon of Rochester. He was born at the deanry of Westminster on January 13, 1730; admitted of Bene't college, Cambridge, 1748, where he proceeded B.A. 1753, M.A. 1756; and was elected F.A.S. 1753. Mr. D. (worn out and nearly exhausted from his disorder, a bilious complaint, which at length fixed, after having tormented him forty years) was for nearly the two last months confined to the chair in his library; which unassisted he could not quit, and in which he was supported by a pillow, frequently sinking under oppressive languor. But in this situation his mind was not clouded, nor his expression much confused; continuing almost to the last to write, and to write connectedly and pleasantly, to his friends. The very last letter received by one of our correspondents, from the friendly hand which had afforded so much instruction and pleasure, ends thus: "Perhaps I have scribbled *quant. suff.*; perhaps more than sufficient; for, though I am well able to subscribe myself your faithful and obliged servant, yet in the spirit of weakness is added the signature S. DENNE." On Saturday, Aug. 3, early in the morning, seated in his chair, without having kept his bed a single day, he breathed his last; and on the next Saturday was deposited, near his father, in the South transept of the cathedral of Rochester. An affectionate son he was; and true lover of the spot appointed for his resting-place, and has done much for its illustration. For his character, the poor and needy of his parishes of Wilmington and Darent will afford the best testimonial in one respect; the literary world has sufficient in another. In 1771 he published "A Letter to Sir Robert Ladroke, Knt. Senior Alderman and one of the Representatives

atives of the City of London; with an Attempt to shew the good Effects which may reasonably be expected from the Confinement of Criminals in separate Apartments," 8vo (XLI. 278). Of the "History and Antiquities of Rochester," published by T. Fisher, in 1772, he was avowedly the compiler; and was author of an anonymous pamphlet, signed *Rusticus*, relative to the hardships experienced by the families of Clergymen who happen to die just before the time of harvest; and, under the same name, wrote a letter on the Curates Act, vol. LXVII. p. 747. In 1795 he published "Historical Particulars of Lambeth Parish and Lambeth Palace, in addition to the Histories of Dr Ducarel, in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*." In Mr. Thorpe's "Customale Roffense," p. 153—242, are "Memorials of the Cathedral Church of Rochester; by the Rev. Samuel Denne, M. A. and F. S. A.;" the History of his parish of Darent, in a letter to Mr. Thorpe, ibid. p. 90—102; and various smaller communications are mentioned in pp. 103, 104, 251, &c. In Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments" he is several times noticed as a valuable correspondent. He communicated some articles to Mr. Haisted, particularly concerning Wilmington. (Some remarks on the church, church-yard, &c. Mr. Haisted rejected.) In "The Topographer," vol. III. p. 3, is a letter from him on the cypher I. H. S. His assistance to the Historian of Shoreditch was considerable, and is properly acknowledged by Mr. Ellis. In the new edition of Bp. Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, in 1799, vol. V. p. 316, are his "Remarks on a Passage in a Letter from Bp. Atterbury to Pope, in which he refers to an Epistle of Cicero to Atticus, that mentions his Country Neighbours, Arrius and Sebosus." To the "Archæologia" he communicated some Observations of Rochester castle, vol. VI. p. 381; on Hokeday, VII. 244; on the words *ecclesia* and *presbyter* in Domesday Book, VIII. 218; on the Wallenses, LX. 292; on the time when William of Newburgh wrote, ibid. 310; on Canterbury cathedral, X. 37; on the painting in Breton church-windows, ib. 334; on stone stalls at Maidstone and elsewhere, ib. 261, 298; on the burning of St. Paul's church, XI. 72; on the lavatory at Canterbury cathedral, ibid. 108; brief survey of that cathedral, ibid. 375; review of Mr. Clark's opinion on Stone seats, ib. 381; on a figure over the porch of Chalk church, Kent, XII. 10; on Upchurch church, ib. 101; on paper-marks, ib. 124; memoirs of Phineas Pett, ib. 217. A paper of his on Arabic numerals is printing in the XIIIth volume. His communications to our Miscellany are numerous and valuable (the first of them, that we can ascertain, on a Visitatorial Decree

concerning Magdalen College, Oxford, in vol. XLI. p. 18). From that time to the present his communications have been frequent; and it may be said, with great truth, that the mantle of T. Rowell fell on W. & D. and was worn by him with advantage, though for a shorter term. Mr. Denne was descended from a family of good note in the county, feasted at Denne-hill, in Milton, in this county, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. His father, John, was born 1693; admitted of the same college 1703; proceeded B. A. 1712, M. A. and fellow 1716, S. T. P. 1728; joint tutor of the college with the late Archbishop Herring; presented, by the College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Benedict's church, Cambridge; rector of Norton Davy, or Green's Norton, co. Northampton, 1721, which he exchanged for the vicarage of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 1723—1728; preacher of Boyle's lectures 1725—1728; archdeacon and prebendary of Rochester 1728, on the presentation of Bishop Bradford, to whom he had been many years domestic chaplain, and whose daughter, Susannah, he married in 1724; vicar of St. Margaret, Rochester, 1729; resigned for the rectory of Lambeth, 1731; prolocutor of the lower Honis of Convocation. "Whether we consider him," says the Historian of his college, p. 278, "as the minister of a parish, or as a governor in the church, he has never failed, in an uncommon degree of application, to acquit himself with credit in each station. His abilities as a scholar and divine may be judged of from his printed sermons, amounting to 15; a *concilio ad clementem Londinensem*, 1745; articles of enquiry for a parochial visitation, 1732; and the state of Bromley college, 1735; but, as to his skill in biography and the history of the united kingdoms, particularly the ecclesiastical part of it, I dare venture to affirm, he has few equals." Dr. D. died April 5, 1767; and left two sons, John, born at Bromley, in Kent; July 21, 1726, perpetual curate of Maidstone from 1753; and rector of Copford, Essex, 1754; Samuel, the subject of this article; and one daughter, Susannah, who kept her younger brother's house, and survives to lament his loss. The sons were educated, first, at a private school at Streatham; then at the King's school, Canterbury; whence they were both admitted of Bene't college.

4. In his 17th year, Mr. John Girling, of Cambridge, a very promising youth. He was drowned in the river, while swimming to recover his hat, which had been blown off; having got entangled in the weeds, all endeavours to save him were fruitless.

At the Dargle, co. Wicklow, Ireland, Miss Moore, sister of the Lady of Baron George, who, with her children, being on an excursion in that part of the country, in

a hunting-party part of the harness gave way in going down a steep hill, and the horse, being frightened ran headlong down the descent; whereby Miss M. was killed, the Baron's lady much hurt, and a limb of one of the children broken.

Rev. Mr. Sam. Kins, rector of Frampton, co. Dorset. Returning home after performing divine service, he was suddenly taken ill, and died almost immediately. He was a respectable clergyman, and much beloved.

At Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester, after a short illness, aged 47, Mr. Alexander Black, comedian.

Mr. John Ella, of Loughborough, many years distributor of the Leicester Journal in that town and neighbourhood.

Aged 87, Vincent Simpson, of Louth, co. Lincoln, gent.: who has left a widow with whom he had lived in conjugal affection upwards of 60 years.

5. At Enfield, in a deep decline, aged 27, Mr. James Jope, butcher, of Brooks market.

Sir Peter Nugent, bart. of West Meath, Ireland. While conversing with his friend Mr. Plowden, of Essex-street, Strand, taking a morning refreshment, he suddenly lost his voice, and instantly died, without a groan, or the least expressions of pain in his features. He was a truly amiable man, about 50 years of age, who lived convivially, but without excess.

In her 91st year, at Baldon-house, co. Oxford, the mother of Sir Christopher Willoughby, bart. so created 1794.

At his house in Curzon-street, May-fair, Jof. Spilsbury, esq. late of the Custom-house.

At Chertsey, Surrey, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, widow.

Mr. Hood, glazier, of Essex-street, Strand. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon he unfortunately fell from a two pair of stairs window in the Temple, and was killed on the spot. The accident was occasioned by a wooden frame for flower-pots on the outside of the window breaking down. It is rather singular that the person whom Mr. H. succeeded in business met his death in the same way; he fell from a window in the Strand, and died immediately.

At his house in Grafton-street, Piccadilly, aged 73, of the gout in his stomach, the Right Hon. Admiral Earl Howe; a copious and interesting account of whom we are compelled to defer till next month.

6. At her house near Bromley, of a paralytic stroke, near 70 years old, Mrs. King, second wife and relief of the late Dr. Glen K. rector of Wormley, who died Nov. 2, 1787, and dau. of John Hyde, esq.

Mrs. Dornford, wife of Charles D. esq. of Eotwell-court.

Suddenly, on the South parade, Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Jones.

7. At Edinburgh, Thomas Denham, esq. of Bughead.

At his house in Newman-street, Oxford-street, after a short illness, John Bacon, esq. R. A. the celebrated English sculptor. This artist was chiefly distinguished from his predecessors in having arrived at so high a pitch of excellence without being educated to the profession. We shall be able, in our next number, to present the reader with a more particular and authentic account of Mr. Bacon's life and works than has ever before been published. In the mean time, we feel no small consolation in hearing that the loss of so great a statuary will be compensated by the genius of his sons, who have many years conducted the executive part of his business, and have shewn themselves not unworthy descendants of a justly celebrated father.

At Tottenham, aged 64, Mr. T. Reeve, senior, colour-man at Holborn bridge.

At her house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Lady Anne Heathcote, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Tollet, of Westminster, and relief of the late Sir Thomas H. of Hurley, Hants, bart. by whom she had a daughter, Anne, and three sons, Samuel, Gilbert, and Henry, which last died an infant.

At Fulham, Middlesex, aged 72, Mrs. Patience Hopkinson.

At C pt. Unett's, near Woolwich, Miss Frances-Elizabeth Fraser, youngest child of the late Capt. John G. F. of the artillery.

At Nottingham, where he arrived on the 6th, in his way from Hembury-place, his Dorsetshire residence, to Wentworth-castle, in the county of York, the Right Honourable Frederick Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, Baron of Stainborough, Raby, Newmarch, and Overley, and a Baronet, F. R. S. He retired to his bed in apparent health, in which he was found dead by his servant the next morning. His Lordship was the only son of the late William Wentworth, esq. of Hembury, co. Dorset, and Susannah his wife; was born in 1732; and succeeded his cousin, William, late Earl, March 20, 1791. His grandfather, Sir William Wentworth, was nephew of the unfortunate Thomas Earl of Strafford (who was descended from John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. and ancestor of the late Marquis of Rockingham), on the death of whose son William, second Earl of Strafford, in 1695, the estate went to the Rockingham family, and the dignity of Lord Raby, &c. with the Baronetage, devolved to this family. Thomas, son of Sir William Wentworth, succeeded his cousin, the last Earl of Strafford, in the Barony of Raby, Nov. 23, 1695, and on Sept. 4, 1711, was by Queen Anne created Baron of Stainborough, and Viscount Wentworth, and Earl of Strafford. On the demise of his Lordship in November, 1739, the Earldom descended to his son William, second Earl of Strafford,

fort; who married Anne, second daughter of John Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, by whom he had no issue, and dying March 20, 1792, was succeeded by his cousin Frederick Thynne, late Earl, in all the family honours. His Lordship is succeeded by his brother the Honourable George Wentworth, now Earl of Strafford. After passing through the usual course of education at Eton School, he was placed in the first regiment of Guards, where his knowledge of the theory and attention to the practice of his profession procured him the esteem of his superior officers, at the same time that his social and friendly temper more immediately attached to him those of his own rank. He resigned, however, the profession of arms, and, about the year 1772, married Miss Eliza Gould, daughter of Thomas Gould, esq. of Milbourne St. Andrew, co. Dorset. His residence was then fixed in a retired part of the same county, until the death of his father, in 1776, put him in possession of his paternal estate. It was now more particularly his province to enforce, in an official capacity, observance of the laws of his country; and, as a justice of the peace, no man ever more assiduously devoted his time to hearing cases with attention, and deciding them with scrupulous exactitude. Upon the death of the late Earl of Strafford in 1792, he succeeded to the title, and great part of the estates; but, leaving no issue, all the titles became extinct, except the Barony of Raby, to which Peregrine Wentworth, esq. of York, is supposed to have a claim. Had his Lordship's life been marked by a series of splendid actions, or the display of prodigious attainments, the limits of this Obituary would have been too confined for the recital of them: they are, however, sufficiently large to allow an unprejudiced and candid friend the recapitulation of a few private virtues, and to affirm, that the subject of this article was a steady friend, a good husband, and in all respects an honest member of society.

In Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, in his 79th year, Mr. John Duff, formerly a cooper at Hinckley, of which town he was a native, and brother to Mr. Joseph I., whose death is recorded in vol. LXV. p. 260, as is his sister's, vol. LXII. p. 188. Exchanging his abode after marriage for the metropolis, he was an assistant in the cooperage of the late eminent brewer Samuel Whitbread, esq. (who had a great personal regard for him); till, finding his bodily strength inadequate to the fatigues of so laborious an employment, he obtained the office of deputy parish-clerk of St. Bride's; for which he was peculiarly well adapted, having in his youth been a leading member of a country choir, and possessing to the last a loud, clear, and harmonious voice, and a good taste for music. Throughout life, and

particularly in his latest profession, he deserved and possessed the esteem of those who most intimately knew him. Gentle and unassuming in his manners; possessing strong natural sense, and a retentive memory; never obtruding his opinion till it was fairly asked, and always avoiding political or party disputes; he was a pleasing, and intelligent companion; and in domestic life his conduct was exemplary. He had been for about twelve years a widower; but has left three daughters, two of them married to worthy characters now serving their king and country on the ocean; the third, a widow, with two young children, lost her husband a few years since in the king's service as a shipwright, and now in a pecuniary view severely feels the loss of a very kind father. The best proof of the respect which was entertained for this truly honest man, is an appeal to the feelings, we may say the tears, of a respectable congregation, when the officiating minister of St. Bride's very handsomely addressed them a spontaneous funeral sermon on his death. He was buried with great decency in the new vault of that elegant church; the accustomed parochial dues being generously paid before remitted.

8. At his lodgings in Newcastle, after a short illness, Major-general the Right Hon. William Robert Lord Viscount Fielding, eldest son of Basil Earl of Denbigh, born June 15, 1760, and married April 26, 1791, to Miss Powis, daughter of Thomas P. esq. by whom he has had two sons (one since dead) and one daughter. He was representative in the two last parliaments for the borough of Newport, Cornwall.

At his house in Newgate-street, Mr. Jn. Fielder, wholesale linen-draper. He was suddenly taken ill on his way to Silver-street chapel, and being immediately taken home, expired in a few minutes.

9. Found drowned in the river, in the parish of Milford, William Stephens, esq. one of the aldermen of the city of Salisbury. He had parted from some company the preceding evening, and the night being very dark, he is supposed to have fallen in accidentally, the river being close to the road.

Of a decline, aged 21, Miss Anne Warner, eldest daughter of Isaac W. esq. of New Cross, Deptford; an ornament of the sex, most sincerely beloved and regretted.

Found dead on the area steps of his own house, on the North Parade, Brighthelmstone, Mr. Coates, one of the people called Quakers. It is supposed he died in a fit.

10. At her house at Colchester, Anne Lady Williamson, relict of Sir Booth W. of Clapton, co. Northampton, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fonnereau.

William Champion, esq. one of the sheriffs of the city of London, and lately elected alderman of Billingsgate ward; in the former of which he is succeeded by Abber-

man Price, and in the letter by William Leighton, esq. On opening his body, in order to ascertain the cause of his death, it was found that, in passing a gall-stone, a blood-veessel broke, which occasioned a suffocation. He was 55 years of age, and had every appearance of extreme good health.

11. At Pimlico, by shooting himself; Capt. Skinner, a gentleman of literary talents, and the author of some very curious publications. It is thought that pecuniary embarrassment, arising from his having trusted a sum of money to a person who deceived him, was the immediate cause of this rash action. Verdict, Lunacy.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mr. Drummond,  
son of Lord Perth.

13. Aged 55, Mrs. Jacob, a respectable Bookseller, of Peterborough.

At Mapledurham, near Petersfield, the Rev. Peter Dufautey, late rector of Lys, curate of Buriton, and master of the grammar-school.

In his 53d year, in consequence of a paralytic stroke with which he was seized in the evening of the 10th, while in the coach on his return from Norwich, John Crook, esq. alderman of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk. He was a gentleman greatly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, being of a remarkably cheerful and affable disposition. He survived a most affectionate and amiable partner only three weeks (see p. 718); and they have left a family of four children.

In Lincoln's-inn, after a few hours illness, which the bore with Christian resignation and exemplary fortitude, Mrs. Frances-Charlotte Croft, wife of Peter Brady C. esq. barrister at law, and only daughter of Frederick Bridges Schaw, esq. late of Queen Anne-street East, and niece of Sir Alexander Thomson, knt. one of his Majesty's barons of the Exchequer. Her death is most sensibly and sincerely lamented by an afflicted husband, as an irreparable loss; and by all who were acquainted with her eminent worth and exalted character, as a melancholy deprivation of the most charming society.

15 Rev. Samuel Alford, vicar of Curry  
Rivell, rector of Earnhill, co. Somerset,  
and dean and rector of St. Buryan, Cornw.

Duncan Davidson, esq. of Bedford-sq.  
16. At Hastings, Sussex, Mrs. Wastel  
Brisco, of Devonshire-place.

17. In Cook's-court, Serle-street, Capt.  
Charles Prince, R.N.

At the palace of St. Asaph, Mrs. Bagot,  
wife of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

18. Aged 61, the Rev. Samuel Evans,  
vicar of Sittingbourne, to which he was pre-  
sented by the Abp of Canterbury 1773.

19. Mr. John Coxon, an elderly gentleman, of Ramsgate. Walking at the end of the pier, he was either blown, or taken in a fit, and fell over into the water. The tide carried him out of the harbour to the back of the pier, where he was soon after taken up with very little signs of life, and, although the prescribed means were used to restore him, they were without effect. A boat as soon as possible went out to his assistance; he floated some time on the water; but when taken up was quite dead. He most probably fell over in a fit.

Mr. Lutwich, sword-hilt maker, Drury-lane. Standing at his fire-door, conversing with a friend, and in apparent perfect health, he complained of a sudden dizziness, and died in less than 20 minutes.

22. At his house in Pratt-street, Lambeth, Mr. B. J. Pouncy, an eminent engraver. He was pupil and brother-in-law to the late celebrated Mr. Wolllett. He began his career by engraving seals for Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Astle, and *fac-similes* of *Domesday* for the counties of Surrey and Worcester; and afterwards executed several views and landscapes, foreign and domestic, after eminent artists.

23. After a long and lingering illness, Mrs. Thomas Round, wife of James R. esq. of Birch-hall, near Colchester, Essex, and sole heiress of the late P. Creffield, esq.

At Richmond, co. York, Mrs. Blackburne, relief of the Rev. Francis B. arch-deacon of Richmond, who died August 7, 1787 (see vol. LVII. p. 723).

25. In St. John's square, Clerkenwell,  
Mrs. Eustace, late of Abingdon, Berks.  
After 3 years of almost unceasing illness.,

Mrs. Marianna Bagshaw, wife of Mr. B.  
jun. solicitor, of Camden-place.

At Hampton-court palace, aged 15, Master Peckhell, eldest son of Major P.

At Well-hall, near Elham, Kent, John Arnold, eq. of the Bank buildings, Cornhill, eminent for his improvements in the mechanism of time-keepers, for which he had received premiums from the Board of Longitude. He was the inventor of the Expansion Balance, of the present Detached Escapement, and the first artist who ever applied the gold cylindrical spring to the balance of a time-piece.

26. At his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in the prime of life, James Sheridan, esq. barrister at law; of whom a full account in our next shall be given.

**BILL of MORTALITY; from July 23, to August 27, 1799.**

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 735	Males 521	Between	5 and 5	129	50 and 60 128
{ 1423	{ 1045		5 and 10	.46	60 and 70 108
Females 688	Females 542		10 and 10	.37	70 and 80 67
Whereof have died under two years old 387	Peck Loaf 3s. 7d.		20 and 30	.89	80 and 90 32
	Peat 14s. per bushel; 3d. per pound.		30 and 40	.107	90 and 100 5
			40 and 50	.112	

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1799. (727.)**  
**INLAND COUNTIES.**

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
					s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	
Middlesex	70	10	40	20	36	3	35	20	46	7
Surrey	75	6	00	0	37	0	36	2	48	6
Hertford.	72	3	80	0	37	6	36	0	50	3
Bedford	71	2	00	0	38	0	32	6	46	9
Huntingdon.	69	3	00	0	00	0	32	0	44	9
Northam.	70	6	40	0	37	9	31	6	43	6
Rutland	73	0	00	0	38	0	34	0	48	0
Leicester	71	8	45	0	35	1	31	0	49	10
Notting.	73	7	43	0	37	0	33	8	48	8
Derby	73	4	00	0	33	0	33	10	51	2
Stafford	68	7	00	0	38	8	32	10	47	6
Salop	70	1	55	6	33	9	31	2	00	0
Hereford	77	3	59	2	38	0	37	9	44	4
Worcester	75	9	40	10	38	8	33	3	44	4
Warwick	75	4	00	0	38	0	34	3	47	10
Wilts	69	8	00	0	36	8	34	6	46	8
Berks	68	7	00	0	38	0	37	3	47	3
Oxford	66	10	00	0	36	1	13	3	46	1
Bucks	66	6	00	0	39	6	30	6	45	0
Montgom.	84	4	00	0	00	0	31	2	00	0
Brecon	89	6	73	7	46	1	27	6	00	0
Radnor	72	1	00	0	37	5	29	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

73 0 48 6 38 6 32 3 47 1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

61 4 33 10 29 13 25 6 35 1

**MARITIME COUNTIES.**

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
					s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	
Essex	72	0	33	0	36	9	36	3	41	9
Kent	68	6	00	0	35	0	35	9	44	6
Suffolk	69	0	46	0	34	1	36	0	48	5
Cambrid.	66	3	00	0	32	9	31	0	45	5
Norfolk	64	6	40	0	31	6	39	0	00	0
Lincoln	64	11	48	6	39	0	28	9	46	0
York	59	10	8	0	00	0	30	3	45	8
Durham	74	4	55	4	00	0	32	8	00	0
Northum.	65	9	43	0	36	6	39	9	00	0
Cumberl.	74	7	54	6	42	4	27	11	00	0
Westmor.	76	2	53	4	35	0	30	3	00	0
Lancast.	65	11	00	0	35	4	27	3	46	0
Cheser	61	3	00	0	40	8	33	10	00	0
Flint	78	0	0	0	46	4	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	82	0	00	0	00	0	30	11	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Cararv.	77	8	40	0	44	4	17	6	72	0
Mertoneth	87	2	58	8	51	10	33	8	00	0
Cardigan	76	1	56	0	48	7	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	74	0	0	0	44	6	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	76	0	00	0	41	4	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	74	7	00	0	39	11	31	2	00	0
Glouceft.	75	0	00	0	40	4	33	5	4	1
Somerset.	79	8	48	0	00	0	29	0	42	8
Monm.	81	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	80	0	00	0	35	6	30	1	00	0
Cornwall	79	1	00	0	39	9	30	1	00	0
Dorfet	75	10	00	0	00	0	34	2	49	0
Hants	71	6	00	0	35	6	36	2	49	0

**AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.**

Districts	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans					
						s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
1	68	10	37	8	35	11	33	1	45	6
2	68	1	46	0	33	8	34	4	42	6
3	64	6	40	0	31	6	32	3	47	1
4	61	1	14	6	39	0	28	9	46	0
5	69	8	47	1	36	6	31	3	47	1
6	75	1	54	1	41	0	28	8	47	1
7	64	9	48	6	33	0	28	11	46	0
8	81	10	52	5	47	2	26	1	72	0

**PRICES OF FLOUR.**

Flax	56s. to 60s.	Middling	40s. to 72s.	Horse Pollard	13s. 6d. to 0s.
Seconds	48s. to 52s.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 28s.	Bran	13s. 6d. to 0s.
Thirds	34s. to 40s.	Common ditto	16s. to 17s.		

QATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 48s. 4d.

**PRICE OF HOPS.**

Kent	81. os. to 91. gs.	Kent	91. gs. to 101. os.
Suffex	81. os. to 91. gs.	Suffex	91. gs. to 101. os.
Suffolk	81. os. to 91. gs.	Farnham	81. os. to 101. os.

**PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.**

Whitechapel—Hay	41. 4s. od. to 51. 6s. od.	Aver. 41. 15s. od.
Straw	11. 18s. od. to 21. 14s. od.	Aver. 21. 6s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 19, 1799, is 6s. 5d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 26. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	39. 4d. to 45. 6d.	Pork	36. 8d. to 45. 8d.
Mutton	39. 6d. to 45. 4d.	Lamb	36. 8d. to 55. od.
Veal	45. od. to 55. od.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 4s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 8os.—Mottled, 86.—Curd, 9os.

COALS. Best in the Pool, 58s. od. to 60s. od. Sunderland, 53s. 6d. to 60s. od.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermometr.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in August, 1799.
			1.	2.		
1	SW	29,61	59	58	14	3.0
2	SSE	71	58	58	2.9	showers
3	SSW	42	59	59	.7	continued rain
4	SW	52	56	56	.8	showers
5	SW	32	59	58	.6	heavy showers
6	SWbW	60	58	58	.9	heavy rain
7	NW	68	55	55	.8	heavy rain P. M.
8	E	94	53	53	3.0	after a shower, fair and clear
9	E	64	54	53	.1	after a fair day, rain at night
10	SW	77	58	57	2.3	rain
11	S	60	58	58	.5	rain
12	SW	71	57	57	.2	fair till evening, when a slight shower
13	SW	81	55	55	3.0	white fleecy clouds
14	SE	81	52	53	.0	sun, clear and pleasant
15	SE	25	61	61	2.2	rain
16	SW	47	55	55	.7	heavy rain P. M.
17	NNW	20	52	52	.9	slight showers
18	SW	33	53	53	.8	continual rain, and very heavy
19	SV	33	53	54	.6	rain
20	SW	58	55	56	.6	after slight showers, clears up
21	SW	78	54	54	.7	after some slight showers, sun and pleasant
22	SSW	73	56	56	.7	white fleecy clouds
23	SW	77	56	56	3.0	shower
24	W	84	56	56	.0	fair
25	NWbW	98	55	54	.0	some black clouds
26	S	30, 3	55	55	.1	heavy rain sets in 6 P. M.
27	SW	29, 68	59	58	2.8	showers
28	SWbW	57	58	58	.9	showers
29	SW	85	56	56	.9	fine day
30	SW	77	55	55	3.0	continual rain
31	SW	34	54	54	2.8	showers

2. Fit-lily flowers.—4. Gathered first ripe gooseberries.—10. Privet flowers.—12. Barley begins to change colour.—14. Apples drop in great abundance. Young bloom upon two trees.—15. A storm of wind and rain in the evening.—18. The low lands are laid under water with the rain of yesterday and the day before. Cattle have in some places been in danger of perishing; families have been obliged to remove; the hay has floated, and removed great quantities into the sea, some of which has been cast on-shore again. A field of wheat was covered over with hay, which, however, was removed without much injury.—29. Red robin heard by me the first time this autumn: he had been heard several days before by another gentleman. Reaping oats.

Fall of rain this month 6.90 inch. Evaporation 22 inch.

J. HOLT.

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1799.

#### Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'clock.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	Night.	Barom.	Weather n. pts. in Sept. 1799.
Aug. 27	59	65	60	29, 92	showery	
28	61	66	52	,78	showery	
29	54	63	51	,89	fair	
30	53	66	50	,97	cloudy	
31	53	63	49	,70	showery	
S. 1	52	60	48	30, 10	fair	
2	47	65	46	,30	fair	
3	48	65	48	,31	fair	
4	52	66	47	,31	fair	
5	49	69	58	,37	fair	
6	61	69	55	,37	fair	
7	58	66	58	,31	fair	
8	60	65	49	,16	fair	
9	55	66	47	29, 99	fair	
10	51	63	55	30, 05	cloudy	
11	54	62	54	29, 97	cloudy	

#### Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'clock.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	Night.	Barom.	Weather n. pts. in Sept. 1799.
Sept. 12	55	64	52	29, 47	rain	
13	54	61	50	,65	showery	
14	52	60	50	,58	showery	
15	50	60	48	,86	showery	
16	50	59	50	,86	cloudy	
17	57	63	53	,26	showery	
18	55	60	54	,55	showery	
19	59	64	54	,21	fair, high wind	
20	54	57	53	,34	showery	
21	55	60	55	,40	stormy	
22	54	66	54	,50	cloudy	
23	53	59	52	,50	cloudy	
24	55	63	52	,75	fair	
25	55	64	54	,94		
26	56	65	53	,94	rain	

# Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1799.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX PART II.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.

THINK we are not likely to know the real authors of Junius's Letters, and the Pursuits of Literature, from any proof which has hitherto been exhibited to the world. I have read very cautiously Mr. Chalmers's Postscript to Mr. M-thias, whom he scruples not to call the author of the Pursuits of Literature. Your Magazine has been full of conjectures and different letters on the subject; and I conceive Mr. C. differs in nothing from many of them but in strong assertion. I am as solicitous to fix upon the author as Mr. C. though not from motives of personality, but from a friend having been mentioned in a manner which did not please me. All satires, so be sure, will be disagreeable to some people, whatever the motive may be; and, therefore, I always kept studiously from this species of composition in former days, when I used to write prose and verse too for the publick. I very rarely take my pen now, except upon some composition which is very popular, and attracts universal attention for matter and manner. The author of the Pursuits of Literature has grievously offended Mr. Chalmers by putting a leaden mace in his hand, and laying he is a heavy writer. I am not acquainted much with him as a writer. I do not wonder at Mr. C.'s being hurt; but, from his attack, he seems to have laid aside his mace of lead, and used the tomahawk without mercy. All writers whatsoever are an irritable race; and, I think, I would as soon put my head in a wasp's nest as trust the feelings of any one of them. The debtor and creditor side of their account is generally pretty well balanced, but they never draw the balance

like men of business, *errors excepted*; for, no writer ever allows he is in the wrong himself.

All I wish to ask of you, Mr. Urban, consists of a few points or questions; for, 'tisn't! I do not much care about the combatants; and I will not provoke either of them. When I used to be, in former years, a good deal at Almon's, when such pamphlets as the Address to, or from (I forget which, for I have not got a copy of it), the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, and such *jeux-d'esprit*, I was very anxious about the authors, and would ask every where about them, and particularly of the booksellers who printed them. Mr. C. says, Mr. M. is the publisher of *The Pursuits*, because he busied or interested himself about the sale at Owen's when they first came out. I think it is the strangest piece of proof to me I ever read, that a man published a book, because he enquires if it sells, and if there is a great demand for it. If this is a proof, I can point out to you 20 or 30 books of which I am the author upon this principle. I never read an assertion weaker than this; a mind, must be oddly constituted to be convinced on no better proof than this. But this is the point; and Mr. C. says he has proved Mr. M. to be the publisher by this mode of reasoning.

Mr. C. is aware that he has no positive proof about it; and he says, as Mr. M. is the publisher, he is probably the author. The connection is not visible to my mind, and cannot be called a necessary consequence. It would be stupid to enlarge upon it. He compares lone Odes, and an Elegy upon Rowley (on the wrong side), of Mr. M.'s, and he says again, the fly e and the foul s are the same. The Odes of Mr. M. I cannot buy; but I have got his Elegy. I think the prose of the Pursuits and the Elegy is by no means

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But Mr. C. has brought forward a proposition which, when applied generally, is a dangerous one in the conduct of the affairs of life. He says, you must always take up with probability when you cannot get certainty; and he founds his opinion upon great authorities. At a principle upon which I must very frequently act, I acknowledge it; but, in a case to be brought home to any particular man, it is unjust and incorrect. If I see it right, it amounts to this. A. or B. for instance, prints and publishes a pamphlet, or pamphlets, with his name. At the distance of a great many years, an anonymous book comes out, which excites general curiosity, and yet nobody can tell who wrote it, and yet want to know it. It is very natural, when no direct proof can be had, to try something collaterally, or by analogy. This way is allowable; but, between a probable thing, and a thing actually proved, I should think, there was a distance as wide as from the Iris to the Tamar. But Mr. C. with great eagerness does not permit himself to pause, but strikes Mr. M. with his tomahawk instead of his mace, as if he had proved one word of the matter.

As to the Shakspeare dispute, it is out of my way, and so I care nothing about it. Mr. Malone, Mr. Steevens, and Mr. Chalmers, are all persons before the publick voluntarily, as candidates for their good opinion as men of learning. But poor Mr. M. who has published nothing that I know of but a little Essay on an exploded or worn-out subject, is called out in this manner, which is by no means to be justified. I write merely as a private gentleman, and have some little feeling for gentlemen in my own rank. I do not care whether Mr. C. is right or wrong in his criticisms on the poem; but, I think, he totally misrepresents the politics in it. But you and I, Mr. Urban, must allow for any man who is sore; and the author of the Pursuits of Literature, whoever he is, did not re-

present Mr. C. in a favourable view to the world as a writer: but he softened, or rather idly attempted to soften, his censure. He had better have let the cause stand single; and, if he thought Mr. C. *heavy and leaden*, said so at once without ceremony. There is no crime in laying any man in a heavy writer that I know of.

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the precise contrary effect which Mr. C. wished; and left the matter more afloat than he found it. After his opinion about Junius being a boy of 22, a young Irishman, he puts me in mind of old Dean Miles,

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After this, I can give no assent at all to Mr. C.'s *specacity in conjecture*. I revolt from his principles from beginning to end in this business of the Pursuits. Your old friend, and former correspondent, SEMPRONIUS.

#### THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. NO XIV.

#### THE ABBEY-CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER, *CONTINUED.*

BEFORE we proceed on the examination of the rest of this church, we must not neglect noticing an ancient grave-stone in the South transept, still permitted to remain; the brass is gone, but the form indented on the stone shows an armed figure standing on a lion, and a border for an inscription. It is pointed out: to be in memory of John Haule, who was slain before the high altar in the reign of Henry III.

#### *East Aisle of the Choir.*

The first chapel at its South-west extremity is St. Benedict's. We read that its screen was destroyed when Dryden's monument was put up. The site of the altar is hid by a monument of the 16th century. Near the centre of the chapel we find the monument of Abp. Lingley, in a situation not only appropriate, but in no way obtruding on the symmetry of the building. This example impresses on us the more forcibly the present custom of cutting away the several niches under the windows for the convenience of sticking up the modern monuments. In a space of the wall between this chapel and the succeeding one is the monument in memory of Richard, John, and Henry, children of Henry III. On the flat of this tomb, the missal of the former service of the church has given place to the ledger, containing an account of monies received for admittances 'o see the wax work, &c.; which collection is made for the payment of the salaries of the choir and their inferior officers. In most other religious structures, the chapteries, &

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The chapel of St. Nicholas.—Here again the sixteenth-century monuments shew their incongruous arrangement, hiding the site of the altar and the whole of the recesses. Nearly in the centre of this chapel stood the tomb of Philippa, wife of Edward Duke of York, grandson of Edward III. with an exceeding rich canopy of wood-work, till the erection of the late Duchess of Northumberland's monument; when, for the accommodation of making a family-vault, it was moved to the North side of the chapel, and its canopy heaped (in broken pieces) into the rubbish of the church.

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Date	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.		Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in August, 1799.
			1.	2.		
1	SW	29,62	59	58	14 3.0	showers
2	SSE	71	58	58	2.9	continued rain
3	SSW	42	59	59	.7	showers
4	SW	50	56	56	.8	heavy showers
5	SW	30	59	58	.6	heavy rain
6	SWbW	60	58	58	.9	heavy rain P.M.
7	NW	68	55	55	.8	after a shower, fair and clear
8	E	94	53	53	3.0	after a fair day, rain at night
9	E	64	54	53	.1	rain
10	SW	77	58	57	2.3	rain
11	S	60	58	58	.5	fair till evening, when a slight shower
12	SW	71	57	57	.2	white fleecy clouds
13	SW	81	55	55	3.0	sun, clear and pleasant
14	SE	81	52	53	.0	rain
15	SE	25	61	61	2.2	heavy rain P.M.
16	SW	47	55	55	.7	slight showers
17	NNW	20	52	51	.9	continual rain, and very heavy
18	SW	33	53	53	.8	rain
19	S V	33	53	54	.6	after slight showers, clears up
20	SW	58	55	56	.6	after some slight showers, sun and pleasant
21	SW	78	54	54	.7	white fleecy clouds
22	SSW	73	56	56	.7	shower
23	SW	77	56	56	3.0	fair
24	W	84	56	56	.0	fair
25	NWbW	98	55	54	.0	some black clouds
26	S	30, 3	55	55	.1	heavy rain sets in 6 P.M.
27	SW	29, 68	59	58	2.8	showers
28	SWbW	57	58	58	.9	showers
29	SW	85	56	56	.9	fine day
30	SW	77	55	55	3.0	continual rain
31	SW	34	54	54	2.8	showers

2. Pit-lily flowers.—4. Gathered first ripe gooseberries.—10. Privet flowers.—12. Barley begins to change colour.—14. Apples drop in great abundance. Young bloom upon two trees.—15. A storm of wind and rain in the evening.—18. The low lands are laid under water with the rain of yesterday and the day before. Cattle have in some places been in danger of perishing; families have been obliged to remove; the hay has floated, and removed great quantities into the sea, some of which has been cast on-shore again. A field of wheat was covered over with hay, which, however, was removed without much injury.—29. Red robin heard by me the first time this autumn: he had been heard several days before by another gentleman. Reaping oats.

Fall of rain this month 6.90 inch. Evaporation 2 2 inch.

J. HOLT.

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1799.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'clock.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	D. of Month.	8 o'clock.	Morn.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	
Aug.	o	v	o	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27	59	65	60	29, 92	showery	12	55	64	51 19, 47	rain
28	61	66	52	78	showery	13	54	61	50 ,65	showery
29	54	63	51	,89	fair	14	52	60	50 ,58	showery
30	53	66	59	,97	cloudy	15	50	60	48 ,86	showery
31	53	63	49	,70	showery	16	50	59	50 ,86	cloudy
S. 1	52	60	48	30, 10	fair	17	57	61	53 ,76	showery
2	47	65	46	,30	fair	18	55	60	54 ,55	showery
3	48	65	48	,31	fair	19	59	64	54 ,22	fro. high wind
4	52	66	47	,33	fair	20	54	57	53 ,34	showery
5	49	69	58	,37	fair	21	55	60	55 ,40	stormy -
6	61	69	55	,37	fair	22	54	66	54 ,50	cloudy
7	54	66	58	,31	fair	23	53	59	52 ,50	cloudy
8	60	65	49	,16	fair	24	55	63	52 ,75	fair
9	53	66	47	29, 99	fair	25	55	64	54 ,94	-
10	51	63	55	30, 05	cloudy	26	56	65	53 ,64	rain
11	54	62	54	29, 97	cloudy					

# Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1799.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX PART II.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 12.

THINK we are not likely to know the *real* authors of Junius's Letters, and the Pursuits of Literature, from any *proof* which has hitherto been exhibited to the world. I have read very cautiously Mr. Chalmers's Postscript to Mr. M<sup>r</sup>. thiss, whom he scruples not to call the author of the Pursuits of Literature. Your Magazine has been full of conjectures and different letters on the subject; and I conceive Mr. C. differs in nothing from many of them but in strong affection. I am as solicitous to fix upon the author as Mr. C. though not from motives of personality, but from a friend having been mentioned in a manner which did not please me. All satires, to be sure, will be disagreeable to some people, whatever the motive may be; and, therefore, I always kept studiously from this species of composition in former days, when I used to write prose and verse too for the publick. I very rarely take my pen now, except upon some composition which is very popular, and attracts universal attention for matter and manner. The author of the Pursuits of Literature has grievously offended Mr Chalmers by putting a *leaden mace* in his hand, and saying he is a heavy writer. I am not acquainted much with him as a writer. I do not wonder at Mr. C.'s being hurt; but, from his attack, he seems to have laid aside his mace of lead, and used the tomahawk without mercy. All writers whatsoever are an irritable race; and, I think, I would as soon put my head in a w<sup>r</sup>.sp's net as trust the feelings of any one of them. The debtor and creditor side of their account is generally pretty well balanced; but they never draw the balance

like men of business, *errors excepted*; for, no writer ever allows he is in the wrong himself.

All I wish to ask of you, Mr. Urban, consists of a few points of questions; for, 'tisn't I do not much care about the combatants; and I will not provoke either of them. When I used to be, in former years, a good deal at Almon's, when such pamphlets as the Address to, or from (I forget which, for I have not got a copy of it), the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, and such *jeux d'esprit*, I was very anxious about the authors, and would ask every where about them, and particularly of the booksellers who printed them. Mr. C. says, Mr. M. is the publisher of *The Pursuits*, because he busied or interested himself about the file at Owen's when they first came out. I think it is the strangest piece of *proof* to me I ever read, that a man published a book, because he enquires if it sells, and if there is a great demand for it. If this is a *proof*, I can point out to you 20 or 30 books of which I am the author upon this principle. I never read an assertion weaker than this; a mind must be oddly constituted to be *convinced* on no better proof than this. But this is the point; and Mr. C. says he ha. *proved* Mr. M. to be the publisher by this mode of reasoning.

Mr. C. is aware that he has *no positive proof* about it; and he says, as Mr. M. is the publisher, he is probably the author. The connection is not visible to my mind, and cannot be called a necessary consequence. It would be stupid to enlarge upon it. He compares some Odes, and an Elegy upon Rowley (on the wrong side), of Mr. M.'s, and he says again, the fly e and the ful s are the same. The Odes of Mr. M. I cannot buy; but I have got his Elegy. I think the prose of the Pursuits and the Elegy is by no means

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#### THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. NO XIV.

#### THE ABBEY-CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER, continued.

BEFORE we proceed on the examination of the rest of this church, we must not neglect noticing an ancient grave-stone in the South transept, still permitted to remain; the brass is gone, but the form indented on the stone shews an armed figure standing on a lion, and a border for an inscription. It is pointed out to be in memory of John Haule, who was slain before the high altar in the reign of Henry III.

#### *East Aisle of the Choir.*

The first chapel at its South-west extremity is St. Benedict's. We read that its screen was destroyed when Dryden's monument was put up. The site of the altar is hid by a monument of the 16th century. Near the centre of the chapel we find the monument of Abp. Lingley, in a situation not only appropriate, but in no way obtruding on the symmetry of the building. This example impresses on us the more forcibly the present custom of cutting away the several niches under the windows for the convenience of sticking up the modern monuments. In a space of the wall between this chapel and the succeeding one is the monument in memory of Richard, John, and Henry, children of Henry III. On the flat of this tomb, the missal of the former service of the church has given place to the ledger, containing an account of monies received for admittances to see the wax work, &c.; which collection is made for the payment of the salaries of the choir and their inferior officers. In most other religious structures, the chapters, &

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The chapel of St. Nicholas.—Here again the sixteenth-century monuments shew their incongruous arrangement, hiding the site of the altar and the whole of the recesses. Nearly in the centre of this chapel stood the tomb of Philippa, wife of Edward Duke of York, grandson of Edward III. with an exceeding rich canopy of wood-work, till the erection of the late Duchess of Northumberland's monument; when, for the accommodation of making a family-vault, it was moved to the North side of the chapel, and its canopy heaped (in broken pieces) into the rubbish of the church.

Passing under that inundating torrent of enrichments, Henry the Fifth's chantry, we come to the chapel of St. Paul. The screen has lately been destroyed, to make room for a modern monument. The site of the altar and

the recesses are hid by various monuments. The remarkable monument of Lord Bouchier, standard-bearer to Henry V. arrests our curiosity. This lord, no doubt, shone one of the heroic examples in Henry's warlike band of Britons, the conquerors of France! Notwithstanding this monument is an incitement to emulation, it only waits the fiat—"we want its room."—Perchance the statue of some overgrown nabob, or some harpy fastened on the widow's and orphan's tears, may soon be elevated on its overthrown glories, conque<sup>d</sup>ed by interest and innovation.

The chapel of St. Erasmus.—If ever the chisel of our antient artists had brought their art to its summit of perfection, if ever excess knew its utmost bounds, the recess over the entrance into this chapel is a most striking proof of their enlightened genius, and their extraordinary skill. Well could I lament away an age for the irreparable loss this recess has cruelly sustained, by cutting away parts of its work for the purpose of introducing a despicable performance of some low-hoveded cutter of monumental memorials. The deed being done, invective, chagrin, or public indignation, are alike fruitless; therefore, with a sigh we will note what other ravages wait our offended sight. We find, as in the other chapels, the site of the altar hid by a monument of the 17th century. On the South side are the tombs of Rughall, bishop of Durham; William de Colchester, and George Flacchet, abbots of Westminster; and on the West side is the tomb of Sir Thomas Vaughan. These antient tombs, it is true, have hitherto escaped the fate of being destroyed; but have not escaped the mortifying insults of dilapidation, neglect, and contempt.

I slip's ch<sup>e</sup>p<sup>l</sup>.—This captivating work, in memory of that great character who assisted in the completion of the Western part of the fabrick, has been for some years converted into the rubb sh-hole of the church [this convenient receptacle in our religious buildings has been repeatedly pointed out in these Ess<sup>y</sup>.], and its screen backed up with deal-boards. From among the rubbish we can perceive that the site of the altar is hid by an Oliverian monument; and against the West side are raised up what is called the *ragged regiment*. This ragged regiment is the remains of the wooden

blocks, and the leather and wooden effigies of personages who have been buried in this church, which at their funerals were carried in procession, dressed in the most splendid robes of the deceased. We read of several instances, particularly at the obsequies of Henry V. This ragged regiment has had various quarters assigned them during my time. I first wondered at them in a press in Islip's ch<sup>e</sup>ntry; next, I drew from them in Henry V's ch<sup>e</sup>ntry; and now I pity their consignment to oblivion, by seeing them thrown in among the dust and lumber in this degraded ch<sup>e</sup>p<sup>l</sup>. In the ch<sup>e</sup>ntry over it are several presses with wax-work figures; which, as they shew some popular modern characters, are kept in great order and cleanliness. These figures, independent of the transcendent glories of the building, have, with those of a like composition in other situations in this part of the church, proved a fund of some small emolument to the inferior members of the choir, as we have before mentioned.

In returning from these ch<sup>e</sup>p<sup>l</sup>s along the East aisle of the choir, we may perceive, in the pavement near Islip's chapel, the brass of Abbot Estney, and the brass of a knight, the inscription gone. Several gravestones likewise meet our eyes, which, from their indents, shew they must once have had very rich brasses. Before we visit the choir, we will return to the West end of the nave, for the purpose of conceiving some idea of the grand effect that the East end of the choir would have, if that preposterous decoration the organ-case was not in the way, to disappoint our long-drawn enquiring sight. Considering these favourite objects in our choirs in the most partial light, are they not a huge, dark, unmeaning something, militating against every architectural rule, which is, that all the decorative parts should be in unison with the fabrick they are introduced into? Though this organ case contains the soul of harmony, yet its heavenly sounds would be as well heard if it were placed against the side arches (as formerly) as in its present position. Let us then imagine this organ removed, and the present entrance into the choir restored to its original appearance, then should we have the finish of the altar-screen (I mean, if the original one were visible), appearing above it; beyond which

which a considerable portion of Edward the Confessor's shrine would rise in a conspicuous manner to rivet our admiration. Eager to enjoy new scenes, we should then crown our ecstasy in the termination of the view by the upper part of Henry V's chapel, and chantry over it.—Odious usurper of our fancied joys, hence! But let us divest ourselves of harsh reflections; let moderation, "grate divine," lead us (if we can attend to her peaceful admonitions) into

*The Choir.*

And here we must relinquish the feeble hold of indifference! The Antiquary's glowing zeal for the renown of our ancient architecture now blazes in our breasts! Disgusting victor over its fallen glories, you stand at this holy entrance to despoil us of our late acquired composure. Why is this piece of workmanship called an improvement on our national style? Was it set up as an object to excite our applause? If so, I grieve indeed at the perversion of the mind of man, never more glaringly conspicuous than in the door of entrance, which we must pass through before we can congratulate ourselves in being within the choir.

What objects, then, are here to recompense us for our present chagrin? (I confine my observations to the embellishments of the choir only.) In truth, we are immersed in an investigation that will go nigh to overwhelm our judgements, and which will put our patience to a fiery trial.

The work of the screens, pews, stalls, pulpit, are from the designs of an architect of this church, now deceased; who, setting aside the architectural parts, and the ornaments which are so lavishly bestowed on every part of the building, and in contempt of the sacred walls he received a salary to protect and venerate, presumed to raise an architectural creation of his own. Was such an one, I ask, an eligible artist to be elevated to so high and distinguished an office as architect to the abbey-church of Westminster?—An architect, when honoured with the care of this pile, should or ought to be ever on the spot, to watch with anxious care the state of its innumerable parts; he should be studiously attentive that whatever repairs (however trifling) are made should be executed in strict imitation of the original work; and, by his zealous representations

to the reverend guardian of the fabric, should point out the absolute necessity of a certain yearly expenditure (beyond common demands) being bestowed, to keep in a decent kind of repair the several parts of the building.—Such, I presume, are the leading features of an architect, whose exertions to preserve, as much as in him lies, this church to posterity, will be the greatest satisfaction he can ever know in this mortal state, and enriched with the good wishes of those who venerate the works of Antiquity.

In the second arch from the altar, on the North side, is the monument of Aveline, wife to Edward Crouchback, blocked up by the new screen-work, and again on the outside by a modern monument, in such a way that no part of it can now be seen. In the same arch is the monument of Aymer de Valence; and in the first arch is that of Edmund Crouchback. These two last are, beyond all contradiction, the finest examples of the monumental taste of the fourteenth century in this, or perhaps in any other country in Europe. I have already given it as my opinion, that the antient Fine Arts of this kingdom were in their meridian of splendour when our third Edward reigned; the glory of England, and the admiration of his contemporaries! An excess of genius and skill in every branch of decoration is lavished on these estimable monuments. Here I cannot but be sensible that I betray a weakness in thus giving way to unbounded praise, which, by an unaccountable reverse of opinion in others, is reverberated back on my ill-judging mind, and my adulation turned into a sort of loathing at beholding these monuments entirely shut out from the choir, their appropriate situation, by the new screens also, while their fronts to the aisle are only to be perceived; and in what a miserable condition, covered with dust and rubbish and some of their most delicate parts destroyed, and destroyed within no great distance of time! Let us turn from these objects while reason so far holds sway over our passions that we may be able to restrain them.—The altar-screen, when it was presented, some years back, to ornament this choir, was considered as an acquisition of much magnificence. However, I believe, at present it is pretty generally allowed

to be a site as ill-calculated for it, as a mitre would be if placed by way of ornament in the centre of a card-table.

On the first arch from the South side of the altar are some wooden embellishments of compartments, pinnacles, &c. over, as it is said, the tomb of Sebert; or, as it has been maintained, making part of the priests stalls on the side of the altar. Be this as it may, the compartments on each side were filled with whole-length paintings of some of our ancient kings, saints, &c. one of which is still visible in the front next the aisle. This curious reliquary has likewise been excluded from the choir by the new screens, whereby the front on that side (which has all its paintings complete) is hid from the public eye for ever. There are no memoranda of what subjects filled the other arch on this side, to correspond with the egg-chimerae on the opposite side of the choir.

Why are these arches partitioned off from the choir, whereby we lose the sight of those memorials once seen through them? We lose also the original design of the arrangement of the appropriate parts of the choir. We—but I correct myself—“the old battered, old-fashioned, dirty,” objects would in no wise have corresponded with the new work of the new choir, appearing so gay, so neat, and trim, in the eyes of the multitude. Censure never fits easily in the mind of those who are constrained to require its unpleasant aid; but, when praise is the happy theme, how are our conceptions borne on the wings of sweet delight! The gratifying view of the fine Mosaic pavement before the high altar, the work of Abbot Richard de Ware, almost banishes from our memory the preceding reflections. Our satisfaction must give way in applauses to those who are the protectors of this scarce and invaluable remnant of the taste of those ancient artists, whose department consisted in ornamenting the pavement of our churches.

*An ARCHITECT.*

*(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 7.  
FROM your hint (p. 663) of  
F “vengeance,” and “more severe  
strictures,” which you “suppress  
through tenderness,” it may be natu-  
rally supposed that some reply had  
been addressed to you from the quarter  
whence the matter in question origina-

ted. But though your correspondent on that subject, shortly after the answer appeared, received a farther confirmation of his statement being true in its most essential part, he too suppressed (from what motive he must not again pretend to say) observations which he had actually committed to paper; and not another line on the occasion was intended for the publick. He claims credit for this assertion in the same undisguised hand-writing, marked with the same real initials (known to many of your readers) which have ever accompanied the very few communications he has taken occasion to make to your Magazine (whence he has long received much information and entertainment), to not one of which has your editor at any time failed to give an early place thereto.

E. J.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 16.  
**B**EING desirous of ascertaining  
when the article of tea was first  
brought into use in this country, and  
tracing its progress to the end of the  
last century; I shall be obliged by the  
assistance of any of your learned cor-  
respondents in directing my researches.  
Anderson, in his History of Com-  
merce, states, that Botero was the first  
author, who names it in 1590; but  
Dr. Lettsom has shewn that it was not  
unknown before that period. The  
Dutch are said to have first imported it  
in 1610. It would be desirable to  
trace its progress from that period. It  
seems to have been first brought into  
use in this country at the establish-  
ment of the coffee-houses, as the first time  
it is named in the Statute books is by  
two separate acts of Charles II. chap.  
23 and 24, in each of which a duty of  
3d. per gallon is laid, to be paid by  
the makers. Information regarding  
the first setting up of these houses  
would be highly satisfactory; and how  
these duties were collected; and also, if  
obtainable, some idea of the sums they  
produced. The Lords Arlington and  
Ossory are said to have first introduced  
it into the fashionable circles, on their  
return from the Continent, in 1666.  
Lord Ossory, in 1666, is said by Hume,  
in his History of England, to have  
been on-board the fleet with Lord Al-  
bemarle, in the engagement with the  
Dutch. Can this seeming contradiction  
be reconciled? Any other histori-  
cal particulars regarding this article  
will oblige Yours, &c. R. W.  
Ms.



*Fig. 1.*



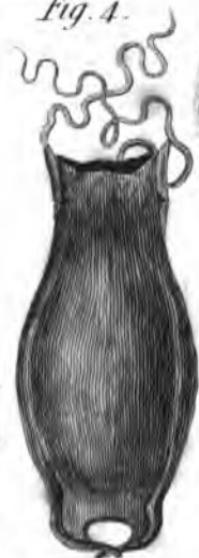
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 8.*



*Fig. 7.*



Mr. URBAN, *Colebatch Barracks,*  
Aug. 16.

I INCLOSE you a view (*Pl. I.*) of the obelisk, two miles from Drogheda, in Ireland, which commemorates the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. It is founded on the top of a rock on the brink of the river Boyne, and forms a square of 20 feet to each side of the base, and is 152 feet high. As the inscriptions, which are cut in capitals on the four sides of the base, give an ample account of it, I shall content myself by inserting them.

“Sacred to the glorious memory  
of

King WILLIAM the Third,  
who, on the first of July, 1690, passed  
[the river near this place  
to attack James the Second at the head of  
[a Popish army,  
advantageously posted at the South side of  
[it, and  
did on that day, by a successful battle, secure  
to us and our posterity our liberty,  
laws, and religion.

In consequence of this action, James the Second left this kingdom, and fled to France. This memorial of our deliverance was erected in the ninth year of the reign of King George the Second, the first stone being laid by Lionel Sackville, duke of Dorset, lord-lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland, 1736.

This monument was erected  
by the grateful contribution  
of several Protestants  
of Great Britain and Ireland.

RICHARD duke of Schomberg,  
in passing this river,  
died bravely fighting  
in defence of liberty.

First of July,  
MDCXC.”

Fig. 2. is the representation of a Republican seal taken on the entrance of the British forces into Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo. The original is silver, and, though official, is badly cut.

Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, July 15.

I HAVE lately been much pleased with perusing the observations respecting the sea-pincushions; and think that I can confirm the truth of their conjectures respecting the nature of them, from what I have myself remarked in substances similar to them. Having been resident a short time during the last Autumn at Brighton, I frequently found these pincushions,

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which had burst and were empty, lying on the shore. I also picked up numbers of small bags, if I may so call them, which differed somewhat in shape, size, and colour, from the pincushions, though they appeared to be substances of a similar description. They were of an oblong form, about two inches long, and rather less than one in breadth. Their colour was a pale brown, inclining to white, and the substance they were composed of was to a certain degree transparent. One of these was once brought to me by one of the bathing-women, which had not burst like the rest which I had seen, containing within it a small fish, which appeared to me very much to resemble the piper in shape. Besides this small fish, it contained a thick matter at one end, which I conceive to have been destined for the sustenance of the animal until its escape from this its place of confinement. I kept it in salt-water for some time, in hopes that the fish would grow to perfection, and set itself at liberty; but in about a week's time it died. They afterwards brought me one containing a dead fish, exactly like the other in shape, but which was so much larger as to fill the whole of the bag. In this there was none of that substance which I before mentioned remaining. I afterwards met with several others which were not open, and which were almost filled with a substance very much resembling the yolk of an egg. All these which I have mentioned, that were not burst, were picked up from the sea, and not thrown on the shore. From these circumstances, I am led to conclude that these substances answer the same purpose in producing the young piper, as the pincushions do, according to the opinion of your correspondent, in producing the thornback.

Yours, &c. A. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, July 17.

THE sea-pincushion, or egg of the skate, yields a thread which winds off very easily when soaked in warm water. It is of a sticky quality, and similar also in colour to the beard of the *Pinnia marina*, of which there is a manufacture of gloves at Naples. If it could be discharged of its slime, perhaps it might be worth a trial whether it might not be put to the same use; though I should not wish to relinquish *Maidi* for gloves.

B. M.  
Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

July 23.

**B**EING yesterday at Brighton, I was fortunate enough to pick up on the beach a very fine specimen of the sea-pincushion; which answers the description, and confirms the account, given by your two correspondents, Agricola, and Blue.

The *nidus* was filled with a milky fluid, which, on pressure, exuded from the extremities of the horns, or handles, of the barrow. On cutting this open, the fish was found perfectly alive, as appeared by his convulsive writhings when immersed into the spirit of wine.

The sea-weed growing on the cushion is extraneous matter; but it is itself of animal origin. How it is attached to the bottom of the sea, and how the young hermit is protected from shipwreck, amid the storms of his native element, we are yet to learn; and I should be very glad to see this, certainly not incurious subject, farther pursued. I have sent you the embryo *raya* and his habitation. I also inclose one which was found bursten, because I perceive it has a long pedicle, not usually met with, by which it was probably fixed to some solid body (*Pl. I. fig. 3, 4, 5.*). It is pleasant to be able to ascertain the species even of so small a subject as the little gentleman in the bottle, which is that of the *Cavaria*, the maid, or thornback, essentially distinguished from the others by the tail being longer than the whole body.

Yours, &amp;c. NORA.

\* \* \* We are perfectly aware this is not new to many of our correspondents learned in Natural History; but we give it a place for the satisfaction of our other correspondents, who may wish to see its figure.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 2.

**A**LLOW me to present to your readers three monograms from painted glass in the windows of Ludington church, dependent formerly on the priory of Laynd, in Leicestershire. The subject of one of them (*fig. 6.*) has occupied some pages in your volumes. *Fig. 7.* and *8.* may require some elucidation. NATH. BILJOY.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

I RECEIVED your Magazine for July a few days after I had perused Bp. Horstley's Letter to Mr. King, where I was forcibly struck with the same idea which your correspondent

Agricola, p. 548, says made an impression upon him; but, though I agree with him that England is not the final dispersion of the Jews was brought about by a then (at the time when the prophecy was delivered) far distant nation, which from small beginnings grew up to be the instrument of God's vengeance upon this people; to, I think, there is now a nation, which, though scarcely known two centuries ago, appears full as likely to establish their dominion within those "limits whieh," Agricola says, "invention seems to have prescribed to it;" as ever the Romans were in the infancy of their empire. We may be "most safe," as Agricola suggests, "in confining our view to that territory on which the God of Heaven condescended to display the wonders of his pre-science;" but at the same time we must remember, that the instrument of those displays were nations brought from afar, which, like the Assyrian (*Isa. x. 7.*), "thought not so, neither did their hearts mean so;" and so, no doubt, it will be again. The Jewish nation was overturned, and the Jews dispersed, under the power and influence of a mighty empire, which held that and all the neighbouring countries in subjection; and it is surely no rash conjecture to suppose, that they may be restored to their own land under the power and protection of another mighty empire, which shall exceed the Roman empire as much in power and extent of dominion as this last did every other that went before it; but certain I am, "that the atheistical democracy of France (to use the Bishop's own words,) is not the people for whom the honour of that office is intended."

For I have not the smallest doubt in thinking with his Lordship, that the "messengers" will be a Christian people; and that the land to which they are sent is not Mesopotamia only, as Agricola thinks, but all countries whatsoever the Jews are dispersed; "Assyria, and Egypt, and Pathros, and Cush, and Elam, and Shinar, and Hamath, and the islands of the sea," or, as Lowth translates it, the Western regions," *Isa. xi. 11.*

What Agricola means in his observations on the words בְּמִשְׁךָ וּמִוּרָה, I do not rightly conceive: מִוּרָה, as it stands in our common Hebrew text,

text, is indeed the active participle, but קָרְבָּן must be the passive; and, on account of the י prefixed, I should have read קָרְבָּן in a passive sense also, especially if I had known that Kennicott's MSS. read it with the formative בַּ, which Parkhurst, who, as well as Mofclef, rejects the Piel and Pual, tells us, denotes the participles Hiphil and Huphol. I, therefore, think that our version, and the commentators quoted by the Bishop, are right in rendering them by the passive participle; and that these two words are highly descriptive of, and can only be applied to, the Jews in their state of captivity and dispersion.

It seems of little consequence whether we look for the rivers of Cush to the East or West of Judea, if the nation, by whose instrumentality the Jews are to be restored to the land of their forefathers, though now far remote from all those rivers which can possibly come under this description, shall, at the time of the fulfilling of this prophecy, have the dominion over Egypt, and all those countries where Mahometanism is at present established.

יִתְפֹּג which in our translation is rendered "meted out," is, by Bishop Lowth, more accurately rendered, "meted out by line;" and the sense would have been good if he had not applied it to Egypt. The noun יִתְפֹּג in this place, perhaps, alludes to יֵתֶן, "the line of confusion," Isa. xxxiv. 11; and the noun repeated may be an adverbial form of expression, like מִעֵד מִעֵד, by little and little, Exod. xxiv. 30; and then the precise idea expressed by קָרְבָּן וּמִבְּכוֹתָה is, I will be, a nation time after time meted out by the line of confusion (or, as Lowth renders it, of desolation), and at length trampled under foot.

נִיר certainly signifies "the sun," Job. xxxi. 26; but I can by no means think with Agricola and Pagninus, whom in this place he follows, that נִיר וְלִיר ought to be rendered *proper solens*. One of the significations of נִיר is "lightning;" and in this connection seems, more accurately than any other, to convey the meaning of the Prophet.

I cannot conclude without expressing my obligations to Bp. Horsley for the only satisfactory comment on this difficult chapter that I have ever yet seen.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, Margate, Aug. 22.  
I BEG a place, as early as you can, for a criticism on Euripides in a passage of Hecuba, one of the very few unintelligible places in that play since the very learned and correct edition of it by the first of Greek editors, Mr. Professor Parson.

The line that contains the word that I suppose to have been corrupted is, in the Professor's edition, 1038; and the history of it is, to be as short as possible, as follows.

Polymestor says, "Woe to me! I have lost the light of my eyes! I am deprived of my sight! Alas! what is worse, my children are murdered! But the murderers shall not escape me; I will beat down the doors," &c. Upon which Hecuba says, "Beat on, beat on; you will never restore sight to your eyes, you shall never again look upon your children, whom I have slain." Upon which the Semichorus says,

Τί γάρ καθίλις Θεῖκα καὶ κραύτης, ξένος,  
Διστόναις, καὶ δέρπαξας εἰς τοὺς λέγεις;

"Is it true, then, that you have taken the Thracian; and are you master of the stranger?"

Hecuba answers, "You shall see him presently at the door of the house blind, groping out his way; and of the corpses of his children, whom I have slain."

The word in question is καθίλις, which in this place has no good meaning. This is evident by the answer given by Hecuba. "Hast thou taken the Thracian? and hast thou done what thou sayest thou hast?" Hecuba. "To show you what I have done, you shall see Polymestor without his eyes, and his children without life." But this is no answer to Τί γάρ καθίλις; hast thou taken? Nor does it agree with what she had said before to Polymestor, "thou shalt never see thy children more." I conclude, therefore, that, instead of καθίλις, the word should be ΚΑΤΑΛΑΘΙΣ, doest thou put out the eyes of the Thracian, and possess thyself of the stranger? Polymestor was *captus* indeed, but then it was *captus oculis*. Καταλαθίσ is regular from καταλάω, οφθαλμεῖ, καταλαθεῖ, καταλαθίσ. See Hoerter, Οἰν. I. v. 504, and elsewhere; and Eurip. Phoenit. v. 1528, ἀλλαχός οφθαλμος, blind eye. Mr. Wakefield saw something wrong here, but thought it was in Θεῖκα, which is right, as appears sufficiently from

from ver. 1027, where Polymestor is called ἀριστὸς Σενός. S. WESTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, Aug. 22.*

"Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audientior  
ito." *Aeneid vi.*

**T**H E pursuits of men are constantly varying with the varying fashions of the times in which they live.—This disposition to change, with a tendency to revert, at stated periods, to the original point of progression, was happily expressed in the mystical learning of the Egyptians; under the hieroglyphic of a serpent convolved into a circle, and biting his own tail.—In the days when the feudal spirit had possession of the public mind, it was deemed essential to the character of a gentleman, either to fight a duel, or to rescue a princess:—now, if he would appear with credit in the world, it is equally essential—"to write a book."

This rule is so absolute as to admit of few exceptions.—And this circumstance accounts, better than any apologies of the authors, for the many confused, incompetent, and ignorant works we every day meet with.

When the French affairs were in a state of extreme dépression, in consequence of an outrageous circulation of assignats; we are told, that the cry in the committees of finance was,—“issue more paper.”—This issuing of more paper, to cure a redundancy of that article; without any substratum of public credit, was the warm water and bleeding, of the renowned Dr. Sangrado, to an emaciated patient.—The practice appears ridiculous to us now: yet it is in strict conformity with an axiom of the healing art, which says,—“vomitus vomitu curatur.”

At present, if a man of fashion wish to distinguish himself,—he writes a book.—Should this fail, as it is odds but it do, he writes another; and then a third: still bearing in mind the maxim of the committee,—“issue more paper.”

In a celebrated hunt in the interior of the kingdom it was customary with the members to suspend their determination about the merits of a newcomer, until they had put the preliminary question,—“How many horses does he keep?”—The same rule prevails, and with equal justice, in judging of an author,—How many books has he written?—But though every man is, by the courtesy of the land, at

liberty to write, provided he write nothing inconsistent with the safety of the Constitution; yet it has justly been observed, that there has never been discovered any secret to compel\* men to read.—This surely, Sir, is a great desideratum in literature.—Since, so far from any cordial friendship, such as might naturally be expected, between parties so correlative as writers, and readers, being observable; it is evident, that there has always been a constant warfare,—attended with no small degree of stratagem on each side.

The principals in this contest have, like the principals in most contests, taken certain conjurors; who, though they at first appeared to act a secondary part in the affair, have ultimately had a very leading hand in determining the result.—The *authors*, in alliance with the booksellers, avail themselves of the exterior recommendations of advertisements,—puffs,—vignettes,—title-pages,—superfine royal,—superb engravings, &c. &c.—while the *readers*, no less dexterous,—call in the assistance of indices,—extracts,—heads of chapters,—*conversationis*; and thus get the character of a book, and are enabled to quote from it, without the drudgery of perusal.

This superficial way of reading, produces an equally superficial way of thinking.—And thus men, becoming learned without labour, impose upon the multitude, and not unfrequently upon themselves. Confidence, where it is connected with splendid talents, is but the necessary consequence of comparison; and will often meet with indulgence from the world.—But the mere garb of wisdom, without the substance, cannot reasonably expect the same treatment.—It were, indeed, devoutly to be wished, that men of great talents,—would learn from the Apostle, “not to think of themselves more highly than they ought to think, but to think soberly.”—Yet a competent opinion of their own merits, or, as the Irishman calls it, a modest assurance, is a virtue in which the wits of each hemisphere of times have never been deficient.—Observe, I beg, Mr. Urban, how the poets of Antiquity speak of their own performances.—Virgil, although he has most reason to be confident, is, it must

\* If any person has discovered this secret, it must be our friend, Mr. Urban; who gives monthly to the publick,—a journal, at once literary, moral, and entertaining.

be admired, the most delicate in his egotism.—He observes—*Georg. IV.* b. 563,  
“ Illo Virgilium me tempore dolcis alebat  
Parthenope.”—

I omit the introduction to his *Aeneis*—“ Ille ego qui qu adam”—because the criticks controvert its authenticity.—But the—“ Exegi monumentum aere perennius,” of Horace, I may be permitted to quote.—And Ovid, at the close of his *Metamorphoses*, exclaims with a kind of self-exultation,—“ Jam que opus exegi: quod nec Jovis ira,  
nec ignis,” &c.

To descend then, from this confidence of the Heathen, to the humility of the Christian:—Lord Bacon observes, in his “Advancement of Learning,” “ Wherefore it is a great Advantage to good parts, if a man can by a kind of art and grace, set forth himself to others, by aptly revealing (so it be done without distaste or arrogance) his virtues, merits, and fortune: and, subsequent writers, to do them justice, have been scrupulously observant of the declaratory part of his lordship’s maxim.—Milton, our English Homer, “ had long,” we are told, “ promised to adorn his native country by some great performance, that they should not willingly let die\*.” And, it appears, from the Familiar Epistles of Swift and Pope, that they conceived the whole world to be interested in their most trifling concerns.—Even the great, and good, Dr. Johnson, in the motto to his Rambler, says,  
“ Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferor hospes.”

And “ P. P. clerk of the parish, wrote two folio volumes of his own memoirs, which, his commentators observe, might fairly be intituled—*The Importance of a Man to Himself*.”—In this inundation of pride, the only really modest writer that I know, is John Taylor, the immortal water-poet, who flourished in the reign of our second Charles.—This author has been celebrated by many historians: particularly by Dr. Sam. Johnson, and the editors of the *Rolliad*.—Both John, and his works, are, at present, a little in disrepute, owing to the bad taste of the age: yet he was the delight of the wits of the last century; and very deservedly; for, although bound to a waterman, he wrote, as his biographers assure us, “ above fourscore books, chiefly

poetry.” The humility with which he speaks of himself after such voluminous efforts, must disarm the rage of criticism, and would be a great security to our modern poets.

“ I must confess I do want eloquence,  
And never scarce did learn my Accidence,  
For, having got from *passe* to *passe*,  
I there was gravel’d, nor, coul I farther get.”

Yours, &c. AUSONIUS.

P. 560. For “paffage” read “payfage;” for “ſe” r. “je;” for “veut” r. “veut;” for “veut” r. “veut;” for “un” r. “une;” for “herbe” r. “barbe;” for “coudroit” r. “couvroit.”

Mr. URBAN, Denbigh, Aug. 17.  
[N addition to what is said of the sect of Methodists called *Jumpers*, p. 579, I must beg leave to inform you, that they are not confined to the town of Carnarvon, but are distributed through the whole of North Wales. They have Chapels in many villages, and in almost every market-town. They have periodical meetings in many of the larger towns, to which they come from 30 or 40 miles round. At one, held in Denbigh about last April, there were, I believe, upwards of 4000 people from different parts. At another, held in Ruthin soon afterwards, nearly double that number were supposed to be present.

All that your correspondent says of their extravagant behaviour is true in its fullest extent; nay, much more than what he saw was performed by many of them at the meetings I have mentioned. What renders this sect more dangerous is, that the preachers are in general instruments of Jacobinism, sent into this country to disseminate their doctrines; and, I assure you, that Paine’s Works, and other books of the like tendency, have been translated into Welsh, and secretly distributed about by the leaders of this sect. These, Mr. Urban, are facts which may be depended upon, and which are well known to many in this country as well as myself. Were I a magistrate, I would endeavour to stop the evil; being, however, only a private individual, all I can do is to warn the publick, through the channel of your excellent Magazine, of the danger likely to arise from such sects as the one I have mentioned. W. M. B.

Mr. URBAN, Peckrige, Aug. 24.  
I CANNOT but think your sage worthy correspondent, Mr. Deane, mistaken

\* Johnson’s Life of Milton.

mistaken in supposing, p. 558, that St. Severin is a corruption of St. Stephen. They are distinct names, and distinct saints in the Romish Calendar. Whether there was ever a church dedicated to St. Severin in this island, I know not; if there was not, the person alluded to must have been dean of some church abroad. In the city of Naples there is a very ancient church, now belonging to the Benedictines, which is said to have been re-built by Constantine, and consecrated by Pope Silvester, in the year 326, to the saints Severin and Sofius, the first a bishop, and the other a deacon; under the grand altar of which are deposited their bodies with the following inscription:

"Hic duo sancta simul, divinaque corpora  
patres;  
Sofius unanimis, et Severinus habent."

Since that time this church has, at different periods, been very much enlarged and ornamented. But, not to take up too much room, I shall only mention one circumstance more, which is, that in the rich and handsome chapel belonging to the noble family of San-Severini there are the monuments of the Countess Hippolyta, wife of Hugo San-Severino, and three of her sons, James, Sigismund, and Ascanius, who, according to the Latin inscriptions, were all three poisoned by their uncle in hopes of inheriting their estates. These monuments are the work of Giovanni da Nola. T. J.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 10.  
THE Rev. H. Beeke, in his interesting Observations on the Progress of the Income Tax, &c. having remarked the erroneous and exaggerated calculations of others respecting the number of statute miles in Great Britain, repeatedly asserts that they are demonstrably no more than between 38 and 39,000,000; but, as far as we are given to judge of his *data*, they seem to be founded on the ad-measurement of the best county maps, and on the trigonometrical and astronomical surveys that have been taken (more particularly of the Southern extremity) of the island. But neither of these seem calculated to give the conclusion required, as the inequality of the surface seems not to be accounted for in either; a circumstance which, in regard even to the cultivated land, must make a great difference, as we now often see very lofty hills laid out

both in arable and pasture; but when omitted in the gross, both as to cultivated and uncultivated ground, it must make an extreme difference indeed, as the astronomical surveys only give you an even surface of line, without descending or rising with the vale or mountain\*. And, I believe, the maps for the most part do no more, except perhaps in regard to the measured and most frequented roads. If you think this hint of any use, you will be so obliging as to insert it.

Yours, &c. CANDIDUS.

#### TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from vol. LXVII. p. 7.)

In my last letter, which appeared in your Magazine for January, 1797, you had an account of Amsterdam. I promised to give you a detail of the Duke of Brunswick's proceedings against that proud and rebellious city on the 1st of October, 1787; but my notes respecting the events of that memorable day are amply superseded by Mr. Bowdler's Letters, which I had not seen till my return home, and to which I refer your readers for a clear and interesting account, not only of the capture of Amsterdam, but of the whole campaign. Amsterdam was a flourishing and happy place in 1793. I witnessed a sad reverse in 1795, when the perfidious Gaul gave it the fraternal hug; but, I trust, a counter-revolution is at hand; and I flatter myself that the ancient form of Government, under which Holland had so long prospered, will be re-established before the close of this wonderful campaign.

The day after my arrival at Amsterdam, I sallied forth, under the guidance of the Rev. Mr. Sowden, the English episcopal clergyman, to survey the curiosities of the city. The public buildings of this city have been so fully described by preceding tourists as to leave nothing for me to add. I shall, therefore, only observe, that I surveyed with admiration the Stadhous, the Exchange, the old and new churches, the principal streets, the docks, and the shipping. I visited the Raaf-houze, a place of con-

\* For instance, it would make a great difference whether the aadmeasurement of the earth is computed according to an uniform convexity, or according to its actual inequality of surface, though it scarce takes off any thing from the rotundity of its figure.

suement and correction for criminals, as well as for idle and profligate characters, and disobedient children. It is called the Rasp-house from the circumstance of the prisoners being very much employed in sawing or rasping Brazil wood. I also visited the *Spin-bouse*, which is designed for the correction of loose women; but I was sorry to hear that little or no attention was paid to the religious and moral improvement of the unhappy prisoners in either place. When I visited the Rasp-house, I observed a number of women standing at the gate and waiting for admission. I was told they were common prostitutes; and that it was judged expedient to permit persons of that description to be introduced at stated times among the prisoners, in order to prevent worse crimes: upon the same plea of expediency, there were licensed brothels at Amsterdam, known by the name of Musicos. "Pudet hæc opprobria dici potuisse." The plea of expediency opens a ready door for violating every precept of the Decalogue, and stifling the dictates of the moral sense; it furnishes the advocate of the Slave-trade with arguments in support of fraud, rapine, and murder; and it supplies the magistracy of Amsterdam with an argument for licensing the crime of fornication. Those municipal legislators would, no doubt, allow that the Musicos were an evil; but then they might operate as a check to the greater evils of seduction and adultery; and, at all events, they added to the revenue, and consequently promoted the public good. Now, however current this mode of reasoning may be in the world, or by whatever names it may be sanctioned, it derives not the smallest countenance from the Word of God; where we find a sentence of condemnation pronounced upon all who plead the cause of vice by taking shelter under the maxim of "doing evil that good may come."

Learning, as well as Commerce, has always flourished in Amsterdam. There is a seminary in this city called the *Abraham illustris*, which possesses the advantages of an university without the privilege of conferring degrees. The professors give lectures in their own houses, and are paid by the magistrates. One of the chief ornaments of this seminary, during the present century, was James D'Orville,

professor of Greek, History, and Eloquence. In order to pursue his literary researches without interruption, he resigned his professorship in 1744, and was succeeded by Mr. Burman, well-known in the learned world by the name of *Petrus Burmannus Secundus*. He was nephew of the famous Peter Burman, of Leyden, the ingenious and learned editor of many of the Roman Classicks. He is much admired as a Latin poet; and I gave you a specimen of his talents in that line in the account of Delft, namely, his epitaph on Gorius. I transcribe the following critique on this gentleman's Latin poetry from a book, intituled, "Guide de la Hollande," published in 1789. "Les savans font un grand cas de ses ouvrages, tant en prose qu'en vers. Le seul défaut qu'où puisse lui reprocher, et qu'il a de commun avec tous les poëtes Latins modernes, c'est le trop fréquent usage qu'il fait de la mythologie des anciens. Ce n'est qu'avec gout, et par consequent très rarement, que l'on doit, à mon avis, se servir de cette ressource, de crainte de donner dans l'enfleurie, et souvent dans la pédanterie. On veut dans la poësie de la naïveté & des sentiments. Si il est désagréable de ne pouvoir sentir à la première lecture les beautés d'une poësie, faute de se rappeler à l'instant le nom du père ou de l'oncle d'un héros ou d'un demi dieu, que l'on compare sans façon avec la personne que l'on connaît."

"La fiction, il est vrai, est l'âme de la poësie, & je ne prétends pas favoriser aussi les progrès de l'ignorance, & du mépris, avec lequel on traite affectueusement les auteurs de l'antiquité, mais il me semble que le cœur parle fort bien sans le recours de la fable."

"Il n'est pas nécessaire de dépeupler le Ciel & la Terre pour féliciter un ami, ou pour déclarer sa passion à une maîtresse.. Ce qui prouve au reste plus de mémoire que d'imagination, plus de vérité que d'invention."

The Arminians and the Baptists have professors in Amsterdam for the instruction of their youth in the various branches of science and literature. The famous Le Clerc was a professor among the Arminians. He taught Hebrew, Philology, and the Belles Lettres in this city, with great reputation, from 1684 till within a few years of

his death, which took place in 1736, in the 79th year of his age. The literary journal, intituled, the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, and the *Bibliothèque Choisie*, remain as splendid monuments of his extensive reading, and his critical sagacity. His literary productions were very numerous; and his name will be ever mentioned with respect by the lovers of classical learning and religious liberty.

*"Dom' iuga montis aper, fluvios dum pis-  
cis amabit, [scicade],  
Dumque thymo paucentur apes, dum rore  
Semper huius nomenque tuum, laudesque  
manebant."*

Mr. Sowden informed me of a recent literary institution at Amsterdam which was called "*Felix Meritis*." The building appropriated for this academy of arts and sciences is truly magnificent. There is an ascent by stairs to the top of the dome, whence I had a fine view of Amsterdam, of the lake of Haerlem, and the opposite coast of North Holland, beyond the river Y, where the numerous windmills of Sardam made a conspicuous appearance. In one of the rooms of the *Felix Meritis* is the following inscription, written by a learned gentleman of Amsterdam:

*Qui felix meritis veneratur Palladis aras.  
Musarumque donu*m*, Mercuriique foci,  
Ex us in Augusto ponat vestigia templo  
Iugenique suas utibus addat opes;  
Denuo Camoenarum resonant haec atria  
cantu [laros];  
Majusq*e* exhibunt lingua vigo, que  
Sic dea qu*o* doctas quondam celebravit  
Athens Spedens."*

*Hic sadalem Amstela sitet in urbe*  
I shall conclude this letter with an account of the municipal government of Amsterdam, as it stood before Holland came under the yoke of the French Republick, whose little finger hath proved thicker to that unfortunate country than the loins of their old government.

Amsterdam was governed by a senate of 36 men, who continued in office during life. They were originally chosen by popular election, that is to say, by the votes of the freemen; but, in process of time, the burghers gave up their right of suffrage, and devolved upon the senate the power of supplying vacancies, which example was followed by all the other towns of Holland, "thus making the government

(to borrow the words of Sir William

Temple) a sort of oligarchy, and very different from a popular government, as it was generally esteemed by those who contented themselves with common observations or inquiries. By the senate were chosen the magistrates of the town, consisting of burgomasters and eschevins. The burgomasters were four in number; three were chosen annually, one continued in office two years; the three last chosen were called the reigning burgomasters for that year. During the first quarter of the year, the old burgomaster presided to instruct his new colleagues; after which, the other three presided successively till the expiration of the year. They were chosen by a majority of voices of those members of the senate who had formerly been burgomasters or eschevins. Their authority was pretty similar to that of our mayor and aldermen. They had the key of the Bank in their custody, which was never opened but in the presence of a burgomaster. They represented the honour of the city; had the care of the Treasury; were charged with the superintendance of the public works; and disposed of vacant offices; and those places of profit, which were in the disposal of the senate, were usually bestowed upon such as had borne the office of burgomaster with reputation. The eschevins formed the ordinary court of justice. There were nine at Amsterdam; of which seven were chosen annually, two of the preceding year always remaining in office. The manner of election was this: the senate sent a list of 14 names to the Stadholder, of whom he chose 7 to form the court. They were supreme judges in all criminal causes; but in civil causes there lay an appeal, in certain cases, to the Provincial court of justice. Under those sovereign magistrates, the principal officers of Amsterdam were, first, the treasurers; adly, the scout, whose business it was to take care of the peace, to apprehend criminals, and to see the sentence of the law executed; 3dly, the Pensioner, who was a person learned in the civil law, and in the customs and privileges of the town, which it was his business to defend. He was in fact the servant of the senate and burgomasters, and made harangues upon all public occasions.

From this sketch of the government of

of Amsterdam, you will perceive (and this remark is applicable to every part of Holland), that the people had little or no weight in the legislation and government; but the ruling powers were extremely mild and tolerant, and the people sat quietly under their own vines and fig-trees, perfectly secure in their persons and properties.

"O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nō sint,  
Batacos!"

Let us hope that the period of their emancipation from the degrading yoke of French tyranny is not far distant. My next letter will probably introduce you to the city of Utrecht; mean time, I am, yours, &c.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1, 1799.

YOUR correspondent M. W. J. vol. LXVIII, p. 1022, will not find a better account of Farley castle than what has been given by Capt. Grose and Mr. Collinson, and in the last edition of Camden's Britannia. He may see a plan of the castle, in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, Introd. p. ccxxix. pl. XL.

The inclosed sketch of the gateway (*Pl. II. fig. 6.*) is at your service. T.P.

Mr. URBAN, June 18.

BLETSO, in the county of Bedford, between six and seven miles North of Bedford, was the estate of the *Pateshulls*, then of the *Beauchamps*, and by marriage with the heiress of the latter to Oliver St. John, whose great grandson was created by Queen Elizabeth Baron St. John, of Bletsoe, being the second baron of her creation.

The house, built in form of a quadrangle, entered from the South, stood at a small distance from the church to the North. Only the North side remains occupied by a farmer; but, retaining no internal marks of ancient grandeur except at the East end, where there is at\* an ascent by a spacious staircase to the upper rooms. This side, of which I send you a drawing (*Pl. II. fig. 2.*), was built of brick; and we may presume the whole house was built of the same material. The piers of the gate and bridge over the mote, now filled up, remain in front.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave and chancel of one pace, divided by a rich wooden screen.

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The nave has a South aisle and porch. On the East pediment a rich cross. In the South wall of the chancel a single stall or niche. In the North wall a large pointed arch. The tower is in the centre; and there is a gallery at the West end of the church. The font is octagon on an octagon shaft.

A cemetery having been erected for the St. John family by the present lord, the family monuments have been removed into it.

The first, on the South wall, is a beautiful well-preserved group of alabaster figures, representing an old man kneeling, bare-headed, divided beard; five sons, one with a beard, whiskers, a cape, and armour; the other in beards and ruffs; two smaller in armour; a boy in a coat, with a scull at his feet. The lady is in a close cap and ruff, long sleeves fastened with tapes, and gilt embroidered cuffs; four daughters behind her, one wringing her hands. Under them this inscription in capitals:

"Infans, vir, senior, semper clarissimus  
[heros,  
Principibus quorum primis eduxit ab annis  
Richmundias comitissa seu mater tera alumna.  
Inde vir effectus regis pervenit ad aulam  
Henrici Octavi; geminas hoc tempore naras  
Rex habuit, quibus ambabus lectissimushorū,  
Huic datus est cultus, datus est camerarius.  
[illi,

O quotiens illum opus belli Anglie!  
Nunc vesana fremit Lincolnia, nunc fre-  
[munt ingens  
Mota sub Edwardo frendit Norfolcia sexto.  
Mittitur huc inter proceres, quos inter et  
[omnes

Vel fuit hic primus vel nulli Marte secundus.  
Denique jam seru satius honoribus annis,  
Regine electus camerarius Eliæque hæc,  
Occidit; & prolem similem virtute reliquit.

Arms, Quarterly of twelve.

1. St. John.
2. Az. Ermine, a lion rampant V. crowned O.
3. A. a fess between 6 cinquefoils G.
4. V. a bend cottized between 6 martlets O.
5. V. a lion passant between 6 mullets and 2 cinquefoils Or.
6. Erm. on a fess 3 crossies moline O.
7. G. on a fess O. between 6 birds O. a star G. or S.
8. A. a fess S. between 3 crescents G.
9. A. a cross S. between 15 billets S.
10. Quarterly, O. and G. a bend G.
11. Paly of 5 A. and S. on a bend G. 3 eagles displayed.
12. Barry

12. Barry of 5 O. and G. in chief a lion passant guardant G. impaling, Bendy of 5 A. and S.; also impaling, Quarterly of 6,
1. Paly A. and G.
2. Barry A. and Az.
3. G. a spread eagle A.
4. O. a fess nebule A. and V.
5. Barry of 5 A. and S. in chief 3 stars S.
6. Ermine, a fess between 3 hedgehogs O.

At the top of the monument: *St. John* with quarterings.

Crest: on a mount V. a falcon rising Proper, barded O. and ducally gorged G.

On the South wall, *St. John* and *Cavendish* single, and the first impaling the second, in memory of Oliver, fifth Baron *St. John*, and second Earl of Bolingbroke, who married Frances, third daughter of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, and died without issue 1687.

There are also tablets of white marble in memory of a son born 1781, died 1794; and two twin-daughters, who were born and died within the month, 1785.

The living is a rectory in the gift of Lord *St. John*.

R. G.

*Mr. URBAN,*

*Sept. 5.*

**A**WARE of the obliging information of N. Biljoy, p. 653, I am concerned to find that he has entirely misunderstood me, when I called on the author of the Castle Spectre to inform me, in what part of the kingdom the reliques and tombs of our ancestors were reposing in low-bowed, or browsed, caverns (each term being extremely descriptive, as I have witnessed in some parts even of those immense recesses, the Peak, in Derbyshire, and in Wooky-hole, Somersetshire). The information which I requested was (and, I think, pretty explicitly), where the reliques and tombs were to be found in such situations.

In all my journeying round the kingdom, I never saw the reliques and tombs of our ancestors in other repositories than in religious structures, the works of Art, and not in low-bowed, or browsed caverns, the productions of Nature.

*An ARTIST and an ANTIQUARY.*

*Mr. URBAN,* Aug. 15.

**I**N one of your late dialogues of those "who are gone to that-bourne

from whence no traveller returns," I observed the title of the Lord Kingston. Under that account, it is mentioned with great truth, that the family of that noble earl had been thrice elevated to the peerage; first, in the person of Sir John King, kn.<sup>t</sup> who rendered himself very conspicuous in repelling the rebellion of 1641, being a major-general in the king's army, in which station his services were very considerable, particularly his relief of the castle of Elphin. He continued very active during this time of confusion, and frequently disturbed the Popish bishop of Clogher, then general of the Ulster army; and, June 21, 1650, was instrumental in gaining the celebrated victory over his forces, when he took the titular bishop prisoner by his own hand. After Cromwell's death, being very zealous for the restoration of King Charles II. to his just rights, he fell under his Majesty's peculiar notice. Among other testimonies of his gratitude for his services, he raised him to the dignity of peerage by the title of Lord Baron Kingston, of Kingston, with this preamble to the patent of creation, which bears date at Westminster, Sept. 4, 1660: "Regali dignitati nihil convenit magis, quam cum viri egregii et virtutibus clari, ac ad sustinendum nomen et onus honoris et dignitatis habiles et idonei, honorum insigniis nobilitantur; hoc enim dum sit, quamplures ad virtutum spectatissimarum imitationem incenduntur, et in omni studio benemerendi confirmantur.—Hinc est quod nos virtutes et merita viri clarissimi Johannis King, de abbatiâ de Boyle, in comitatâ Roscommon, in regno nostro Hibernia, militis, recolentes, ac servitia fidelia et acceptabilia tam sua, quam praedecessorum et majorum suorum, tam præcharissimo patri nostri (piæ memorie), et aliis progenitoribus nostris, quam nobis, in dicto regno nostro Hibernia multipli- citer praesita, atque ejus animum ad nos serviendum promptum et paratum, intuitu regio conspicientes, cum ad gloriam, honorem, dignitatem, et grandum baronis regni nostri Hiberniae merito evehendum esse ducimus. Scitis igitur," &c. And so just a sense had the king of his merits and abilities to serve him, that he called his lordship into his privy council on the first formation thereof, and to divers other posts of honour and emolument.

This

This title of Kingston became extinct Dec. 29, 1761, in the person of James fourth Lord Kingston. This ancient family was a second time ennobled in a younger branch, viz. Sir Robert King, bart. (whose ancestor, Sir Robert, was younger brother to the first Lord Kingston, and was created a baronet Sept. 27, 1682), who, June 13, 1748, was created baron of Kingsborough; but, dying unmarried, his lordship's title became extinct. The preamble to the patent of peerage was as follows: "Whereas our trusty and well beloved Sir Robert King, of Rockingham, in the county of Roscommon, bart. is descended from an ancient and illustrious family, always approved for their loyalty and courage, for the many eminent services by which they have, from time to time, remarkably contributed, not only to the reducing of several rebellions in our kingdom of Ireland; but also to the reformation of our subjects there to a state of civility and order; many of whom have been heretofore, for their public merit, distinguished by our royal progenitors by grants of honours, and of lands, and possessions of ample and large extent. And whereas the said Sir Robert King has now, in his early youth, already discovered extraordinary endowments of mind, together with a most disinterested zeal for our honour, and the welfare of his country; We, to the intent that those full excellent qualities may be rendered more conspicuous and useful; and as well to reward and dignify real merit in him, and to excite it in others, have thought fit to advance our trusty and well-beloved the said Sir Rob. King, bart., to the rate and degree of a baron of our kingdom of Ireland, by the name, style, and title, of Baron of Kingsborough. Know ye, therefore," &c. &c.

On the decease of the Lord Kingsborough without issue, the peerage became extinct, but the baronetcy descended to his brother Sir Edward, fifth baronet, and grandfather to the present Earl of Kingston. Sir Edward was the third of this truly illustrious family who was elevated to the order of nobility; first, by the title of Lord Baron Kingston, of Rockingham; afterwards his lordship was created Viscount Kingsborough; and was farther advanced to the dignity of Earl of Kingston. The preamble to the pa-

tent is as follows: "Whereas our royal progenitors have heretofore graciously distinguished by the several dignities of Baron of Kingston, and Baron of Kingsborough, two of the family of Sir Edward King, of Rockingham, bart. which titles are now extinct by the failure of male issue of the late lords Kingston and Kingsborough; We, therefore, deeming the said Sir Edward King worthy to have the nobility of his family renewed in his person; and being well assured of his zeal and attachment to our royal person and government; know ye, therefore, that we of our special grace," &c. &c. (George III.). His lordship's son Robert, the last Earl of Kingston, by his marriage with Caroline, heiress of Richard Fitzgerald, of Mount Ophaly, esq. (by his lady, Margaret, daughter of James, last Lord Kingston of the elder branch of the family), reunited all the estates of the different branches of the house of King. The Right Hon. George, third and present Earl of Kingston, Lord Viscount Kingsborough, Baron Kingston, of Rockingham, is a young nobleman of great acquirements and military talents, and is still unmarried. There is no relationship between this noble family of King and the English family of King, who enjoy the title of Baron King, from the great Lord Chancellor King, who was son of Jerome King, of Exeter, a grocer and tradesman of that town. The armorial bearings are not distinguished by the smallest similitude. HERALDICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, Aug. 16.*

AS your Magazine may be justly termed the repository of every thing curious, permit me to insert a few particulars of a Lincolnshire poet, whose bust appears to me to be well worthy of a pedestal in that temple of honour.

Going into a bookseller's shop in this town the other day, I took up a book, which proved to be a new play that was acted here by a company of strolling players last winter: upon which, as any thing new or that kind always attracts my attention, I purchased, and read it; and found it greatly to surpass my expectations. What! thought I, a poet existing in this obscure corner! And surely here are passages which none but a poet could write. The fog from the German

man ocean have not extinguished every principle but love of gain! The same afternoon I was in company with a reverend gentleman, who, at the joint request of the party, gave me the following history of this son of Apollo.

"I have the pleasure to inform you," says he, "that your curiosity could not have fallen into better hands than mine, to be satisfied; for, I have a particular friend at Brigg who has been intimate with the author of 'True Patriotism' from a child, and from whom I very lately received the following account.

"Thomas Robinson was born at Bigby, near Brigg. His parents were indutrious, but very poor, only renting a small cottage; and he was the eldest of seven children. When little more than two years old, he could read in the Bible; and it was common to hear him, at the age of six or seven, officiate as parish-clerk, the whole service through, in place of his father, when his occasions called him another way. Indeed, all Tom's delight was in reading; every penny was hoarded up with the most penurious anxiety to carry to the bookseller at Brigg, who indulged his propensity to reading for a whole market-day through, and very often lent him that story home which night had precluded him from finishing. In consequence of this reading without a director, Tom's head got stuffed in abundance with delusory matter. He read he knew not what, and thought he knew not how, often wishing for the means to express his ideas in books as other people did; but, alas! poverty, that universal blight of genius, would not permit his parents to put him to a writing-school. But, as his father could write, that difficulty was soon surmounted, till the aforefaid dread ruler drove him out, at the age of 12 years, to gain his bread by service. Here all his hopes of learning vanished; and, at the end of four years, he left his place not one whit wiser than he was. Still that was the epoch when his turn for poetry began to shew itself; for as, during the term of six months, he had a large portion of leisure time upon his hands, not a *faux-pas* or quarrel in the neighbourhood escaped his notice without a song or bundle of rhymes being circulated about it; and he in consequence became the universal dread of all the frail and quarrelsome in the village. Amongst these juvenile efforts, there are some which would not disgrace the pen of our famous modern satyrist. But his fancy was soon damped by his being obliged to go once more to service, which he did to a farmer, and there continued till the age of 21, at times lamenting the insurmountable barrier which Providence seemed to have fixed between his hopes and him;

for, at that time he was not only almost absolutely unacquainted with arithmetic, but his continual confinement to hard labour so precluded his practising that he almost forgot how to write. At this interval he took himself out of service, being fully resolved, however hard the task, to satisfy his thirst for knowledge though at the expense of his health. Accordingly he bought books (chiefly recommended by my friend, I believe, and a reverend gentleman, who took notice of him through means of his juvenile productions), read with interest and avidity, labouring hard by day, and studying by night. This course of life he undeviatingly observed for upwards of three years, when he found himself master of grammar, arithmetic, mensuration, and geometry, besides reading the first four books of Simpson's Euclid, making himself master of quadratic equations, the rudiments of music, and reading the best authors in the language. With his mind thus stored, he set up a school, being determined, he said, to live without working hard; and performed that task in the little sphere which he shone with every credit to himself, being perfectly adequate in knowledge, sober, and industrious, only making the Muse furnish relaxation for his leisure hours: but it is his misfortune lie cannot, nor will he ever, write a fine hand. About four years ago he published, in the London Chronicle, a poem, intituled, "Alwin and Emma, or theack'd Village," whose conspicuous beauties gained him the applause of all the discerning in the small circle of his acquaintance; and in particular recommended him to the gentleman under whom he now resides, suffering the dire inflictions (as it is said) of want and penury. It is nearly two years (my friend says, and he has always seen his MSS.) since he began this play, which, considering his mode of acquiring learning, does equal honour to himself and human nature; for, though the piece, in its present state, is by no means proper for the stage, and perhaps both the scene and subject too local, yet the propriety of sentiment and energy of genius, which, with but small exception, pervade the whole work, will always cause it to be read with pleasure and profit. It is reported that he is about to publish something else. I am not particularly acquainted with him; but my friend says he is a very inoffensive character, though very proud, and unwilling to receive favours from any one."

I thanked the gentleman for his narrative; and, on my return to my inn, sat down to transmit it to you. I have no cause to suppose that it is at all exaggerated; but how much it is to be regretted that such an extraordinary

very character should not have his due reward!—that he should be “labouring under the pressure of calamity and disappointment!” I wonder his friends did not advise him to put his drama under the patronage of that truly great and good man Sir Joseph Banks; for, through the whole of this extensive county, it (if we may judge from public character) is to him alone that the man of obscurity is to look for emancipation. As I mean to spend the remaining part of the summer in rambling through this county, I shall beg a corner in your Magazine for a future letter, when, if possible, I will send you a few specimens of the verses of this bard of Lincolnata. CURIOSO.

Mr. URBAN, Augt 26.

THE Bishop of Salisbury's excellent Charge to the Clergy of his diocese, lamenting the activity of the Dissenters, and the increased number of licensed preachers registered in it within the last year, was well noticed in your vol. LXVIII. p. 750. Mr. W. an occasional correspondent of yours, published “a letter to the bishop, in defence of, what he conceived to be, the injured and insulted cause of the Dissenting interest.” On this letter were published “Some Remarks, by a Country Curate,” recommending to the Clergy to oppose zeal to zeal. He was answered, in a high style of contempt, by “Strictures on a Letter.” A gentleman, who signs G. W. addressed to Mr. W. “A Rowland for his Oliver.” Mr. W. has met with only one defender, who styles himself “a friend to civil and religious liberty,” and has published a pamphlet, intituled, “Rights of Discussion; or, a Vindication of Dissenters of every Denomination; with a Review of the Controversy,” &c. Of all these publications, I have no other information than the different Reviews; for, when I applied to my bookseller to procure them for me, I was told they were sent back to their several authors. This answer, which I frequently receive on other occasions, seems to imply, either that authors meet with very great or with no encouragement, and make one wish that it were at least worth their while to send a copy to every Review, not forgetting that of the Gentleman's Magazine.—In the same predicament are two or three descriptions of Ludlow

and its castle, referred to by Mr. Todd in his edition of *Comus*. X. X. X.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 4.

DR. Sturges is undoubtedly right in saying Mr. Milner's History of Winchester will be read with approbation by those of his communion (see Mr. Berington's letter, p. 653); and I may add, it will be read by those of other communions, not only with approbation, but with delight; a delight which every real lover of his king and country must feel: it will be read by the Historian with all that admiration which a new train of information relative to the events of past times can raise in his imagination; it will be read by the Antiquary with that profound satisfaction which such an inexhaustible store of National Antiquities can possibly create; it will be read by the Artist with those enthusiastic charms which its picturesque description of the manners and customs of our ancestors so pre-eminently display, to aid the efforts of his imitative pencil. And I must, in contradiction to both the reverend gentlemen, say, that, in the extent of my enquiries, I find Mr. Milner's History of Winchester is universally read, and universally approved of, without one idea of such common-place appellations as thoughts on Popery, the intemperance of some of its Clergy, the intolerances of its doctrines, &c. &c.

Mr. Berington studiously avoids noticing the great aim of the History in question; the fear of God, the honour due to our Sovereign, and the preservation of our Constitution from the inroads of democratic principles. Innovation, in whatever form it may appear, is at this hour dangerous and full of suspicion. How am I shocked to hear a professor of the Catholic communion so far found the *tecsin* of revolution in his own doctrine, as to suppose all Catholicks, like him, have forgot the obligations of their faith; have, like him, turned aside from that path wherein they had walked so long; renouncing in a Magazine, instead of an other place, the errors of the Church of Rome! and yet that can hardly be the true cause for his apparent apostacy; for, we find Mr. B. standing up for the Head of the Church, though he insinuates therein is much viciousness and much fallibility. Mr. B. surely contradicts his real opinion when he says, that certain infidels are a source

source of misery and happiness. In all innovations, revolutions, &c. the great object center'd in gratifying the sensual appetite. I do not apply this to Mr. B. when he *wishes* the laws of celibacy to be repealed; however, there is certainly some fellow-feeling in the wish.

Mr. B. cannot help drawing aside the curtain, when he confesses that all Catholics do not think with him. He talks about charity as the first of Christian virtues. Where is his portion then, when he endeavours to rend the peace of the good man with threats of terror? Must not this unchristian proceeding arise from other motives than mere opinion?

If Mr. Milner is in any degree intemperate, let us recollect that he witnessed the violation of the ashes of the great and good of former times at Hidcote abbey, and on the site of the church saw raised a receptacle for the criminals of his country; that he beheld one of the architectural glories of the kingdom, Winchester cathedral, in an evident state of neglect, and in want of much reparation. I own, I feel with Mr. Milner all the sublimity of the scenes he brings forward to public view; I follow the blaze of his animated pen, which, like the resplendence of all glorious day, shews to the world the majesty of our forefathers, and drives unto boding darkness, the hood-winked phalanxes of innovation and democratic principles.

*A Reader of Mr. Milner's History of Winchester, although no Catholic,* J. C.

**Mr. URBAN, Winchester, Sept. 6.**  
THE sudden and violent attack which your old correspondent, Mr. Joseph Berington, has made upon me in your last Number, p. 653, and still more the sentiments which he has therein avowed, will doubtlessly surprise and puzzle many of your readers. For their information it may be proper to mention, that a controversy has for some years been carried on between Mr. B. on one hand, and myself and some of my friends on the other, the particulars of which may be seen in the following works: "Remarks on the Writings of the Rev. J. Berington, by the Rev. C. Plowden;" "Memoirs of G. Panzani, with a Preface by the Rev. J. B.;" "Examination of miraculous Events, by Ditto;"

"A serious Expostulation with the Rev. J. B. by the Rev. J. M." From these and other publications, or from the information of any Catholic acquaintance, your readers will learn that Mr. B.'s theological opinions have been censured by every ecclesiastical superior under whom he has lived from the time of his commencing author, about 25 years ago, down to the present time, amongst whom the following gentlemen have distinguished themselves by their learned publications; the Rev. R. Challoner, D.D. V. A.; the Rev. Alban Butler, president of St. Omer's college; and the Rev. C. Walmsley, D. D. V. A.; that Mr. B.'s writings have been condemned *in toto*, as misrepresenting the Catholic doctrine throughout, by the last-mentioned prelate within the last two years; and that Mr. B. himself has sometimes actually been under ecclesiastical disqualifications in consequence of the scandal which he has given by his glaring errors. If it be asked, as sometimes has been asked, how a man of such principles and conduct has been tolerated at all in a communion which professes such strict unity and conformity in all its members; I answer, that, amongst the characteristics of Mr. B.'s style, ambiguity is the most prominent. His aim is ever to express himself in such language as may convey popular sentiments to his Protestant readers, and still be capable of a Catholic interpretation with persons of that religion. Hence, Sir, it is an undoubted fact, that those very positions which have led the periodical Reviewers\*, the Bamptonian lecturers, and your learned correspondents†, to compliment Mr. B. on his detraction from the Church of Rome, he himself, when pressed, and called to an account by persons of that communion, has maintained to be strictly conformable to her tenets, treating as calumniators those who have charged him with the least innovation.

It is not unlikely that Dr. Sturges may, at first sight, be pleased with his new ally, and flattered with his praises. But it is probable that he will alter his opinion when he learns, that these have, for a long time before, been lavished on Dr. Priestley and his associates;

\* See Monthly Review for Dec. 1794, p. 474; Europ. Mag. June, 1794, p. 445.

† See Gent. Mag. 1796, p. 994.

cates; that, amongst Mr. B's numerous productions, one of them is full of the praises of Mr. Pitt as the Hercules of the nation\*, &c.; and the next in order of time is inscribed to Mr. Fox as the greatest statesman as well as patriot of the age†; finally, that this writer has scarcely ever uttered a sentiment on any leading subject of his writings which he has not been proved to have formally contradicted in some other part of them‡.

Dr. S. may applaud Mr. B's complaints of the burden of celibacy, and his approbation of the Reformation in part, where he laments that it went too far, in the letter before us: but he will not approve of his Presbyterian scheme for preventing grievous errors in the Church, viz. by means of united ministers. He will still less relish Mr. B's avowed implacable enmity to all church establishments, in various of his other writings; and he will pointedly reprobate those maxims and sentiments, borrowed from French philosophers, and leading to irreligion and infidelity, which are shown to be interspersed in Mr. B's publications in general.

If Dr. S. agrees with Mr. B. in condemning the whole of the Pope's temporal power, and a great part of his ecclesiastical, as obtained by improper means, and in applauding whatever resistance has at any time been made to it, he will not, at least, praise Mr. B. for publishing those opinions, when he hears that the latter ate the Pope's bread, and was supported by that very temporal power during the time of his education.

However Dr. S's and Mr. B's historical opinions may agree in some points, they will be found widely distant in many others. Dr. S. will be surprized to hear that Mr. B. has, in pointed terms, condemned the Catholics for not rising in rebellion, and excluding Queen Elizabeth from the throne to which she was the heir§; he will shudder to learn that, in these

king-killing days, not content with the dethroning of the Stuart family, he condemns the two royal brothers Charles II. and James II. to the loss of their heads, with all their ministers†. But, perhaps, nothing in the writings of Mr. B. will astonish Dr. S. so much, as that a person of his profession should significantly condemn the conscientious Clergy of France for refusing to submit to the impious terms held out to them by the Antichristian usurpers of their country‡; and that he should be the professed panegyrist of that revolution which has been the greatest scourge of mankind since the universal deluge. As the passage which I allude to is curious, for its manner as well as matter, I will transcribe it§.

In one word, I mean, Sir, to repel Dr. S's unprovoked assault on my late History of Winchester, and to discuss whatever historical or theological questions are at issue between us with the utmost literary and constitutional freedom, and without the smallest apprehension of transgressing the laws of my country, or of exciting the jealousy of its Government; satisfied as I am, that the latter has had abundant proofs, both here and in Ireland, of those Catholics being the most faithful in their civil loyalty who are the most steady in adhering to their religious creed; and that a comparison of my publications with those of Mr. B. will demonstrate that I do not stand in need of being tutored by him in the former of those duties. J. M.—.

\* "State and Behaviour," p. 57.

† "Memoirs of Panzani," Introd. p. 16.

‡ "It has been for some time the fashion with courtiers, and with priests, and with men of irritable minds, whom some jealousy, perhaps, has warped, to decry the politicks of France, as originating in the basest designs, and as supported by measures which tyranny only, and the worst passions of the heart, can patronize. This is not the language of cool disengagement, which weighs the procons of events, while they proceed through inevitable confusion, and the strife of jarring interests, to a consummation, it may be presumed, that shall secure the rights of men, break the arm of despotism, and give liberty to millions. The darkness which clouds the view will be dissipated as the teeming plan shall be developed." Mr. J. Berington's History of Henry II. Dedication to C. J. Fox, p. 3.

\* "An Essay on the Depravity of the Nation," p. 14.

† "History of Henry II." Dedication.

‡ See a paper, intituled, "Philosophic Consistency; or, Berington against Berington, in Remarks on Memoirs of Panzani," p. 313.

§ "Reflexions, addressed to the Rev. J. Hawkins," Pref. p. viii.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 26.

I HOPE you will forgive an application from a young correspondent, who never before had the pleasure of seeing himself in print, and who now only comes forward with a confession of ignorance. My private tutor, a few days since, gave me a part of the *opera omnia* of Pythagoras for a morning-lesson. I got over the first eight or ten lines very tolerably; but I then met with a passage beyond my poor ability to explain; and, what was worse, my tutor, when I applied to him, could make very little more of it than I could. The last part of the second verse, quoted underneath, is the crust which neither Mr. B. nor myself could manage to bite. I have heard that you, Mr. Urban, are yourself a capital scholar, and that you are in correspondence with the first literary men in the kingdom. Will you give me, or procure me, information on the subject in question? I can construe the words, but cannot hammer them into sense.

*Mνδ̄ εχθαγες Φιλος σσος αμαρτλαδος ιηκας  
μηρας*  
*Οφει λυτη—δυναμεις γας ανωγυς εγ-  
γυδι καισι.*

Yours, &amp;c. JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 6.

THE following very entertaining and excellent letter was found among the papers of the ingenious and eccentric Mr. Henderson, of Oxford, whose extraordinary history occupied much of your attention, and that of your correspondents, in his day. (See vol. LVI. pp. 557, 677, 737, &c. and vol. LVIII. p. 1031.) The conclusion is remarkably elegant. It is hoped that a translation will be offered to the publick in your next Magazine. AGRICOLA.

“ J. HENDERSON, viro doctissimo et juris utriusque consuliissimo J. Uri, S. P. D.

“ Aures meas fama et auditione acceptant, te, misso theologicó studio, in eorum castra transisse, qui jurisconsulti dicuntur, atque jam ea de causa Londini in templo concordie jurisprudentiae operam narrare occepisse: quod primum quidem ut crederem adduci non poteram; at postea, quia in praesertim academæ tempore non compauisti, omne mihi dubium sublatum est. Quinquam igit pro singulari tua sapientia abunde per te sapis, ac properea “quid distet æra lupinis” facile perspicis; tamen amicitiae nostræ consideratione duc-

tus, mentem meam de discrimine quod theologum inter et jurisconsultum intercedit, tribus tibi verbis declarabo, theologi ex mandato dei, sanctas Scripturas scrutantur, et die ac nocte in lege Domini meditantur; unde lingua eorum salutaria profert. Quid vos, jurisconsulti? Vos, ex desiderio argenti, in porpeua digestorum Justinianorum statutorumque humanorum meditatione versamini; unde lingua vestra, nisi sonibus argenteis ligetur, valde damnifica est. Theologi recundant sibi thesauros in caslo, ubi ens nec tinea nec aerugo demolitur. Vos, jurisconsulti, congeritis vobis divitias in terra, quæ fortunæ casibus sunt ohnoxiæ, et, adventante morte, perirent. Theologi, in functionibus rati explicandis, spiritus divini impetu aguntur. Vos, jurisconsulti, in litibus vestris, vel ab astris, vel ab occultis corporis affectionibus, vel a quoniam genio, regimini. Theologi ad multa utilles sunt; in primis, quod innumeras animas Christo lucrificant. Vos, jurisconsulti, ad nihil estis utiles, nisi quod sonum vocis improbus et importunitus clamoribus redditis. Theologi in serenitate mentis, in tranquillitate animi, in simplicitate cordis, vivunt. Vos, jurisconsulti, totam vitam in causarum certaminibus transfigitis, et vosmet ipsos, velut canes, mutuo lacratis. Theologi, quia Biblia in pectore gerunt, et vera falsa, æterna caducis, preferunt, folgebunt olim, quemadmodum fulget stella. Vos, jurisconsulti, quia Biblia in dorso geritis, et falsa veris, caduca æternis, preferitis, quam ater est carbo, tunc eritis atri. Sed objicies hic fortasse mihi tritum illud,

dat Justinianus<sup>a</sup> honores, Pontificat Moses cum sacco per civitatem<sup>b</sup>. Sint theologi quandoque in hoc mundo objecti, sint miseri, sint inhonorati, pontificent cum sacco per civitatem, quid quæsio eorum hoc felicitati et honori derogabit? cum, scriptura teste, coram Domino nihilominus sint honoratissimi, et in eodem ditissimi, et hoc majori in coalesti olim gloria honore coronandi. Cum plerumque jurisconsultorum opes, honores, et dignitates, sint injuste, sint vanæ, sint lubricæ, et fatalem suum terminum in more ipsorum infelici admodum omni nanciscantur.

“ Noli contristari; haec tenus jocatus sum, nunc ad feria venio<sup>c</sup>.

“ Egregius juvenis, isque mibi sincerus amicus, ambierat virginem quandam locupletissimam, non procul ab urbe Oxoni habitantem: quæ, etsi promiserat ante aliquot hebdomadas, et chirographo confirmaverat se ei nupturam, tamen nunc, mutata voluntate, nubere se ei recusat. Juvenis sic irritatus eam in ius vocare decrevit. Ego, hoc intellecto, ab

<sup>a</sup> Sic.<sup>b</sup> Sic!

<sup>c</sup> The learned Uri seems to have thought that a student at the Temple was admitted to plead at the bar *per saltum*.

spō cantam coram justice disceptandam  
pro te impetravi: quam veni Oxonium  
fine morā, et causam istam suscipe: Spe-  
rare tibi licetum magnum primum; ad-  
sunt enim documenta, et ex Jovis tabulis  
seiles. Interim presor, ut hic annus, et  
tibi, et patri tuo optimo, et omnibus qui  
subscriptores mihi fuere, letis auspiciis in-  
eat, letitoribus procedat, letissimus exeat.  
Vale. Oxonii, 1784, Dec. 28

"P. S. D. Kett,<sup>4</sup> Durfurd<sup>5</sup>, Headley<sup>6</sup>,  
Benwell<sup>7</sup>, Agutter<sup>8</sup>, May<sup>9</sup>, apud quos  
frequenter conavi, adventum tuum desiderant."

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 3.

I HEARTILY concur with your  
correspondent D. N. p. 369, in wishing  
that Mr. Chancellor Carlyle's Pro-  
posal for printing the Holy Scriptures  
in Arabic may be carried into effect; yet  
permit me to offer some observa-  
tions on the subject.

Mr. Carlyle says, "It is only from  
the recent Discoveries of the Sierra Le-  
one Company, &c. that we are become  
acquainted with the degree to which  
this language prevails in the interior  
parts of Africa."

Having lately had an opportunity of  
perusing a treatise on the Oriental lan-  
guages, written, in the last century, by a  
learned foreigner who resided several  
years in England, it should seem that  
this Author was not unacquainted with  
the degree to which the Arabic lan-  
guage had at that time prevailed in  
Africa; in consequence of which he  
earnestly advises that an Arabic edition  
or editions of the Holy Scriptures  
might be dispersed among the inhabi-  
tants. Part of what he says on this  
subject is as follows:

"Arabic is the language of the inhabi-  
tants of Africa; with which people, were  
we once well acquainted, it would do us  
more profit and pleasure to be taught by  
them their old secrets, than we them by

<sup>4</sup> The well-known author of *Hijr, or the Interpreter of Prophecy*, and other theological works.

<sup>5</sup> Son of the well-known Common Council-man of that name; author of some law tracts. He died July 4, 1797; see vol. LXVII. p. 800.

<sup>6</sup> One of the best of the minor poets of the present age. He died Nov. 1, 1788; see vol. LVIII. p. 1033.

<sup>7</sup> "O man gen." He died Sept. 6, 1796; see vol. LXVII. p. 797; and LXVII. p. 3.

<sup>8</sup> The worthy and pious chaplain to the Asylum.

<sup>9</sup> Now a respectable Divine.

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teaching our arts and sciences. And they  
would stand admiring when they should  
see that another people, which they never  
heard of (a fine, white, gracious, beau-  
tiful people), know their tongue, can read  
their writings, and is willing to impart to  
them thousands of Arabic books which  
they never saw or heard of before, and  
them printed in a far remote kingdom,  
only out of love towards them, to shew  
them a fuller light. I would I might  
now prove a true prophet in this, that God  
hath left all the innermost parts of Africa un-  
known unto us, and us unto them, till when  
we come unto them it may be with the  
Arabic printed Bible in our hands, thereby  
to call them to the Church of God. Eng-  
land, England, would to God thou knew-  
est the things that belong unto thy peace! But now they are hid from thine eyes.  
Couldst thou but love the men of Asia and  
Africa (as well as thou dost their silks and  
precious stones), give them the Arabic Bi-  
ble; teach them thy art of printing; and  
receive from them their Arabic and Ethi-  
opic rare jewels of books; what joy would  
arise in the heart of thy children! and what  
a thankful mind wouldest thou find amongst  
these ignorant men! An infinite treasure  
is not necessary to bring this to pass, one  
week's revenues of the Excise would do it.  
Nay, let but those gifts dedicated unto pious  
uses be rightly bestowed, and there would  
be no need of a new supply."

Gesnerius, Postellus, Schindler, Bib-  
liander, and others of the learned, af-  
firm, that the ancient Punic language,  
(which formerly prevailed in Africa)  
was Arabic; and Calmet, Boehart, Breer-  
wood, &c. assert, that the ancient Pu-  
nic was, in many respects, similar to  
the Canaanitish language.

ROBERT UVEDALE.

Mr. URBAN, Augst 20.  
SOME of your many readers cer-  
tainly noticed the beautiful figure  
of a dog, executed in Carrera marble  
by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, with the  
following inscription on the base:

ANNA ΣΕΙΜΗΡΥΣ  
ΕΠΙΞΕΙ ΔΑΜΕΡ ΤΗΥΤΗ  
ΠΙΣΤΩΝ  
ΑΥΤΗ ΚΥΝΑΠΙΟΝ.  
Yours, &c. PHILOCYON,

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 4.  
YOUR correspondent G. R. who  
(vol. LXVIII. p. 827) pointed  
out the view of Clarendon house, en-  
graved by Mr. Smith, in his Antiquities of London, forgot, or overlooked,  
a former

a former view, communicated to you by D. C. and engraved in your vol. LIX. p. 685; and more clearly representing it, because taken within the court-yard, whereas, in the other, the outer wall and gates conceal the lower half of the house.

I can assure your correspondent G. R. S. p. 640, from actual view two years ago, that the annual rent of the benefaction of William Fox, &c. to Hove-steepe church, was *sixty* and not *six hundred* pounds *per annum*.

Mention is made in Lord Sandwich's voyage in the Mediterranean of a pillar ascribed to Pompey, placed on a rock at the entrance of the Black Sea\*, of which no other traveller that I have read takes notice. Your correspondent D. H. has described that so denominated near Alexandria. Ll. 17. See also Irwin, Ib. 529, and LXVIII. 25. I hope some of your travelled correspondents will point out, and give a fuller account of, this second pillar.

P. 652, col. 2, l. 2, read p. 192.

Yours, &c.

P. Q.

*Directions to Mariners, who trade to the West-Indies, to avoid the YELLOW FEVER.*

THE seeds of this disease, we are told, are conveyed to the ships by the land-breeze, during the night, from the low and marshy ground in the neighbourhood of the sea-ports of the West-India islands. Sailors are predisposed to receive them by their hard labour and intemperance during the day, and by sleeping upon the deck in the night. To prevent the reception of the disease in the above way, sailors should wash their bodies every morning and night in salt-water. Two ships which sailed from an American port preserved their whole crews in good health by this simple precaution, while hundreds were dying in the ships around them that neglected it. It has been found, that washing the body twice a day with water, in which a large quantity of salt has been dissolved, has preserved persons in good health who have lived in sickly countries during the prevalence of autumnal fevers.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 24.

At a time like the present, when printing and publications are expensive, with so much expence, it ap-

\* See our *Review of this Voyage*, p. 773—EDIT.

pears highly probable, that a judicious selection from the Gentleman's Magazine, for the last 20 or 30 years, under the heads of Religion, Politicks, and Miscellaneous Matters, would be a useful publication for such as did not, or conveniently could not, purchase the preceding volumes of that monthly work. The title might be "The Gentleman's Magazine Selections for the last Twenty or Thirty Years." And be not, Sir, reluctant to insert what I now write, that a constant reader alleges, that no publication of that sort has recommended and instilled more correct and constitutional principles in Religion, Morals, and Politicks. And at the present time, when there are floating speculating doctrines abroad on each, tending, under mask, to revolutionizing principles, a work of that kind cannot be too earnestly recommended for publication, perusal, and practice.

V.

Mr. URBAN, Temple, Sept. 12.  
CAN any of your readers give me any account of Sir Roger Owen, who was some time a judge in Wales, and who wrote "A historickall Relac'on of the Antiquitie of the Lawes of England, and a Surveye of the ancient Wrighters that hath formerly written conc'ng the Usage and Customes of this Nation, with their Eillayes and Errors."

This curious MS. which has never been printed, was till lately in the celebrated Yelverton Collection, and, if now published, would form a valuable addition to the library of the Legislator, the Lawyer, and the Antiquary.

Yours, &c. J. W.

*THE MAIDEN'S PETITION TO THE SOUTH-SEA DIRECTORS.*

Gentlemen,  
MY father bequeathed myself and sisters, four of us in number, in an unmarried state, a small sum of annual interest in South-sea stock, scarcely competent to the most frugal maintenance, with an assurance we should soon have an increased dividend, he having been assured, by a friend and South-sea director, that the Company had accumulated a sum sufficient for an increase of dividend, but waited for a general peace before such increase. We are really growing old; and, from increase of every eatable expence, are abridging in quality and quantity, that we

we are so emaciated that our rude neighbours call us the Maiden Mummies. We hope our lamp will not be extinguished for want of oil, and that we shall not die as foolish virgins, trimming our lamp of 'income' from foolish exorbitancy. Until you will come forward, and relieve us early, it will be to us only shutting the stable-door when the steed is stolen. I am, for myself and sisters, your humble and hoping petitioner.

HARriet HUNGRy.

#### A TOUR THROUGH WALES and the central Parts of ENGLAND.

(Continued from p. 456.)

This tour was performed in 1796, in the seventeenth year of the author's age. The preceding parts have been copied, with occasional corrections and additions, from a narrative that was written in the beginning of 1797. That narrative is now unfortunately lost; and the writer has at present neither time, inclination, nor sufficient recollection, to compose a new one. But, being desirous that the piece may be as perfect as circumstances will admit, he intends to make a superficial correction of a superficial sketch that was occasionally written during the journey, and to continue it from this manuscript. He is sensible, however, that this general and unadorned sketch will not do justice to the country, nor compare with any new performance, nor even with that which has already appeared; but, he hopes that any inaccuracy of information, impropriety of remark, or deficiency of style, will be pardoned on a consideration of the distance of the time since it was written, and the early age of the author at that time.

We returned in the Boldon ferry to the coasts of Caernarvonshire; and after a tedious walk arrived at the town of Caernarvon, generally accounted the largest in North Wales. It was formerly surrounded with walls in the same manner as Conway.—The castle is perhaps the most extensive in the principality; it is said to inclose about two acres and a half of land; and the ruins are very considerable. The Eagle's-tower is the most perfect, and more celebrated than the rest on account of the birth of the first English prince of Wales; but it is uncertain in which apartment this contemptible ruler received his existence. This tower supports four smaller ones: it forms a decagon, and each compartment is nine feet in breadth; we received this informa-

mation from our guide, who was present when a gentleman took the exact dimensions. It is to be lamented that the lower apartments are almost entirely filled up with earth and rubbish; for, if these could be removed, the consequent improvement would be considerable. The county gaol is rather small.—There is a bay and pier at this place, and the people are employed in carrying on the American trade; from hence, also, the packets depart for the distant country of the latter.

There is an eminence adjacent to Caernarvon, from which you may survey Snowdon, the Rivals, and all the hills in the vicinity. From this much admired town, we proceeded over Llyngwynnen bridge, and through the trivial village of Bettws to Bronavadow, a cottage at the foot of Snowdon.

This celebrated mountain is one thousand and three hundred yards above the surface of the sea, and is surrounded on all sides by lofty hills, which, coming into the same view, appear like so many hillocks. The approach to the more elevated part from Bronavadow, or the guide's habitation, is intricate, the path being intersected with stones, mounds, and marshes. The principal ascent is steep and craggy, and continually reminded me of the army of Edward, as alluded to in the sublime Bard of Gray, preparing to overwhelm the surrounding country.—As down the steep of Snowdon's shaggy side,  
He wound with toilsome march his long array.

It ascends into two points, called the hawk's nest, and the eagle's nests. The latter is the highest; and the summit is inclosed with a small stone wall, loose and irregular, about six yards in circumference. From this inclosure we beheld the beautiful rising of the sun; and were the more captivated with the effect, on account of the moisture and extreme cold that prevailed on this lofty eminence.—We had been previously informed that there were nearly thirty pools in various parts of this vast protuberance, but we were not curious to searching after them: we observed several in our passage, but I rather apprehend that the number is not so considerable.

The road from Bethgeni to Pont Abergwynn is highly romantic. In approaching the bridge we were enclosed with lofty and tremendous rocks, at the foot of which a noisy torrent poured

ing the traveller's peculiar attention; but, not being an ocular witness of the merits of these several places, I am here obliged to depend upon the testimony of others. Some, indeed, say that Cilgerran is the first market-town in Wales, and that the grounds of Llangeidmore surpass even those at Herefield; but in these instances, as in many other, it will probably be necessary to remember, that every person has a particular regard for the pre-eminence of his own district.

Eglwshwyr consists of a few small stages; but our astonishment was particularly excited by the numerous crowds of Welsh peasants, who attended the market of a place apparently so inconsiderable. The New Inn, eight miles farther, is situated in the midst of some downs, and is very convenient for the pedestrian traveller. In the neighbourhood are the Brisilly mills; about a mile beyond it on the right an ancient intrenchment, and another near Caerdigan.

The road, inclining to a descent, now became more easy, but not more interesting, until we came within sight of Haverfordwest; which made a grand appearance upon our approach, the village of Pandargast being in the front. Although at the distance of x miles, we saw the town very clearly, and almost fancied ourselves on the point of entering it. It is large and populous, containing some convenient and well-built houses. The cattle is fat, and nearly perfect.

C. SH.

(To be continued.)

*\* With a View to promote the benevolent Intentions of the Writer, we insert the following Observations on the Use of the common Purple Fox-Glove, from The Medical and Physical Journal.*

THE favourable report which has been given of the effect of the *Digitalis Purpurea*, in the cure of consumption, is already excited, and will, doubtless, still more excite, the attention of the faculty. I wish it may not also induce the physician at large to make too free with that monomous plant.

"The good effects of *Digitalis* in the cure of dropsy are now well known; and, I believe, there are few medical men ignorant of the fatal effects which it is also capable of producing, and which it frequently has produced, even when administered under the direction of very skilful practitioners. It is a duty, therefore, incumbent upon those, who are endeavouring so meritoriously to revive the reputation of *Digitalis*, to unite their encomiums with proper cautions respecting those insidious and deleterious properties of this plant, which have, doubtless, been the reason why it fell into disuse during the greatest part of the present century.

"That there is nothing new under the sun, is an old adage, not hilly exemplified upon the present occasion; for, the following encomiums upon the antiphthisical virtues of *Digitalis* may be read in "Salmon's Botanologia, or British Herbal," a large folio volume, published about 100 years since.

"It is a specifick which transcends all other vegetable medicaments for the cure of consumptions; cleansing and healing after an admirable manner ulcers of the lungs. It opens the obstructions of all the viscera, cleanses, carries off, or expel, the recrements of the humours, by which means the daily nutriment may be conveyed to all the parts of the body: The syrup, or roh, of the juice of the herb and flowers, made with honey, may be given morning and night, four or five spoonfuls at a time, according to age or strength of the patient. Some advise three spoonfuls to be taken in mead, in the morning fasting; as much at ten in the morning; three spoonfuls at four in the afternoon; and, lastly, as much going to bed. This medicament has restored (where the patient has not been absolutely past cure) beyond all expectation. It cures a phthisick of ulceration of the lungs when all other medicines have failed, and the sick been esteemed past cure. It opens the breast and lungs, frees them from tough phlegm, cleanses the ulcer, and heals it, where all other remedies act without effect. I have known it do wonders, and speak here from a long experience. Persons in deep consumptions, and given over by all physicians, have, by the use of this syrup, or roh, been strangely recovered, and so perfectly restored as to grow fat again. I commend it as a secret, and it ought to be kept as a treasure. I am very confident of it; tho' the deplorable wasted patients who have been long languishing in an inveterate and tedious consumption, or a phthisis, if they make use hereof, will give me thanks for this notice, whilst they may have reason enough to curse even the memories of quacking blood suckers, issue-makers, and blister-drawers, who, as they may have possibly drained them of a fair part of their estate and treasures, would, by a continuance under their hands (for all their specious methods of cure), have fooled them out of their lives too. But here it is to be noted, that this syrup ought chiefly, or only,

only, to be made of the flowers\*.'

"Very little is mentioned by Salmon of its virtue in the cure of dropsy: he says, indeed, in a general way, that it is 'after-five, emetic, cathartic,' that it 'cleanses and purges the body both upwards and downwards, freeing it both from viscid and watery humours.' He also adds a caution, 'that it ought not to be given in too great quantity, because of its violent operation;' but he appears to be a perfect stranger to all the nervous distresses and deadly influence over the vital principle which it sometimes produces, entirely independent of its evacuating powers. Although he was unacquainted with this part of its character, he speaks positively of its good effects in the cure of epilepsy; 'and by late experience' (he says) 'it has been found effectual against the falling sickness, for that divers have been absolutely cured thereby.'

"When, to the popular encomiums of Salmon at the commencement, we add those of the late Dr. Alston, of Edinburgh, about the middle of the present century, it is, I think, fair to conclude, that an herb, the virtues of which were so generally known, could not have fallen into disuse but for good reasons; and, although these have not been assigned by any of the older medical authors, from what we now know of its deleterious nature, there can be no doubt but numbers must have been injured by it: and, I think, we have every reason to expect that the same will be the case again; as the publick are ready to catch eagerly at every new remedy for consumption; particularly when recommended by men deservedly high in their esteem.

"The above, together with the modern encomiums, afford satisfactory evidence, that the *Digitalis* is a valuable remedy;

and, since we are now well acquainted with its poisonous properties, there can be no doubt but, in the hands of prudent and attentive practitioners, it will be a valuable addition to the modern *Materia Medica* in the treatment of consumption as well as dropsy; and it must be added, that the assertion of Salmon (although he was never an author of merit or reputation †) respecting its salutary influence on epilepsy, deserves the most serious attention‡. The fashion of the day, and the high authority of the college § tend so much to encourage the use of poisons, that there can be no doubt but the *Digitalis* will be very generally prescribed, by professional men; and I sincerely wish its administration may remain in their hands.

"The theory of retarding the circulation for weeks together has a very promising sound, respecting some of the symptoms and circumstances connected with phthisis pulmonalis; but the *Digitalis* could never have been prescribed with that view by Salmon and his contemporaries. Perhaps the salutary effects of this medicine in consumptive cases may, in some instances, be referred entirely to its diuretic property: serious effusion into the cavity of the thorax is a very common consequence of active inflammation in the lungs; emaciation, cough, night sweats, hectic fever, and copious expectoration of mucus of a purulent appearance, may, and often do, follow inflammation in the lungs, where neither abscess nor ulceration has taken place; and it is easy to conceive that all these symptoms may be combined with hydrops pectoris; and that a patient, gradually sinking under their combined influence, may have been speedily restored to health by the administration of a medicine capable of producing such happy effects as we now frequently witness.

\* "Obsolete as Salmon's *Botanologia* is, this extract from it was submitted to my opinion by a lady who was preparing it for her friend in the last stage of consumption. I am persuaded that the modern encomiums of *Digitalis* were not known to the friend who sent it her."

† "A pleasant anecdote is told of an auctioneer who had the sale of some books, one of which, a work of Salmon's, had been in the possession of Dr. Radcliffe. This the auctioneer puffed most violently, as a work of the ingenious and learned Dr. William Salmon, with marginal manuscript Annotations by Dr. Radcliffe. This excited attention, as the great Doctor Radcliffe had never been known to have written any medical observations; and the book sold at a high price. When the purchaser (Salmon himself) came to examine his treasure, the hand writing was certainly that of the Doctor, and to the following effect: 'This is the most cursed stupid book that ever was published! — ignorant blockhead! — booby! — jack-ass!' &c. &c.

‡ "Admitting the facts, which, perhaps, there can be no great reason to doubt, may not the good effect of the *Digitalis* in this instance also depend on its property of exciting absorption, or promoting a free discharge of urine. There is some reason to believe that epilepsy may often depend on an over-proportion of water or lymph in the ventricles of the brain, without its amounting to actual hydrocephalus."

§ "Nostis temporibus alia est, et longe diffinile venenum toro; orque enim ab illis, tanquam prorsus inimicis, abhorre videtur medicina, sed ea ad partes fuisse traducere, et operi eorum forsan et adjutare expostare."

in the most dangerous symptom, the hydroptic oppression; that being removed, all other appearances of phthisis pulmonalis would gradually subside, and the *Digitalis* acquire the reputation of curing a consumption which had never existed.

"I am afraid that a great number of facts, and more experience, must be brought forward, before we can administer it with much confidence in the true scrophulous consumption. It is, however, worthy of remark, that Salmon in his specification of its virtues says, 'it cures consumption, king's evil, green sickness, and falling sickness, also wounds, old sores, and running ulcers.' Hence it is evident, that he considered it as useful in scrophula; and we have reason to suppose that his observations and encomiums are the result of experience; because he appears to have known very little of its virtues, when he wrote his 'New London Dispensatory, with remarks,' the imprimatur of which bears date 30 years antecedent to the 'Botanologia.'

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 13.  
THE news-paper heralds seem to be in much perplexity and obscurity as to the effect which the death of the Duke of Hamilton will have on the peerage, and the several persons on whom his honours will devolve. If I mistake not, the arrangement is as follows.

1. The Scotch duchy of Hamilton, with its appendant honours and baronies in fee of Clydesdale, Douglas, Angus, Arran, Lennox, Lanarkshire, Polmont, Abernethy, and Aberbrothick, being not confined to male heirs, descend to the Right Hon. Edward Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley, heir-general, only son of the late Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, Countess of Derby, and sister of the late duke, born April 21, 1775; who, on the meeting of parliament, will probably lay claim to these Scotch distinctions, and the several privileges and honours annexed to them.

2. The English dukedom of Brandon, and barony of Dutton, being peerages conferred by patent, revert to the Right Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton, son of the second Duke of Brandon by his third wife, born July 27, 1740; who will take his seat in the House of Lords as heir to those honours, concerning which some doubts were formerly entertained (though done away at a subsequent period by a solemn decision of the Legislature).

while they remained attached to the dukedom of Hamilton.

3. The barony of Hamilton, of Hambledon, in Leicestershire, conferred, May 14, 1776, on Elizabeth Gennings, Duchess-dowager of Hamilton, and afterwards Duchess of Argyll, being likewise a barony by patent, devolves on her Grace's second son, George, Marquis of Lorn, born Sept. 22, 1768, eldest son to the Duke of Argyll, and half-brother to the late Duke of Hamilton; which honour, on the death of the present Duke of Argyll, will merge in the more ancient barony of Sundridge or Conmbank, the title under which his Grace now sits in the House of Lords.

4: Of the titular honour of Chatelherault, of Poitou, in France, conferred on his Grace's ancestor, the regent Earl of Arran, by Henry II. of France, I am not competent to speak: I believe it was never more than a nominal distinction. The late duke, in sport, gave the name of Chatelherault to his dog-kennel in Lanarkshire.

Yours, &c.

L. A.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 16.  
THE public attention having lately been much attracted towards the intended naval pillar, it may not be amiss to call on the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine for their thoughts on the subject. The sum proposed to be expended on this national undertaking will, no doubt, afford a superb structure, worthy the attention of all Europe. Let the subject, then, be considered on the broad basis of English naval glory. Let all petty circumstances of individual opinion be thrown aside, which seem to favour of partiality to places, or archite~~cts~~<sup>cts</sup> of established fame. The situation should be, in my opinion, that which is most elevated and nearest to the metropolis. Near the metropolis, for many reasons: because the seat of government; and because in all large cities lie the root and first causes of disaffection, which, perhaps, cannot be better counteracted than by monuments of national glory. Suppose a magnificent pile of building, towering above the inhabitants of London, dedicated not to individual admirals of this or any other reign, but to the navy of Britain from the earliest times to the present moment, will not the most disaffected and igno-

veterate enemy to the Constitution feel his heart warm when he cries, "This, this is the glorious proof of our consequence ; here is the *savoir* that informs me my home is safe ; that, if I am discontented, it is with my countrymen, and not with foreign governors." Let the Anglo-friend of France have in his path this impulsive truth ; the British nation dedicate this structure to all these brave men who have fought and conquered in the navy of England, from its first establishment to 1799 ; and, if he doth not return exulting as an Englishman, I give him up, and believe him to be  
*"Fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;*  
*"Let no such man be trusted."*

Let this pillar, then, be where population is greatest ; let it be where most men of England visit at least once in their lives ; let it be added as one more inducement to view the great City of London.

Why should not this building be in the Gothic style of architecture ? What can be made of it but a pedestal and pillar in the Grecian mode ? And what has a pyramid to recommend it ? We have one pillar already ; let us not copy, but invent. Go, ye enthusiastic admirers of our Gothic structures, view the noble works of your ancestors ; snatch the fire of their genius ; catch the almost supernatural efforts of their turrets and towers ; sketch, finish, and present, your designs ; for your country calls ; be not wanting to yourselves, but immortalize your names with England's Heroes ! In a Gothic building, every one knows, an infinity of statues may be introduced : and, numerous as the naval heroes of Britain are, a small space may be so arranged as to give them all. And how much better to do than have an awkward bust on each side of a heavy pedestal ! Besides, is it not invidious to select the conquerors of the present day, and leave all before in one unnoticed group ? — What marble, and what artist, shall do justice to the skilful Defender of Acre ?

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

#### HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY. LETTER XXII.

I CONGRATULATE you and your numerous readers on the acquisition of a lively Female's remarks, p. 645, on the science of Physiognomy ;

GENT. MAG. September, 1799.

but cannot even guess what ancient Physiognomist she alludes to. Yet one striking instance occurs to my memory, in conviction that her observations are not without some foundation. In my youth I remember to have seen a little old man, a rat-catcher by profession, and who had followed that profession all his life-time, who resembled a rat in countenance, after a manner that attracted the observation of every one ; and his voice likewise, whether from imitation, habit, or what not, resembled very much the squeaking of a rat. He was an itinerant rat-catcher ; and, as I never saw him but once, I cannot ascertain his real disposition ; but it is highly probable that he had the disposition and character of that little mischievous animal whom he resembled. But, to return from this digression to some farther consideration of Baptista Porta, whose personal description of some of the principal heroes of the Iliad I have already given, as that description may be gathered from detached parts of his book under different articles ; proceed we next to Porta's description of the godlike Hector. He says, the hero was venerable in aspect and in mind ; that he was remarkable for personal strength and powers ; and that he was, at the same time, of a mild and worthy temper ; that he had a decent or moderate beard (you may remember, Mr. Urban, that the old physiognomists took great account of the beard) ; and that he was warlike, courageous, and brave ; and he adds, on the authority of Dares Phrygus, that he had a cast in his eyes, and, in consequence of that circumstance, that he was of an amorous disposition. Next, what does Porta say of his brother, the beauteous Paris, who (in the language of Pop.)

" Both her former lords outshone in Héra  
 len's eyes."

He introduces him under the article of different-coloured hair ; and adds, that Paris's hair was lost, and of a yellow colour ; from which circumstance he declares him to have been effeminate and amorous, and better calculated for Love than War.

Your's abruptly,

T—R.  
*(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN,  
Sept. 19.  
In this philosophic age, when dis-  
eases so often change their appear-  
ances

ence from what physicians had any former experience of, it is a pleasing reflection, that the study of medicine has of late been so much simplified, and almost every disorder incident to the human body so fully explained, as to come within the common apprehension of mankind. The following facts, communicated to the world by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, afford an antidote for the most dangerous disease with which the human body can be afflicted: so that it is hoped one of the most crowded avenues to the grave is at length in a great measure closed.

"Seventeen years ago I went," says this benevolent clergyman, "to reside at Brampton, a populous village near Chesterfield. I had not been there many months before a putrid fever broke out among us. Finding by far the greater number of my parishioners too poor to afford themselves medical assistance, I undertook, by the help of such books on the subject of medicine as were in my possession, to prescribe for them. I early attended a boy about 14 years of age, who was attacked by the fever. He had not been ill many days before the symptoms were unequivocally putrid. I then administered bark, wine, and such other remedies as my books directed. My exertions were, however, of no avail; his disorder grew every day more untractable and malignant, so that I was in hourly expectation of his dissolution. Being under the necessity of taking a journey, before I set off I went to see him, as I thought, for the last time; and I prepared his parents for the event of his death, which I considered as inevitable, and reconciled them, in the best manner I was able, to a loss which I knew they would feel severely. While I was in conversation on this distressing subject with his mother, I observed, in a small corner of the room, a tub of wort working. The sight brought to my recollection an experiment I had somewhere met with, 'of a piece of putrid meat being made sweet by being suspended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation.' The idea flashed into my mind, that the yeast might correct the putrid nature of this disease; and I instantly gave him two large spoonfuls. I then told the mother, if she found her son better, to repeat this dose every three hours. I then set out for my journey. Upon my return, after a few days, I anxiously enquired after the boy, and was informed he was recovered. I could not repress my curiosity, though I was greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was come on. I went directly to where he lived, which was three miles off in a wild part of the moor. The boy himself opened the door, looked

surprisingly well, and told me he felt better from the instant he took the yeast.

"After I left Brampton, I lived in Leicestershire. My parishioners being there few and opulent, I dropped the medical character entirely, and would not prescribe for my own family. One of my domesticks falling ill, accordingly the apothecary was sent for. His complaint a violent fever, which in its progress became putrid. Having great reliance, and deservedly, on the apothecary's penetration and judgement, the man was left solely to his management. His disorder, however, kept daily gaining ground, till at length the apothecary considered him in very great danger. At last, finding every effort to be of service to him baffled, he told me he considered it to be a lost case, and that, in his opinion, the man could not survive 24 hours. On the apothecary thus giving him up, I determined to try the effects of yeast. I gave him two large spoonfuls; and, in 15 minutes from taking the yeast, his pulse, though still feeble, began to get composed and full. He, in 32 minutes from his taking it, was able to get up from his bed, and walk in his room. At the expiration of the second hour, I gave him a basin of sago, with a good deal of lemon-wine, and ginger, in it. He ate it with an appetite. In another hour I repeated the yeast; an hour afterwards I gave the bark as before; at the next hour he had food; next had another dose of yeast; and then went to bed: it was nine o'clock. He told me he had a good night, and was recovered. I, however, repeated the medicine, and he was soon able to go about his business as usual. About a year after this, as I was riding past a detached farmhouse at the outskirts of the village, I observed a farmer's daughter standing at the door, apparently in great affliction. On enquiring into the cause of her distress, she told me her father was dying. I dismounted, and went into the house to see him. I found him in the last stage of a putrid fever. His tongue was black, his pulse was scarcely susceptible, and he lay stretched out like a corpse in a state of drowsy insensibility. I immediately procured some yeast, which I diluted with water, and poured down his throat. I then left him with little hopes of recovery. I returned, however, in about two hours, and found him sensible, and able to converse. I then gave him a dose of bark. He afterwards took, at a proper interval, some refreshment. I laid with him till he repeated the yeast, and then left him, with directions how to proceed. I called upon him the next morning at nine o'clock. I found him apparently well, and walking in his garden. He was an old man, upwards of 70. I have since administered the yeast to above 50 persons labouring under putrid fevers;

fevers; and what is singular (continues this benevolent man), I have not lost a patient."

The above has been communicated by a gentleman at Edinburgh, who lost two children by the fever which has been so prevalent and so fatal of late. He had a third child who was taken ill; and this prescription having come to his knowledge, he made the experiment, which was happily crowned with success. We shall be happy to record farther proofs of its efficacy.

Mr. URBAN, Staffordshire, Sept. 9.

**B**EING much pleased with the remarks of your correspondent, p. 667, &c. &c. on the injudicious alterations and repairs of some ancient churches, I send you this account of something similar which has been done at Walsall of late years. This church stands on a lofty hill, consisting of an immense body of sand and gravel; and the entrance into the church-yard from the high-street was (as it is now) by a number of stone steps, but not so steep formerly, nor having so many steps as at present, which are 62 in number. Over the highest flight of them there were some ordinary old buildings, which narrowed the passage, and obstructed the view of the West front of the church. When arrived at the landing-place, there were two roads, one to the right and the other to the left, which led in a circuitous way to the North and South porches. There was also an ancient inclosed porch at the West door; but this was not much used as a passage, but served to contain the fire-engines; and, after they were removed to a building erected for the purpose near the Lich gates, some poor people sat in this porch on a Sunday, whence they had a full view of the minister: but within these few years there have been many alterations. The old building over the uppermost flight of steps has been taken down; and perhaps this was the only thing done right in the business. The old Western porch, instead of being repaired, has been with some trouble also pulled down, and a modern open portico, of the Tuscan or Doric order, set up in its place, (with as much propriety, perhaps, as if any gentleman should select from the wardrobe of his ancestors a coat of the last century, and now wear it with a modern stiff upright collar.) As there is now only one

door to this entrance, in bad weather it is obliged to be kept shut, as the wind blows that way full into the nave: and, in order to make a new road to this door, the church-yard has been fairly cut in two, a passage having been made 24 yards in length, and about as deep as a navigable canal (to which it bears some resemblance); and the dead have been raised up. Corpses, in all degrees of putrefaction, were disturbed and laid promiscuously in the passage leading to the North porch, which by that means is much higher than before. The offensive part of this business was done in the night; and these matters were effected at a heavy expence to the parish, and are no improvements. About 30 years ago, there was in the church a statue of Hilary, a crusader (whose mansion was said to be on the spot where Belcott Hall now stands, about a mile from Walsall). This statue was of excellent workmanship, and lay in an elegant attitude on an altar-tomb, reclining on the right elbow, the legs crossed, and the left arm covered with a shield. It seemed to have been cast of some composition resembling stone, as it was hollow. A print of something like it was given in your Magazine for 1792, copied from D. Gale. This statue, the only one of the kind remaining in the church, has been removed carelessly from place to place, and finally immured, upright, in a nich in the South chancel, never more to be seen, as it is hidden now by deal boards. The floor of the East chancel is some steps higher than that of the church; and the ground without being many feet lower, there is a curious passage under it, just beneath the communion-table, through a fine old Gothic Arch, for foot passengers. And under this chancel there is also a large vault, now used to hold lumber in. Another, a lesser vault or crypt, opens into this, filled with the sad remains of mortality, skulls and bones! There is a fireplace in the large vault, and a chimney carried up within one of the buttresses to the roof of the chancel. What could be the use of this? I have endeavoured without effect to discover when this church was built. Vulgar tradition says it is 1000 years old; but, if I may hazard a conjecture, it was erected about the close of the 14th century; and my reasons are these. Thomas Beauchamp, the second of that

that name, Earl of Warwick, was in those days lord of the manor of Walsall, and probably contributed to the building; his arms, impaling Fessers of Groby (of which family his lady was) being still to be seen in stone at the bottom of the pulpit; and he died in 1403. Philippa, a sister of the said Thomas, married Hugh Earl of Stafford, and by him had four sons, three of whom were in succession Earls of that place; and their arms, quarterly Stafford and Beauchamp, are on two of the sides of the ancient font. The last of them died about 1403; and pro-

bably they also contributed to the erection of the church. Also the crest of the Beauchamps, a bear and ragged staff, is carved in wood under one of the seats of the stalls in the choir, which appears to have been a choir.

Before the Reformation, this church was under the patronage of the famous abbey of Hales Owen; and Queen Mary sold the manor and presentation to Richard Wilbraham, esq. of Woodhey, in Cheshire (arms, Arg. three bendes wavy Az.); and in a noble descendant of his it still remains.

Yours, &c.

J. G.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1799.

### H. OF LORDS.

March 8.

SEVERAL private bills were read the third time, and passed.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the three millions Exchequer bills, and several private bills.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Bragge in the chair.

The account of the civil list, as presented on Wednesday by Mr. Rose, was referred to the Committee.

His Majesty's message was then read, requiring provision to be made for Prince Ernest, Prince Edward, and the Princess Amelia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the latter part of the message adverted to his Majesty's hereditary revenue, and he would regulate his motion agreeably to what had been adopted on similar occasions at former periods. He said, that, as to the provision to be made for the two princes mentioned in the royal message, there was no difficulty in stating, that the amount should be the same as that bestowed on personages of the same consideration. From a perusal of the civil list, it would appear that there was not enough to defray the accounts. In consequence of the arrangements made in 1782 under Mr. Burke's bill, the civil list had been divided into eight classes; each of which Mr. Pitt enumerated. There appeared according to this statement an excess of £4,000, occasioned by

the present state of foreign affairs, and the number of messengers necessarily employed. From these premises Mr. Pitt argued, it must appear manifest to the House, that the expence of the civil list could not be augmented. He would therefore move, that it be the opinion of the Committee, that a sum, not exceeding £2,000*l. per annum*, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund, as a provision for Prince Ernest.

Mr. Tierney wished to see every branch of the royal family on a happy and comfortable footing, nor did he object to the sum moved for; but he could not, consistently with his duty, refrain from declaring, that he thought the civil list ought to bear every expence of the royal family. He spoke of the burthens on the people already, the exemption of the royal family from the affected taxes, and the unreasonableness of the application. The present measure, he declared, was calculated to cast odium where no good subject would wish it to attach, and was sufficient, in spite of all the Anti-Jacobin speeches made in that house by the right hon. gentlemen, to procure for him the thanks of every Jacobin in the kingdom.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, said, that the hon. member had charged him with uttering Anti-Jacobin speeches in the House of Commons; but he was sorry that he could not return him (Mr. Tierney) the compliment. Mr. Pitt recapitulated his former statement: he observed, that the civil list did not amount to more now than it did 10 years ago, though in the household expences

there was a considerable increase; and, after the strictest economy, there was not more than sufficient for maintaining the dignity of the Crown and its necessary connexions. He did not, he said, conceive that the question was treated with candour by the hon. gentleman, who seemed to insinuate that his Majesty did not contribute to the taxes, when it was indisputable that the reverse was the fact.

On the motion for granting to Prince Ernest the sum of 12,000l. a division took place; when the numbers were, Ayes 83, Noes 4.

Some conversation then arose; when the farther consideration of the business was postponed to Monday.

#### H. O. F. L. O. R. D. S.

*March 12.*

The mutiny bill was read the third time, and passed.

Counsel were called in, to be heard upon the second reading of Mr. Rickett's divorce bill; and being heard for and against the same, and several witnesses examined in relation thereto, the bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House next day.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Dundas moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee on the state of the East-India accounts.

Mr. Dundas said that, in referring to what he ought to have stated in 1798, he saw no novelty in the items that could in any marked manner fix the attention of the Committee. The figures which he had to read to the Committee that evening were merely those of the accounts of 1798; and, as he expected to be able in a very little time to bring before the House the account of 1799, he should purposely decline going into any detail until those accounts should be regularly before the House. Mr. Dundas then proceeded to read the several estimates; and observed, that, if any gentleman should feel difficulty at once to comprehend the subject, or should wish for explanation on any point, he was ready to answer any question within the scope of his knowledge.

[We shall not tire the patience of our readers by following Mr. Dundas through the whole of his estimates, but content ourselves with the general result.]

Increase of debts in India	2,243,455
Decrease of debts at home	631,765
Increase of debts in India	1,572,476
Increase of assets at home	734,597
Deduct balance at China and St. Helena, less	2,307,033
Nett increase of assets	1,304,623
The increase of debt, or the general state of the Company's concerns, is, in this view, worse than at the close of the last year	212,067
Add charges of four ships from Bombay, arrived in time for insertion in the home accounts,	201,153

The total then is - 413,220  
 From this statement, said Mr. Dundas, it might appear there was a deficiency in the revenue from the trade of the Company; but it was not a deficiency of trade, but solely the effect of their not having ships to carry it home. He had now stated the general result of the accounts before the House, on which it was not his intention to say much. In the first place, with regard to the result of 412,000l. of apparent deficiency, it was in fact not so bad, for there was a disputed sum of one million sterling between the East India Company and the trustees of the Nabob of Arcot. If this sum were taken instead of 412,000l. worse, it would be obvious that the Company is better by 612,000l. If, therefore, he should prove to the Committee that, notwithstanding successive and burdensome wars, the affairs of the Company in eleven years were improved eleven millions, it must be acknowledged, that at least they have suffered no injury by the administration of their affairs. To those who should superficially look at the accounts, it would very probably appear that there was an increase of debt; but the real fact was, that the debt was contracted in India, and employed in investments for the markets at home. The debts were undoubtedly increased, but the assets were increased also. With regard to the state of the empire, the Company would certainly find no difficulty of increasing their trade. It was, however, not to be dissembled that, large as were the assets of the Company,

Company the trade brought from India to Europe exceeded the powers of the Company; and it was, therefore, the duty of that House to watch over the interests of the Company. He would not enter upon the question of clandestine trade: he was afraid there was too much of that. He should make it his business very soon to investigate these matters; and if he should find it true, as was represented, that the produce of India was annually imported into Europe to the amount of five millions, while the assets of the Company only amounted to two millions, sure he was, that the House and the Country—when now we were in possession almost of all the commercial wealth in the world!—would never submit that there should go, straggling as it were, into the ports of other powers, three millions out of five of the aggregate exports of the East; and this too in the vessels of those powers, not in bottoms that contribute to the wealth of the empire. He should say no more at present on the subject. If the Company could enlarge its capital, and bring home the whole wealth of India to Leadenhall-street, yielding a tribute to Great Britain, by being exported by us to the different ports of Europe, for one, he knew of no objection to their doing so. But altogether this was a subject of the greatest importance. It was interesting to us, as it affected our commerce, our finance, our navigation laws; and he did not doubt but that, before the end of the present session of parliament, with the aid of his right hon. friend, with the aid of all the persons joined to him in the administration of the affairs of the country, by the union of any talent which God had given them, some plan would be successfully devised, by which the ports of Great Britain would enjoy the trade of India, as they now do of all Europe. He concluded with moving several resolutions founded on the accounts.

Col. *Wood* wished that the right hon. gentleman would explain what he meant by the regulation, which he had just intimated his intention of making, in regard to the trade between this country and India. Was it his intention that the trade should continue a monopoly in the hands of the Company, or to be left open to the country at large?

Mr. *Dundas* said, that it must be in every one's recollection that, within a few years past, the East India Company's charter had been renewed by an act, which gave them the exclusive right of trading to India; could any man, then, suppose, that that right was to be taken away? He was persuaded that the Company's monopoly must be supported to the fullest extent; so much so, that there ought not to be a single rupee ever sent out of India which should not, if possible, be made to come into this country through the hands of the Company. But, if the capital of the Company was not sufficient to bring more wealth into Great Britain than was already brought home, means should be adopted to prevent the remaining wealth which was carried out of India from getting into the hands of foreign merchants.

Col. *Wood* said, he was glad to hear the right hon. gentleman's explanation, without which his former statements would be liable to great misapprehensions throughout the country.

The several resolutions were then put, and agreed to.

#### H. O. F. L. O. R. D. S.

*April 5.*

Upon the second reading of the bill for exempting the volunteer corps from serving in the militia;

Lord *Sydney* objected to many parts of it, and wished farther time might be taken to consult with gentlemen in the country, who were most materially concerned in it. He could not perceive the smallest advantage, could be derived from the bill, but that it might be the occasion of much mischief; he, therefore, wished for delay, that those who had the arrangement of the business might have time to remedy it.

Lord *Grenville* said, that the subject was not a new one, and therefore it was unnecessary for him now to argue whether it was right or wrong whether persons serving in volunteer corps should be exempt from serving in the militia. Parliament had decided they should be; but it was found that bill exempted only those who were then serving; and the question was, whether such as had since, or should continue to join those respectable corps, who went to the very same expense, and were in every respect the same in point of service, ought not to be allowed the same advantages. In his mind

mind there could not be a doubt upon the question. The various alterations the bill had received in the House of Commons was the greatest proof that could be given, that the advice of the country gentlemen had not been unattended to; and therefore he hoped it might not be delayed, as any farther delay would be injurious.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to a Committee on Monday next.

Lord Granville presented a message from his Majesty; which stated that, in consequence of information received from the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, for the safety and security of that country, he had been induced to order certain persons confined at Belfast for treason, or for the promoting thereof, to be removed to this kingdom, and for the present to be confined in Fort George. His Lordship then moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for the communication; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, the Lord Advocate of Scotland moved, that the act for disarming the Highlands be read; which being done, he said he gave notice on a former night of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws of Scotland in certain cases. From the act which had been just read, the House would perceive that the amount of the bail for criminal offences had been altered from time to time in Scotland. The bail in that country varied according to the rank or line of life in which the individual moved; and, in cases of sedition, the magistrate could not demand more, under the act of 1701, than 15 or 16l.; by a subsequent act, the amount was extended to 32l.; while in this country the magistrate had an optional power to demand a sum adequate to the nature of the offence, without regard to the quality of the individual. The consequence of the laws, as they stood at present, was, that the bail was inadequate to the crime, and many eluded justice by having their bail-bonds discharged, by seditious societies making a subscription for their members, which individually amounted to only a few shillings. This practice till within a year or two was unknown in that country; and, to defeat the purposes of such seditious combinations, he did

not mean to alter the principle of the laws of Scotland, but to extend the bail in cases where it was now only 32l. to double that sum. The Lord Advocate then mentioned, in illustration of his arguments, the circumstance of a Mr. Archibald Gray, who was taken into custody on a seditious charge, and afterwards enlarged. This man was again arrested, and a bill of indictment found against him—but, though ordered for trial, he forfeited his bail, and, according to the report of the Secret Committee, was now a member of a political society in Edinburgh. On these grounds, he said, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of extending the amount of the bail in cases of criminal information, and authorizing persons to be detained in prison till trial, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.—Leave granted.

#### H. O F L O R D S.

April 8.

Heard counsel in a Scots appeal, wherein Mrs. Rose Anderson, other wife Marshall, was appellant, against Thomas Hay Marshall, her husband.

On the order of the day being read, for the House going into a Committee upon the bill for exempting persons serving in volunteer corps from being balloted for supplementary militia, &c.

Lord Viscount Sydney called their Lordships attention to the operation of the bill, and to the very prejudicial effects it must have in various parts of the country. The hardship, to his knowledge, was most severely felt; and it well behaved those who so warmly supported the bill to consider the effects of this measure. In many parishes in the country the inconveniences produced by it were really alarming—nor was that all; another very material consideration, but in some degree connected with the present subject, was the circumstance; that numbers of those persons who had been drawn were seduced away by crimps, and others of that description, before they had joined their respective regiments.

Lord Walsingham thought it better to defer the commitment of the bill to a short day; which meeting the sense of the House, it was postponed till Thursday.

The bills upon the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Tierney* presented a petition from several ship-builders, &c. against the wet-dock bill of the port of London.

Sir Godfrey Webster gave notice that, to-morrow se'nights, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of the poor laws, in certain cases.

The militia reduction bill was, upon motion of Mr. *W. Dundas*, deferred till to-morrow se'nights.

The Scotch land-tax redemption amended bill was read a second time, and committed for to-morrow se'nights.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland brought in the bill to extend the bail in cases of criminal information, and to authorize the detention of persons till trial in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; which was read the first time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the order of the day, for a Committee of the House, to take into consideration the report of the Committee of Secrecy, which stood for to-morrow, be discharged; and also, the order for taking into consideration his Majesty's most gracious message be discharged; and that both be taken into consideration to-morrow se'nights.

Mr. *Vansittart* moved, that there be laid before the House, an account of duties of Customs in the counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross, Caithness, and the Orkneys, from the year 1784 to the latest period. He also moved for several other papers.—Mr. *Vansittart* said, he made these motions in order that the House might be put in possession of sufficient information respecting the white herring fishery.

The House went into a Committee on the state of the British herring fishery; when several resolutions were moved by Mr. *Vansittart*, and agreed to.

#### H. O F L O R D S.

*April 11.*

Upon the question, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee upon the volunteer exemption bill, Lord *Sydney* wished for more time for their Lordships to consider the clauses before they were called on to decide upon them.

Lords *Grenville* and *Cawdor* defended the bill; which drew on a conversation; after which, the Committee adjourned till next day.

Lord *Grenville* said, that when he moved the House to be summoned on this day, it was for the purpose of moving an humble address to his Majesty on the resolutions which their Lordships had recently adopted; and, as he had then delivered his sentiments on the subject, he should not now take up any more of their time than to move the address; which was, in substance, 'that the House had taken his Majesty's message respecting Ireland into consideration, and, after duly weighing so important a subject, were convinced that no measure was so likely to prove an advantage to the two countries as one entire and compact union; and therefore, on the 13th of March last, they had come to resolutions on which they were willing to unite with the parliament of Ireland. In carrying into effect these resolutions, they had herewith submitted them to his Majesty, leaving it to his Majesty's wisdom to determine as to the time when he would be graciously pleased to communicate them to his parliament of Ireland.'

Lord *Auckland* seconded the motion. The Bishop of *Llandaff*, in a very eloquent and masterly speech, supported the address. He stated the several objections that had been made to the principles of the Union; and replied to them with the most convincing arguments.

Lord *Boringdon* and the Earl of *Kinnoul* expressed themselves strongly in favour of the Union.

The question was then put on the address, and carried unanimously.

In the Commons, the same day, the Committee heard evidence on the bill for dissolving the marriage between James Ricketts, esq. and his wife.

A message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships required a conference on the subject-matter of the conference on the 18th of February last. The conference being agreed to, the managers attended in the Painted Chamber; and, on their return, Mr. *Wallis* informed the House, that the managers had agreed to the resolutions of the House, and to an address to his Majesty, and required their concurrence to the same. It was then moved, that the address be taken into consideration on Thursday next; which was agreed to.

(*To be continued.*)

*81. Travels through several Provinces of Spain and Portugal, &c. By Richard Croker, Esq. Captain in the late 99th Regiment of Foot.*

To those who are inquisitive after these parts of Europe, among whom we profess to rank ourselves, this narrative will afford information and entertainment. The writer was taken on board a Jamaican-man, by the combined fleets of France and Spain, in the year 1780, and experienced that kind and hospitable treatment, which does honour to the Spanish character. His adventures and receptions are truly interesting, and every little circumstance in his journal furnishes information. He thus sums up the character of the Spaniards, and declaration of the sense he feels of the candid and hospitable treatment, he and his companions generally received from these people.

"The generous conduct of the Captains of the navy to their prisoners might have been expected from the character the Spaniards of superior rank have justly and universally obtained. The instance of Don Juan Moreto, and others that have since come to my knowledge, have scarcely been exceeded in more romantic ages. The same friendly attention has been shown by the people of every degree. The merchants of Cadiz advanced considerable sums of money to individuals, on their bills, without knowledge of the parties, or any recommendation: the almost general civility experienced by those who were billeted in the houses, not only in Arcos, but also during the journey, will speak strongly in favour of the natural politeness of the Andalusians. I know that it has been the custom of travellers to speak of the people of this province as an indolent race of beings, who would rather starve than labour. It may be so; but this is not the case with the Andalusians only, but of all other inhabitants of hot climates. See the descendant of the industrious Englishman at Madras or Jamaica, or of the more industrious Hollander at Batavia or Surinam, and tell me whether they are more inclined to active exertions than the Spaniard of Andalusia. Mr. Barrett defends these last, on the principle, that no one should be called idle who has nothing to do; that it is the fault of their governors, who do not provide for them the means of employment. It is also his opinion, no prudent man will work, if he can manage to live without labour. The Spaniard is, in a great measure, enabled to do this from habits of temperance and frugality; his wants are

few, and these are cheaply supplied, from the abundance and variety of the fruit and esculent plants which the country supplies; but, he has not the option with respect to his employment. When the grapes and olives are gathered and pressed, when the ground is ploughed, the seed sown, and the harvest reaped and gathered, the labour of the year is at an end. From February to October, and sometimes for a much longer time, no rain falls: during this season the country is exposed to a burning sun, and the ground hot and parched as an African desert. The herds and flocks are removed to a more happy soil; and, in a day's journey, not a drop of water, or a blade of grass, can be found, except in the *buertas*, or garden grounds, where water can be introduced. It surely implies a want of knowledge, or experience, to talk of the advantages of labour or manufactures in such a country. Whilst this remission of labour by nature continues, the labourer and his family must be supported. The produce of the estates of the clergy, and the benevolence of that part of the laity who are possessed of property, supply a fund for this purpose. Very considerable estates are in the possession of the convents, and also of the secular clergy. The income of these is generally applied to the use of the poor. Without this resource the country must be depopulated. It has been asserted, that the charity of the clergy is the chief cause of the great number of unemployed people, and that, without their assistance, the poor must work. The facts that I have stated evidently prove the fault to be in the climate, not in the people; and, if the plan, humanely recommended, of applying the property of the clergy to more useful purposes, as it is said may be done, is adopted, the people would, indeed, be provided for, not by additional labour, but by actual starvation.

"The manners of these Spaniards with whom we have associated are pleasant and civil; from local circumstances much information cannot be expected from them. The women are gentle and amiable in their carriage, modest and cheerful in their conversation. I have read, in several books, accounts of the vitiated conduct of the Spanish women in general; but very different indeed is that of the women of Andalusia, or the Andalusian women are the greatest hypocrites on earth: their customs are so extremely modest, that they will not allow you to touch the hand of a female. And, as it has not always been found easy to induce an Englishman to confine himself to these restrictions, we have frequently incurred the mild reproof of 'Speak to me; do not touch me.' They are peculiarly distinguished by kindness and attachment to their servants and dependants. In their

religious

religious character the Spaniards have been subject to much obloquy. Every word has been applied to them that could be brought to express contempt for their observance of religion, and their respect to its ministers. I have ever had reason to hold those in my better opinion that are zealous overmuch, rather than those that affect to live without regard to religion. As these people have time unemployed, it cannot be spent in a more inoffensive manner, at least, than by an attendance on religious ceremonies; nor, whilst the Clergy must be considered not only their guides in spiritual concerns, but also their friends and benefactors in temporal matters, shall I blame their gratitude and attachment. The uncontrolled power of the Inquisition has certainly its influence, and causes a more strict attention to religious ceremonies than otherwise would be found. A childish kind of vanity may be observed among those people; an instance of which I have mentioned in the fashion they use of painting their names in large letters, with *Sigmar Don* before them, on the fronts of the houses; but there is nothing arrogant or overbearing in them. When I received a billet, I used, first for curiosity, and afterwards amusement, to ask one of the standers-by, who were generally numerous, *Esta buena casa, Se'ñor?* 'Is this a good house, Sir?' If the house happened to be of the indifferent order, the answer was, with a nod, *Buena, Se'ñor;* 'Good, Sir.' If of the better sort, *Muy buena, Se'ñor; grande casa, mucho grande;* 'A very good house, Sir; grand, very grand.' But, when we came to inspect the mansion, of which this great character had been given, it was generally found to contain little deserving it. The Spaniards have fewer bad qualities than any other people that I have had the opportunity to know; and those that are good and great are rarely found in any country. We are the children of chance and habit; and less merit would probably be found due on enquiry, on account of those qualities, than the generality of their possessors think proper to assume." (p. 228—238.)

After the British officers, to the number of 31, and many East India cadets, had been landed at Port St. Mary's, they were marched to Arcos, and through the country, on their paroles, to Portugal; thence conveyed, in superb heavy coaches, to Xeres; thence, on mules, to Arcos, where our author was quartered on a cornfactor, in the best apartment in his house, with a bed laid on mats on the floor, and sheets bordered with lace. Money was not wanting; for, the English character stands so high in Spain, that cash is procured from Cadiz for bills drawn

on London, though the drawers of the bills are strangers, without letters of credit."

"The climate round this ancient city is really burning, and influences the persons and manners of the inhabitants. The custom of taking the *siesta*, or afternoon sleep, from 12 to 4, so universally prevails, that not a person is to be seen. To this extreme heat may be added the plague of insects and reptiles, always to be found in Southern countries. The bug, the mosquito, the sand-fly, the lizard, the ant, unite their efforts to make your life miserable. Strangers suffer more particularly from these. It has been well said, that England has the best climate in Europe, as more hours in the day, and more days in the year, may be employed in the open air in that country than in any other. The Madrid Gazette, the only news-paper allowed to be printed in Spain, rarely contains any article of news, except the removal of the Court from one palace to another." (p. 104—108.)

"At a ball given by Col. Spinosa, a young lady, daughter to a gentleman of the first consequence, danced the Fandango with an old servant of the Colonel. In the dance there was nothing to censure, in the dancing much to praise. The conduct of the lady, in performing this national dance, as an object of curiosity to strangers, might be considered truly polite; and servants in Spain are, much to the honour of the Spaniards, considered as respectable while they behave well. Servants here are more than half friends; they are esteemed part of the family, and their descendants continue to live in it for ages. Nothing, except very bad conduct, induces masters to part with servants attached to the family; and you will easily believe, that, in such circumstances, this rarely happens." (p. 110—112.)

"The habitual temperance of these people is truly astonishing. I never saw a Spaniard drink a second glass of wine. With the lower order of people, a piece of bread, with an apple, onion, or a pomegranate, is their usual repast. We have several times been favoured with the company of Spaniards at our usual hour of dinner, merely out of curiosity. On being invited to do as we did, according to the English phrase of hospitality, they shook their heads, and declined it, saying, *Bueno per Ingles; malo per Espanol.* 'This may be good for an Englishman; but it would not do for a Spaniard.' The old couple at whose house I am a sojourner never fail to make their appearance, and take their seats, when I have company, although they never receive any thing that is offered to them, nor understand a word that is said. I have never seen an instance of drunkenness."

nes among the Spaniards. A friend of mine got into disgrace this way; but, though he behaved with his usual politeness and caution to some young ladies, could not escape the penetration of one of them, who frequently mentioned him as ‘your friend that is out of his mind—that has lost his senses.’ A strong proof of Spanish temperance is the effect of our small number to increase their daily markets. The butchers cut the meat from the beast as it is called for; and you must take the coarsest parts if these are in turn when you come into the market, where every one is served in turn, the Spanish beggar, if he applies first, before the English purveyor; nor will any desire to oblige, or temptation of a better price, induce the butcher to depart from the obstinacy of his ways. Trade or manufactures they have none; the only instance I have seen of any thing like industry is a young shoemaker at Arcos. The time of ploughing, sowing, and reaping, bears but a small proportion to the rest of the year. Alms are distributed to a very considerable number of poor weekly. Many assembled to receive it were apparently very old, and generally afflicted with leprosy, scrofula, and other cutaneous disorders of the most inveterate kind. Never were the severest ills to which human nature is subject more horribly pourtrayed than in this collection of miserable beings; loathsome and incurable disease, helpless and unregarded old age, and hopeless poverty, were here seen in their most abject and extreme state of wretchedness. I hope and really believe that the whole kingdom of Great Britain cannot furnish an equal number of equally miserable wretches. In the street did these poor people wax for several hours, exposed to the burning sun, for the sake of receiving a *quarto* or *escudo*, a halfpenny or a farthing.” (p. 221—223.)

Our travellers staid at Arcos till the heat abated; thence walked to Xeres, and slept in a Carthusian convent on hard beds, the sheets not very white. The city is about the size of Exeter, the streets wide, and the environs planted with vineyards and orange-trees. As Winter approaches in November, the evenings and mornings are cold; and the Spaniards, enervated by the Summer heats, feel this alteration sensibly, yet there is not a single fire-place or chimney in Arcos except in the kitchens: wrapped in their cloaks, they complain, *sobre frío*, “it is very cold;” but this produces a better effect on the corn. The whole family sit round a brazier.

“The dress of the people at Arcos is universally the old Spanish. The men wear the

*capa* and *fombra*, the long cloak and flap hat. To this dress, heavy as it is in this hot country, they are so attached, that an attempt to abolish it caused a very serious insurrection at Madrid a few years since, and the disgrace and flight of the Marquis Squillace, the prime minister. Some of the young men occasionally in Summer wear a jacket of silk or light cloth, a silk not called *radicilla* on their hair, and the *sotero* cap. Children of seven years old are dressed in the *capa*. The women all wear the *mantilla*, or veil; this is a square piece of silk or stuff, generally black, that covers from the top of the head to the waist, and a petticoat of the same materials; these are always worn in the streets and churches. The youth and beauty of a woman may be generally ascertained by the close or open manner in which the *mantilla* is worn. It may be supposed that intrigues are easily carried on, where all women dress alike, and none show their faces unless they choose to do it. No woman, however, of any condition, is seen in the streets without an old female servant. The men generally carry a rusty broad sword under the cloak; it has been strongly recommended to us not to go out without arms, as it is considered dangerous; but we have not heard of any accident which can induce us to think such precaution necessary, the people in general being sober and well-behaved. There are, notwithstanding, many people in the prison, which I can only account for by the slow process of criminal justice, so that a person confined remains in that state for several years without enquiry being made whether he is guilty or innocent.” (p. 150—153.)

They staid at Arcos about three months, and left it Dec. 5, going through *Cevizos*, *Pallacio*, *Coria*, *St. Lucar Mayor*, *Mancanilla*, *Villa Ruffa*, *Cartoia*, *Ayamonte*, *Trigueros*, the country improving in culture, trees, and game, and crossed the *Guadiana* to *Vila Real*, in Portugal. Of that kingdom Mr. C. gives a very different and less favourable account; weak, ill-conducted government, ill-cultivated wastes, education lost by the expulsion of the Jesuits, all attempts to reform the army failed, and the state of the military considered of little consequence, as it is said their most Faithful Majesties have declared their intention of resigning the kingdom rather than enter into a war, and being governed by the Inquisition and the Clergy. “The Portuguese are very reserved in their manner of living, pay no attention to traffickers, and, as far as possible, avoid any intercourse with them. They are the worst-looking race in Europe, proceeding from a mixture

mixture of Jews, Moors, Negroes, and French; and seem, from their appearance and qualities, to have preserved to themselves the worst parts of each. Like the Jews, they are mean, tricking, and avaricious; from the Moors, jealous, cruel, and revengeful; as the people of colour, they are servile, indocile, and deceitful; and they resemble the French in vanity, grimace, and gesticulation. The women seem to have gained what the men have lost, and are in general very handsome, lively, and gay."—Capt. Croker landed at Falmouth early in January, 1791; and we are much obliged to him for the authentic detail of his adventures.

182. *A Voyage, performed by the late Earl of Sandwich, round the Mediterranean, in the Years 1738 and 1739, written by himself; embellished with a Portrait of his Lordship, and illustrated with several Engravings of ancient Buildings and Inscriptions; with a Chart of his Course. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the noble Author's Life. By J. H. Cooke, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship, and one of the Chaplains of Greenwich Hospital.*

M.R. COOKE has inscribed to the King "this early performance of a long-tried and faithful servant," and gives us an entertaining account of his Lordship's life and public character, as well as of his exertions in the promotion of literature and sciences. His application to his studies at Eton and Cambridge was enhanced by his love of order and reverence of authority, manifested through every part of his life. After spending about two years in college, he set out on the voyage, which is the subject of this volume, in company with Mr. Pennoeby, late Earl of Bessborough, Mr. Nelthorpe, and Mr. Mackye, with Liotard the painter, to draw the dresses of the several countries, and prospects of remarkable places, and the remains of antiquity. He brought with him, on his return to England 1739, as appears by his letters to Dr. Dampier, "two mummies, and eight embalmed bodies, from the catacombs of Memphis; a large quantity, of the famous Egyptian papyrus; fifty intaglios; 500 medals, most of them easier to be read than that which has the inscription ΤΑΜΙΩΝ; a marble vase from Athens, with two figures in *basso* *relievo*; and a very long inscription, as yet undecyphered, on both sides of a piece of marble, about two feet high," which was illustrated by Dr. Taylor;

in his "Marmor Sandvicense," and is now in the library of Trinity college. Lord S. having, as British plenipotentiary, concluded the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, was appointed first Lord of the Admiralty 1748-9, and held that post till 1751. He was re-appointed 1765, and a third time 1771. His comprehensive mind embraced every object which had reference to this department. The discoveries by Captain Cook and Capt. Biron were conducted under his auspices. Upon the appointment of the Coalition ministry, 1783, he took a place of more ease, and less responsibility; the rangership of the waste lands; and this he resigned next year. "Here ended his political course, which he had maintained for more than half a century; and, during the latter, passed through many dangers, difficulties, and unprecedented trials, with unremitting vigour, unshaken resolution, and an integrity, which the restlessness of his enemies could at no time impeach. His resignation was marked with one circumstance well deserving notice, as it exhibited a decisive proof of his disinterested principles, and of the little attention which he had at any time paid to his own emoluments. Though his private fortune was by no means affluent, yet, after so many years of service, he retired at last without any remuneration from government." The editor has been furnished, by an able hand, with his character as a peer of Parliament. His retirement was occupied by theatrical entertainments, and musical performances; which last, from weekly concerts of a few academical friends, rose to the performance of oratorios; six for six successive nights, by the same band, who rehearsed in the morning what they performed in the evening, before catches and glees after supper, till 1773; when the situation of public affairs took up all his attention. He afterwards took a leading part in laying the foundation of the concert of ancient music at Totteham-court-road. An complaint in his bowels had been gaining ground 1791, for which he went to Bath, and restored 1792, and died April 30 that year, "cooing, with great pathos, on the alarming revolutions then commencing." Thus closed the scene upon this great and amiable man, whose attention to, and capacity for, public business, was only exceeded by the benevolence and probability of his private character.

Notwithstanding the many succeeding relations of the countries visited by Lord Sandwich, we acknowledge pleasure and information in reading his account of them. "The descendants of the ancient Lacedæmonians still inhabit part of the Peloponnesus, and still preserve their love of liberty to so great a degree, as never to have debarred them lives under the eye of the Turkish empire; but living to the mountain, which are almost inaccessible, live in open defiance of that power, which has found means to enslave all the rest of Greece. They are very little given to cultivate their lands, employing their women in that sort of work, and following their own diversions, the principal of which is shooting, which, in a manner, maintains them; for, besides what serves for their sustenance, they have a very considerable commerce for pickled quails, which they send up in great quantities to Constantinople. They never stir out unarmed; and they constantly wear an iron helmet on their heads, which serves as a defence from their enemies, and the heat of the sun, reflected from the barren rocks. Their poverty makes them guilty of thieving; but, they seldom commit murder but upon absolute necessity: abstracting this, they are a very tractable people, and endowed with many good qualities, of which the more refined part of the world is destitute." (p. 31.) "The women of Milo wear their petticoats no lower than their knees, to shew, what with them is reckoned the greatest perfection, their thick legs. This is a fashion so much in vogue with them, that it is a common thing to see them with seven or eight pair of stockings on, besides bandages round the small part of the leg, which render them more deformed than Nature intended them." (p. 37.) Partridges abound so in the island of Egina, that the people are obliged to go out every year to break their eggs, lest, by devouring their corn, they should produce a famine. (p. 45.)

"The present city of Athens consists of 1300 houses, 1000 of them inhabited by Greeks, and the remaining 300 by Turks. It is situated in a beautiful plain, which produces corn, wine, and oil, in great abundance, and is built round the citadel in the form of a half-moon. The Acropolis was anciently in the centre of the city, but is now at the S.W. extremity of it, placed

upon a rock of a pretty considerable height, and surrounded with walls of but little strength, which are mostly hewn out of the ruins of ancient edifices, and defended by a few cannon, and a garrison of about 300 men. This fortress is commanded by a Turkish officer called Desdar; and the city, with the country all round, is under the government of another officer called Vayode, who buys the employment of the Kuzier Aga, or chief of the black eunuchs, to whom the whole revenue of this country belongs. Athens is the seat of a Greek archbishop, who has inspection over all ecclesiastical affairs in the neighbouring parts; the Roman Catholics, who are but very few in number, have their Chief at the Capuchin's convent, which is only inhabited by one friar." (p. 66.) His Lordship spent a fortnight in this city, during which time, he let slip no opportunity of admiring those noble remains of antiquity, the only traces of the great men that heretofore were masters of this country. He describes the temples of Jupiter Panellenius\*, Theseus\*, Augustus†, Jupiter Olympius\*, the tower of the winds\*, the lantern of Demosthenes, the arch of Antoninus Pius\*, the stadium\*, the pantheon of Adrian\*, the monument of Lycurgus†, that of Philopappus, the arsenal of Lycurgus, or hall mentioned by Paulanias just within the Acropolis on the left\*, the Parthenion\*, the temple of Minerva Polias\*, the temple of the nymph Pandroba\*, at its North side, and the apartment of the Canephoræ\*, at its South side (like two chapels at the sides of our churches). Those marked \* have plans, those marked † elevations. But of all of them, Mr. Stuart, and other of our countrymen, have furnished correct and elegant plans, sections, and elevations. The inscriptions on three of the four sides of what is said, by Dr. Chandler, p. 72, to have served for a font, are given at the end of this voyage. The manner of threshing corn at Megaris, by driving over the straw four or five horses abreast round a central stake (p. 76), we have seen represented in Calmet's Dictionary as an Oriental custom.—The island of Delos, an object of curiosity to every traveller, could not escape his Lordship's examination. The ruins of Apollo's temple were as indistinct in his time as in that of M. de Choiseul Gouffier, "a confused mass of broken columns,

lunettes, cornices, and architraves ;" among which still lies the trunk of the colossal statue near its pedestal. The other inscription on the opposite part of the plinth he represents "in very particular characters, resembling those of the ancient Tuscan, but generally supposed to be no other than very Greek." Tournesort first published it, and Hardouin and Montfaucon illustrated it; but it was reserved for our countryman Chiffail (Antiq. Asiat. p. 16). This inscription appears to have entirely escaped Choiseul. Behind this temple are the ruins of the city, and the *Naumachium*, "which, I believe, is, the only one now extant in the world: It is an oval basin of 300 yards in circumference, surrounded by a wall of about 4 feet high, that is supported behind by a large mound of earth, on the top of which is standing one column of blue and white marble, with some others fallen on the ground, which shews it to have been adorned all round with some handsome building. It was, in all probability, filled with water by the sea." (p. 99.) Choiseul says this basin was but 48 toises 1 foot in its greatest diameter, and its depth but 4 feet; so that, supposing it to be filled up some feet, as is very probable, it is easy to imagine how small must have been the galleys employed in it. Its situation, near the Gymnasium, rather inclined him to think that it served to instruct the youth there educated in the study of an art in which the inhabitants of Delos excelled. If this means the art of Navigation, they had better opportunity of practising it on the open sea than in a confined basin, which, he adds, appears to have been surrounded by columns. "Near this," continues Lord S., "is a mound of earth of a circular form, on the top of which are standing six granite pillars, with several others lying on the ground; within the columns is a little wall, like that of the Naumachium, in circumference about 80 yards. This is imagined to have been a Gymnasium; and, indeed, there are to be seen, not far from it, two inscriptions, mentioning the office of gymnasarchs, though they are much nearer the Naumachium: whether they have been transported thither by some one desirous of carrying them away, is uncertain." These remained in Choiseul's time, who describes *sixteen* pillars remaining of the Gymnasium. At the

foot of Mount Cynthus Lord S. describes remains of a large building of Parian marble, probably a temple of Apollo and Diana, and the ruins called by Tournesort a *portico*, and by Choiseul the buildings erected by Adriaen in his new Athens here. On the top of Mount Cynthus are more considerable ruins and pillars; and at its foot a square over a very deep reservoir for water, the earthen pipes of which remained. Can this be Tournesort's source of the Inopus, "a kind of well, about 12 paces diameter, inclosed partly by rocks and partly by a wall?" Between this and the sea-shore are "remains of a very large and stately theatre, the walls of which, being in part entire, are of Parian marble, worked in the rustic taste; many of the seats still remaining, which are of the usual kind. It is in form the same as that at Athens, being somewhat more than half a circle, but far more capacious, and of a more magnificent structure. Behind it are eight small subterraneous rooms, divided by arches, which are generally imagined to have served as dens for the wild beasts, though they appear to me to have been no other than reservoirs for water, as I judged from a large conduit that discharges into them." (p. 101.) Choiseul was of the same opinion, and measured the diameter of the theatre, 250 feet. Dr. Pococke does not appear to have visited this interesting island.

The noble traveller crossed over to the island *Rhenia*, where he disembarked in a very fine harbour, composed of two ancient moles, whence he walked 4 miles, to the ruins of the ancient city, many noble remains, chiefly of Parian marble, great numbers of broken pillars, with pieces of walls standing, and above 100 altars, some standing, others fallen, all adorned with festoons of flowers, grapes, or vine-leaves, and sheep's heads, some having a cavity on the top, others a plain surface, and a great number of marble sepulchres; this being the burial-place of the Delians, who were not permitted to die in their own country. (p. 102.) He next visited the celebrated grotto of Antiparos, the ancient name of which island, Choiseul says, was *Olearos*; but Lord S. gives that name to what is now called *Quirimis*. It was reserved for the French traveller to lessen the horrors of this precipitous descent, which Lord S. puts at about

100 fathoms, and Choiseul at 250 feet. The ruins of the temple of Bacchus in *Naxos* consist of a large wide gate, composed of three pieces of marble, forming exactly the figure of the Greek Η. ΗΗΗ on a shoal formerly joined to the island by a bridge. Choiseul has engraved this gate.

"Constantinople far surpasses all ideas one may form to one's self of its grandeur and magnificence. From every part one meets with new objects of admiration. The diversity of colours that adorn the houses, the verdure of lofty cypresses, the towering height of the minarets, which, at a distance, resemble so many obelisks, and the splendid domes of the royal mosques, built on the summits of the seven hills which this vast city contains, form a prospect which, for beauty and variety, far exceeds the most sanguine expectation. If the outward view excites the admiration of strangers, the convenience of its situation is as well worthy their attention. Built on a neck of land between two seas, it seems to have been formed for the seat of empire; while its secure and spacious harbour invites the most remote nations to resort to it, profiting by the advantage of a flourishing trade." (p. 124.) The actual circumference of the walls is exactly 16 miles, not comprehending the suburbs, which, if admitted as part of the city, it will undoubtedly be the largest in the world. The suburbs, the chief of which are *Galata* and *Pera*, for their extent and number of inhabitants, deserve the name of so many cities. *Sextari* alone, which is on the Asiatic coast, opposite to the Seraglio point, is reckoned to contain, at a moderate computation, 100,000 inhabitants." (p. 133.) Lord B. went to see a column on a rock at the entrance of the Black Sea, one of the *Symplegades*, commonly called *Pompey's* pillar, falsely imagined to have been erected by that general, after his expedition against Mithridates, since the inscription on the pedestal takes no notice of him, mentioning only the names of *Augustus Cæsar* and one *Annidius*, who probably erected it in honour of that prince. The column itself is nothing very remarkable, the architecture being none of the best, nor the dimensions of any extraordinary size. It is of the Corinthian order, but the capitals badly executed, and the whole column above 20 feet high. The pedestal is round, in form of an altar,

adorned with sheep's heads and festoons of flowers, on one side of which is this inscription:

CAESARI AVGUSTO

C. L. ANNIDIUS LF

C. L. FROTO . . . .

. . . . . CVR . . . . (p. 136.)

We do not recollect to have met with any other notice of this pillar, nor does the name of *Annidius* occur in Gruter, only *Annidia MCXIII*. But it seems so to be as customary for vulgar tradition to ascribe pillars to *Pompey* as, among us, to King Arthur, King John, or the Devil. Of Pompey's pillar near Alexandria see our vol. LI p. 17.

Lord Sandwich obtained a clear and comprehensive account of the manners and doctrines, government, military, marine, revenues, and the different people who comprise the empire of the Turks, from one long resident among them, who had, for political reasons, been obliged to take refuge with Europeans. (p. 137-223.) "This people, who, in regard to the more enlightened nations, usually appear under the character of barbarians, are endowed with many shining qualities, which must necessarily turn to the shame and dishonour of those who have the good fortune to enjoy many considerable advantages which they are wholly strangers to. Their piety towards their Creator, the exact observance of the laws of their religion, the obedience to the commands of their sovereign, the respect to their superiors, their charity towards all distressed persons, their sobriety, their moderation, their unexampled integrity in trade, and the gravity and solidity which they express in all their actions, are virtues which are seldom wanting even to those of the meanest rank. In their conversation they always behave with such affability and modesty that an improper gesture, an indecent expression, or an ill-timed demonstration of mirth, would be sufficient to cast a blemish upon any person's reputation. When a Turk addresses his equal, he gives him the title of brother; if it be one older than himself, he calls him master; if one of fewer years, he speaks to him by the name of son. Their union among one another is unexampled: every Mussulman, or true believer, thinks himself obliged to exert his utmost strength in the defence of any of his brethren; and, in the common cause, no danger is great enough to deter them from prosecuting

prosecuting their purpose. They are, notwithstanding, haughty and arrogant in their prosperity, and, on the contrary, mean and abject under the frowns of fortune. The customs of this people, of whom I have given this short character, depend entirely upon the dictates of their religion." (pp. 139, 140.)

After the long detail of the Turkish character and manners, his Lordship proceeds to give, in 60 pages, an account of the revolution which happened at Constantinople in 1730, when the Grand Signior was deposed; and the government transferred to his nephew.

The voyage continues through the Hellespont to Sigeum, the famous inscription at which place our traveller could only copy; the fear of a plague, said to have ensued on removing a similar one, deterring the inhabitants from parting with this. He kept at about a league distance from the Trojan coast, but was prevented by a brisk gale from visiting the site of Troy, among whose ruins he distinguished by glasses several pillars standing; but this is acknowledged to be New Troy, built in ages, nearer the coast, opposite the isle of Tenedos, and to which Julius Caesar had thoughts of transferring the seat of the Roman empire.

"The territories of Troy are at this time almost destitute of inhabitants; and the lands, for the most part, uncultivated; except a few spots of ground, which produce an inconsiderable quantity of cotton." (p. 294.) At Sero no notice is taken of the school of Homer, as Pococke calls it, or, as Chantler, an open temple of Cybele, and Choiseul reduces almost to nothing; but we have this account of the ladies: "There is no nation in the world which exceeds the women of this place in gallantry, who are naturally disposed to mirth and gaiety, and delight in conversing with men; though, for the most part, according to the rules of the strictest modesty. In their dress they are extremely nice, and many of them very expensive. Their petticoats, which reach no lower than the calves of their legs, are full of plaits, and generally made of red damask. About their shoulders they wear a short quilted jacket of white satin, and on their heads a very high muslin coif, made somewhat in the manner of a janissary's turban, which has the best effect imaginable. In their ears they carry very large golden ear-rings, and those who can go to the expence wear

neck-aces of diamonds and other precious stones. Their dresses are covered with nothing but a thin white gauze, which is wholly transparent, and their legs and feet, which, for the most part, are nicely shaped, with white stockings and slippers, after the European manner. They might have a very good title to the prize of beauty, did they not themselves spoil their features and complexions with an excessive quantity of paint, both white and red, which, though they lay on with very great art and skill, renders them far inferior to what Nature originally designed. They have also another great disadvantage, which is almost universal among them, I mean bad teeth; which defect is attributed to the great quantity of mastic which they have continually in their mouths, being bred up with the notion of its being good for the breath. All their discourses are upon amorous subjects; notwithstanding which, they are such true coquettish, that, though they readily give a man considerable liberties, yet they will seldom allow him the last favour unless after a very long and obsequious attendance." (pp. 319, 320.) Choiseul has engraved the ladies, and described the gum of the mastic-tree, which, he says, is much used by the Turkish and Grecian ladies, giving their breath an aromatic smell, but being very prejudicial to the beauty of their teeth. It is used also in physic, made up in pills against pains in the stomach, and for painting varnish. Opposite to Sero is the port of Tschermes, famous for the total destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians, in 1770. Lord S. leaves unnoticed the temple of Juno at Samos, reduced to the single column mentioned by Pococke, and drawn by Choiseul. The next considerable island described in this voyage is Stancio, the ancient Cos, little visited by other travellers, where he copied an inscription on a Roman officer in the Doric dialect, and describes a sycamore-tree, the largest in the world. "It extends its branches, which are supported by many ancient pillars of porphyry, verd, antique, and other precious marbles, in the exact form of a circle, from the outward verge of which to the trunk I measured 45 large paces. Beneath its shade is a very beautiful fountain, round which the Turks have erected several chiosks or Summer-houses, where they retire in the heat of the Summer, and regale themselves

themselves with their afternoon coffee and pipe of tobacco. From the number of pillars, altars, and fragments of marble, near this tree, I am inclined to believe there stood some ancient temple in this very situation, but could find no inscription to confirm me, and only saw, on a round piece of marble, the name of Nicagoras, the son of Cleombrotus. Most of the altars are adorned with festoons of flowers and sheep's heads; though one of the most beautiful which I ever saw, instead of these ornaments, was set off with two Victories, which, extending forward their wings, joined the four parts of them together. The Turks, inhabitants of Scamio, are commonly allowed to be endued with more affability than the Mahometans in any other part of the Levant" (pp. 337, 338). The plague prevented a visit to Rhodes; and Cyprus afforded very little to their curiosity. They proceeded to Egypt, and landed at Alexandria. The country about Rosetta is described as the most fertile and pleasant part, not only of all Egypt, but even of the whole world. (p. 437.) The houses are better built than is usual in these countries, and the inhabitants much more tractable than in any other part of Egypt. (p. 439.) Cairo, including Bulac, is about 12 miles in circuit, and has in it 1000 mosques, comprising those erected over sepulchres (p. 441); and an hospital for 2000 blind men, there being above half the inhabitants of Egypt who have some natural or acquired defect in their sight (p. 442). The water-tower at Old Cairo, which supplies Cairo with water by a surprizing machinery and aqueduct of 320 high arches, and the public magazine of corn, consisting of 7 squares 35 yards broad and 6 deep, wholly exposed to air, though full of the very best of corn, are described (p. 446). P. 451 to 466 we have an intelligent description of the pyramids of Gise and Sakara. P. 466, the catacombs. His Lordship observes, p. 471, that, "at present, the race of the *Ibis* is either utterly extinct or wholly unknown; which occasions the variety of opinions concerning this bird in every author who has given a description of Egypt. Mr. Maillet seems to affirm that it is a large bird of prey, called, by the people of the country, Pharaoh's hen, an animal known only in Egypt. It agrees, indeed, in some particulars,

with the description of the domestic *Ibis* which we read in Herodotus, as it has a hooked bill, light-coloured feathers, and the head and neck uncovered; but, on the other side, has neither legs like a crane, nor the head and neck black, both which articles are necessary to make it tally exactly with Herodotus's description." Bp. Pococke saw a great number of the *Ibis* on the islands in the Nile, being mostly greyish. He describes Pharaoh's hens as like a crow or raven, but very ugly, a large white bird, with black wings. Vol. I. p. 209. From Cairo his Lordship made an excursion to Matarcab, the antient *Heliopolis*, where remains one of the four obelisks erected by Soschis. (See Pliny. Nat. Hist. 36. c. 8.) He gives an abstract of the government of Egypt, and an account of the Copts (the descendants of the antient Egyptians) and Arabs. He coasted along the coast of Africa, by the gulf of Sidra, antiently the great *Sirtis*, and the islands of *Kerkinos* and *Lampedora*, to Malta. The order of Knights, from their first institution in the Holy Land to that time, is well detailed (p. 491—513). In five weeks our traveller reached Lisbon, where he particularly describes the church and convent of *Mafra*, erected by royal munificence, at an immense expence, for 300 lazy Franciscan friars, and schools for disputes on all points of literature, where the disputants rage like madmen; "among the Portuguese he being esteemed the greatest erator who had the strongest lungs; and whoever could place his body in the most menacing postures was sure of gaining the applause of all lovers of learning." (p. 521.) Adjoining to the convent 3000 men were employed in rearing an immense palace, but at that time reduced to 100. Short accounts of *Cadiz*, *Gibraltar*, *Malaga*, *Munda*, *Cartagena*, and *Minorca*, conclude this Voyage, which ended at Genoa; and, if it has not the merit of novelty to recommend it, contains a number of particulars not noticed by other travellers, who, like Lord Sandwich, intermix the antient history of every place they visit. The printing the dates of years in words is unpleasant to the reader.

"Gibraltar is, both by art and nature, undoubtedly one of the strongest places in the world, its situation being such as to render the attack of it impracticable, except in one part towards

the isthmus, and that so narrow that four men could not march abreast, being flanked on one side by the sea, and on the other by a deep morass, and at the same time exposed to the whole shot of the garrison. The remainder of the peninsula is composed entirely of an inaccessible rock, of an immense height, the whole verge of which is defended by a very strong wall, whenceon troops are daily posted, to prevent surprise. The bay serves as an harbour, being large enough to contain as many ships as the King of England could by any means fit out. The place, however, where they most commonly anchor is commanded from the Spanish lines by a battery of 80 guns, which would oblige them to shelter themselves under the cannon of the fortresses. The English garrison in time of peace commonly consists of 6 regiments, composing a body of 3000 men. All kinds of provisions are very scarce in Gibraltar, since they are brought, at a considerable expence, from the opposite coast of Barbary, the Spaniards being so jealous of the English, and at the same time so blind to their own advantage, that, refusing all commerce with the garrison, they suffer the Moors to run away with a profit which they might easily appropriate to themselves; contrary, in this respect, to the Dutch, who, acting upon a very different policy during the wars in Flanders, furnished the French, in great measure, with all the powder and ball made use of against their own armies. The inhabitants of the town of Gibraltar are, for the most part, English, there being very few Spaniards, five or six families of Genoese, and a pretty large number of Jews, who are all subject to the military law, under a governor who is commonly an officer of the first rank. Within the whole extent of the walls there is very little soil, the mountain being one continued rock, the inaccessible parts of which are frequented by vast numbers of monkeys. About half way up the mountain is a grotto, resembling, in every particular, that of Antiparos, excepting the depth and extent, in both which it falls far short of it, though, to a person who has not seen the other, it may always bear the character of one of the principal wonders of Nature." (pp. 523, 525.)

His Lordship notices a difficulty which struck him, and which he had never seen cleared up, that Scipio A-

fricanus took *New Carthage* by observing that, on the retreat of the tide, part of the walls was left undefended by troops, there being no tide in any part of the Mediterranean, except in the gulf of Venice (pp. 528, 529).

The two mounds of earth and stones at *Misore* are by him supposed *Moorish*; but they are more probably older barrows.

183. *Narrative of the Deportation to Cayenne, of Barthélémy, Pichegrus, Willot, Marbois, La Rue, Ramez, &c. &c. in Consequence of the Revolution of the 18th Fructidor* (Sept. 4, 1797) : containing a Variety of important Facts relative to that Revolution, and to the Voyage, Residence, and Escape, of Barthélémy, Pichegrus, &c. From the French of General Ramez, Commandant of the Legislative Body Guard.

If it were possible to find any motives for the caprices of tyranny, we should be able to assign a cause of the horrors experienced by the unfortunate subjects of this narrative. That they were the punishments of some of the sufferers for their own guilt, is not denied by them. Sixteen prisoners were conveyed in four carriages, placed on four-wheeled waggons, forming a kind of cage, secured on all their four sides by bars of iron breast-high, four persons in each, from Paris, Sept. 8, to Rochefort, where they arrived on the 12th, "amidst the scoffs of the mob, and the taunts of insolent and brutal conductors." Their situation and treatment on-board the two-masted vessel which was to  *deport* them was not so good as that of galley-slaves or convicts. Unprovided with any better food than the coarsest sea-biscuit and gougaries or beans, which seem to be the food of the French sailors, and some of them unable to chew it, or disgusted with the filthy manner in which it was served up, they were almost starved with hunger before they arrived at the Tropic, and some of them put in irons for complaining. Oct. 10, they reached Cayenne, and were landed next day in a very great surf. They were received with the greatest kindness by the agent of the Directory, Jeannot, nephew of Danton, whose "fashion he served only (our author thinks) that he might be able to reward him, for he was appointed governor of Cayenne soon after the meeting of the Convention. The flourishing state of the colony, and the good order he maintained there, are sufficient proofs of his abilities.

bilities. His administration has always been firm, and his conduct towards the planters just, though he kept them in a state of dependence; and the inhabitants confess that, through the terror of the Negroes, whom he kept in subjection, while at the same time he acquired their love, they were indebted to him for the preservation of their property. When Danton fell, Jeannet having refused to procure the liberty of the Negroes, he was obliged to quit the colony, and retire to the United States. On his return to France he was reinstated in his office shortly after the installation of the Directory, and suppressed an insurrection of the Negroes, instigated by Collot d'Herbois and Billaud de Varennes, and imprisoned them. He protected property, and, notwithstanding the complete execution of the decrees for the liberty of the Negroes, he was able to keep them to their work. Notwithstanding this, he took to himself the confiscated property in this colony. Having obtained these advantages, and possessing these qualifications, when he saw the Republican Government acquire solidity, he was far from believing a new system of terror would take place." The news of the present revolution alarmed him so much, that he was again on the point of quitting the colony, but the inhabitants urged him to stay and wait for farther information. The first impressions he received on the arrival of the deported were speedily done away by the captain, whom he was compelled to invite to dinner. Some of the inhabitants, however, refused to obey the order to hold no communication with them. A rich Mulatto woman, much respected by the colony, distinguished herself by her affiuity towards them. They were permitted to walk about, and were going to be placed on one of the old plantations, when the governor found himself compelled to send them to another cañon, almost desert, a fort on the river Sinamary, 50 leagues East of Cayenne, in a schooner, with only a captain and three men to guard them, and navigated by four sailors and a boatswain, whom, though almost double their number, they did not think of resisting. In 7 days these 16 men were confined, and partook of a common mess. The French who settled along the river in the last century are much reduced; and "all to be seen from the ramparts was a vast and apparently ign-

penetrable desert. The mournful howlings of tigers, that came within musket-shot of the fort, the shrill and piercing screams of monkeys, the discordant notes of parrots, and the croaking of venomous toads, of which the solitudes and the muddy banks of the river were full, rendered this scene a wilderness of horror."

"Notwithstanding the certainty that we were now buried alive; notwithstanding the fatal prefaces that surrounded us, each of us fortified his mind with resolution, and nerved himself against the hard law of necessity. Political discussions and individual conversations filled up much of our time; and our common misfortunes inexhaustible sources of reflection and communication. God forbid that I should here relate all the disputes of which I was witness! When men, whose opinions, professions, talents, and interests, were as different as their ages and their passions, are thus reduced to the tedious monotony of unvarying misery, their relative situation produces a constantly-changing picture, which, however interesting and instructive, I shall not here attempt to pourtray. Notwithstanding the confusion which the leaders of the revolution of the 18th Fructidor were induced to excite, in order to create motives and pretexts of vengeance, the various parts certain members took in the events which preceded that catastrophe are well known; and not even in the passive inactivity of common adversity can those minds harmonize whose judgement and views have been so discordant when in action. I shall therefore confine myself to saying that each of us contrived occupations for himself, or sought for amusement according to his own various habits and inclinations." (pp. 120, 121.)—Mahois, who had been governor of St. Domingo, amused himself with reading and working, making furniture and utensils, and even a fiddle, to set the Negroes, who were very fond of him, a dancing. Tronçon du Coudray bore his confinement with less calmness; though he without complaint contemplated the vile instruments of their misfortunes with contempt, yet he could not preserve the calmness of his mind, or be master of himself, or keep silence respecting the events of 18 Fructidor. He wrote a funeral eulogium on his colleague, Gen. Murinat, who went off easily in his hammock,

and delivered it with the same solemnity and graceful eloquence that he displayed at the tribune of the Council of Elders; and all the soldiers of the garrison and the Negroes came to hear, and were so affected as to break out into lamentation, which occasioned Jeanmet to give notice, that whoever should endeavour, by his discourse, to excite the pity of the soldiers or Negroes for the *deportees*, should be shot." Laffond bore marks of the deepest depression; and his mind was constantly occupied with the confusion into which his a revolution must have thrown his own commercial house and those of his friends and correspondents, especially since he had lost all means of corresponding with them, whereby he might probably have formed at Cayenne, with the credit he could have procured there, new plans and undertakings, equally advantageous to his unfortunate country and to himself. He lived very retired, and talked of nothing but his family, his six children, and his wife, whose portrait he was continually contemplating. Pichegru still retained his accustomed firmness, and shewed that confidence, that presentiment, as it were, of future amelioration, which naturally communicates itself to others, and in which I loved to participate. His principal occupation was learning English, and he preserved, amidst all his amusements and pursuits, his military tone and manners by which he endeavoured to overcome the tedious monotony of imprisonment; often singing, Barthélémy, though so sickly andailing that even his existence was a miracle, possessed an internal principle of life, and a strength of mind, which the calamities of his external appearance would scarcely have given room to suppose, but which shewed itself with energy on every occasion." (p. 121—126).—"I cannot pass over in silence the infamous conduct of Brothier, who, after connecting himself with La Vilheurnois, who was here confined before us, had a violent dispute with, and was beaten by, him, and, when we interfered, desired his correction might be left to him. 'If,' said he, 'you knew him well, you would thank me, for he's a friend of discord; and the Abbé Muuy only spoke the truth when he wrote to the Princes, that, if they wanted to throw every thing into confusion, they could not do better than employ the Abbé Brothier, for he had

introduced discord among the angels o heaven.' (pp. 127, 128.) In the beginning of January, Willot and Bourdon were taken ill; and the latter died, some time after, of a violent fever, which the heat of his blood, and his continual rage against his old colleagues, constantly increased. Willot was at the last extremity. Barthélémy contrived to inform us, that an American vessel had arrived with the most afflicting news from France. The usurpation of the Republick was completed, all good citizens oppressed, the revolutionary laws rigorously enforced, and the tribunal of blood re-established under the name of military commissioners." Appearance growing more desperate, eight of them began to contrive an escape. Barthélémy and his friend a domestick, Le Tellier, joined them; Marbois, Laffond, and Tronçon du Coudray, refused. An escape to the Indians, and thence across to the Portuguese territory, presented insurmountable difficulties. The governor of the fortress was removed by illness, and succeeded by an officer of much firmness, but a very good kind of man, who relieved them from the a drum and the impertinences of the Negroes, and did his utmost to alleviate the rigours of their imprisonment; but he was not suffered to continue long, and the conduct of Brothier involved the rest in fresh troubls. In the beginning of May, Tronçon du Coudray and Laffond, who ate together, were taken ill almost at the same time. Some hours after, they began to vomit violently, and the most alarming symptoms broke out on both, and they suffered the severest pains, without a moment's intermission, for 25 days, which at last carried them off. A plan was now forming for an escape to Surinam, by the communication between that place and Siminary. A canoe was pitched on, but still a pilot was wanting, when a neutral American vessel was brought into Siminary by a French privateer. The captain of this vessel and his pilot engaged to assist in conveying them off in the canoe. They would not suffer the captain, whose name was Tilly to expose himself; but took his pilot, Berwick, who concealed himself in the woods till after a dinner given by the captain of the privateer to the commander of the fort, on-board his ship, when, by the wines on-board the prize, the commandant and the whole

whole garrison and Negroes were intoxicated. They escaped at 9, in the evening of June 3, and carried with them the arms from the guard house, but no provision, except two bottles of rum. On June 8 a violent storm over-set their canoe on the coast of Surinam, where they were found by two German soldiers of the garrison of Monte Kick, sent on duty to Fort Orange; and Barthélémy and La Rue set out after them for help, and to shew their passports, which had been procured under feigned names, from Jeannet. They were kindly treated, assistance sent down, their canoe repaired, and the rest pushed it off to sea, once more to rejoin their companions, where they were all kindly entertained, and remained concealed, though a description of their person, circulated by Jeannet, was in the room. They wrote a full account of their sufferings, both in France and Sina-mary, to the governor of Surinam, whose vigilance had preserved that colony from the troubles which had ruined all the French settlements, and narrowly watered all the French who landed. From this place they wrote to the governor, who resides at Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, 24 leagues from Monte Kick, relating, in a few words, the atrocities they had experienced both in France and Sina-mary, their escape, and their being cast away; and solicited refuge and protection in the name of Honour and Humanity. He came to meet them June 13, conducted them up the river in his gaudia, and gave them a most friendly reception, the town being illuminated, the garrison and colonial militia under arms, and they landed in the evening, amidst the discharges of muskets and artillery from the square and the fleet. On the 18th a messenger came from Jeannet, to enquire if they were there, and to demand them, which the governor answered by describing them as merchants, with proper papers. Two days after their escape, a frigate arrived at Cavcone, with 193 deported persons. A second letter came from Jeannet, acknowledging that he knew they were at Paramaribo, and demanding them. On the 30th, therefore, Pichegru, Wil-lot, La Rue, Aubry, Doffsonville, and the writer, left the capital, Barthélémy and Le Tellier followed them, having made hem promise to wait for them at the island of St. Thomas, whither it does not appear they came. They met

with two alarms after they embarked, and were obliged to run up the river Berbice to avoid a third, finding it impossible to reach the Danish island of St. Thomas without falling into the hands of Victor Hugues' privatesers sent out in pursuit of them. Col. Help-lop, commander of the British forces at Berbice and Demerary, informed them that Gen. Boyd had sent him orders to convey them to Martinico, and that a frigate was expected from Admiral Harvey to protect them; and, July 9, they moored at the mouth of the river Demeray, and landed next day at that fine colony, which the English Government is so assiduous to improve. Col. H. was aid-du-camp to Gen. O'Hara at Toulon, and, when the ships were burnt, saved, at the peril of his life, 1600 reputed terrorists on-board the Themiscale, which caught fire. Wil-lot and Aubry were left behind dying; so that only Pichegru, Doffsonville, and La Rue, and Ramel, embarked on the 17th on-board the English frigate the Crane. Ramel and the two first were delirious with the yellow fever before they law Martinico, and did not recover till August 22, when they found themselves removed to the Amiable frigate. After a dangerous voyage of 64 days, they entered the British Channel, and, Sept. 21, the anniversary of their departure from Rochfort, anchored in Deal roads, and, removing to Sheerness, were put on-board Admiral Peyton's ship, and thence to the Duke of Portland's secretary, Mr. Wickham, who undertook to furnish our author with proper passports and protection to the Continent. At this house they met the American captain, Tilly, who had been beguiled by Jeannet to confess bringing letters to the deported at Sina-mary, and was, after near two months confinement, sent to France in irons, and taken by Commodore Pierrepont, and sent home to America. "It is unnecessary to add, that the English Government have anticipated the coun-trimen of Tilly in reward ng his noble action by public testimonies of esteem and consideration, and by granting him all the assistance and kind offices he stood in need of. On us they have bestowed the most delicate attentions and the strongest proofs of kindness; nor was it possible to do this in a more amiable and pleasing manner. Of these good offices I availed myself till my health was sufficiently re-established to cross

and delivered it with the same solemnity and graceful eloquence that he displayed at the tribune of the Council of Elders; and all the soldiers of the garrison and the Negroes came to hear, and were so affected as to break out into lamentation, which occasioned Jeanne to give notice, that whoever should endeavour, by his discourse, to excite the pity of the soldiers or Negroes for the *deportees*, should be shot." Laffond bore marks of the deepest dejection; and his mind was constantly occupied with the confusion into which his a resolution must have thrown his own commercial house and those of his friends and correspondents, especially since he had lost all means of corresponding with them, whereby he might probably have firmed at Cayenne, with the credit he could have procured there, new plans and undertakings, equally advantageous to his unfortunate country and to himself. He lived very retired, and talked of nothing but his family, his six children, and his wife, whose portrait he was continually contemplating. Pichegru still retained his accustomed firmness, and shewed that confidence, that presentiment, as it were, of future amelioration, which naturally communicates itself to others, and in which I loved to participate. His principal occupation was learning English, and he preserved, amidst all his amusements and pursuits, his military tone and manners by which he endeavoured to overcome the tedious monotony of imprisonment, often singing, Barthélémy, though so sickly and ailing that even his existence was a miracle, possessed an internal principle of life, and a strength of mind, which the calamities of his external appearance would scarcely have given room to susped, but which shewed itself with energy on every occasion." (p. 121—126.)—"I cannot pass over in silence the infamous conduct of Brothier, who, after connecting himself with La Vilheurnois, who was here confined before us, had a violent dispute with, and was beaten by, him, and, when we interceded, desired his correction might be left to him. 'If,' said he, 'you knew him well, you would thank me, for he's a friend of discord; and the Abbé Maury on'y spoke the truth when he wrote to the Princes, that, if they wanted to throw every thing into confusion, they could not do better than employ the Abbé Brothier, for he had

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with two alarms after they embarked, and were obliged to run up the river Berbice to avoid a third, finding it impossible to reach the Danish island of St. Thomas without falling into the hands of Victor Hugues' privates sent out in pursuit of them. Col. Helpop, commander of the British forces at Berbice and Demerary, informed them that Gen. Boyd had sent him orders to convey them to Martinico, and that a frigate was expected from Admiral Harvey to protect them; and, July 9, they moored at the mouth of the river Demerary, and landed next day at that fine colony, which the English Government is so assiduous to improve. Col. H. was aid-du-camp to Gen. O'Hara at Toulon, and, when the ships were burnt, saved, at the peril of his life, 1600 reputed terrorists on-board the Themistocle, which caught fire. Willot and Aubry were left behind dying; so that only Pichegru, Dofsonville, and La Rue, and Ramel, embarked on the 17th on-board the English frigate the Crane. Ramel and the two first were delirious with the yellow fever before they law Martinico, and did not recover till August 22, when they found themselves removed to the Amiable frigate. After a dangerous voyage of 64 days, they entered the British Channel, and, Sept. 21, the anniversary of their departure from Rochfort, anchored in Deal roads, and, removing to Sheerness, were put on-board Admiral Peyton's ship, and thence to the Duke of Portland's secretary, Mr. Wickham, who undertook to furnish our author with proper passports and protection to the Continent. At this house they met the American captain, Tilly, who had been beguiled by Jeannet to confess bringing letters to the deported at Surinam, and was, after near two months confinement, sent to France in irons, and taken by Commodore Pierrepont, and sent home to America. "It is unnecessary to add, that the English Government have anticipated the countenance of Tilly in rewarding his noble action by public testimonies of esteem and consideration, and by granting him all the assistance and kind offices he stood in need of. On us they have bestowed the most delicate attentions and the strongest proofs of kindness; nor was it possible to do this in a more amiable and pleasing manner. Of these good offices I availed myself till my health was sufficiently re-established to cross

agree. Executions, imprisonments, confiscations, banishments, compose the horrid list of cruelties on one part, and of sufferings on the other, in either case. The severities with which Louis XIV. treated his Protestant subjects, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, towards the conclusion of the last century, have been repeated on the unfortunate French emigrants and priests at the end of the present." (p. 59.)—"The evils of the Reformation had long been operating before they had arrived at sufficient maturity to produce that great and general defection of whole countries from the authority of the Roman see, which took place in the 16th century. The enormous abuses of that Church, the extravagant pretensions of her pontiffs, and their aggressions on the civil power, the excessive numbers, wealth, and immunities of her clergy, and the doctrines she engrafted on Christianity, and imposed on the world (doctrines unauthorized by Scripture, repugnant to the common sense of mankind, and, for the most part, calculated to answer some indirect purpose of policy or profit), could not have escaped the observation of the more discerning and virtuous persons of those times, and must have been disapproved by them, notwithstanding all the prejudices and superstition which had then taken almost general possession of the world. But Rome constantly maintained such a vigilant and inflexible policy, every attempt to derogate from her power, or to controvert her doctrines, was followed by such severe and dreadful punishment, that terror generally prevented any such attempt, or, if it was made, suppressed it." (p. 60.)—"Mr. M. supposes that Europe was indebted to the Crusades for escaping from being completely conquered by the Mahometans, who thereby were attacked at home, and sufficiently employed in their own defence. But he does not consider the immense expenditure of men and treasure (immense almost beyond belief) occasioned by these wars, which surely would not have been useless in the defence of the respective countries from whence they issued." (p. 61.)—"Crusades and indulgences were a measure of finance, and now make part of the revenue of Old Spain, and produce more than 200,000l. per annum. Townsend, II. 171." (p. 62.)

"Whatever power a Government

may have over ecclesiastical property, it certainly acts *immorally*, if it diverts to improper purposes, or diminishes in an improper degree, revenues originally destined for the support of religion, and which should continue to be an *adequate* support of it. And to ecclesiastical owners it certainly acts *unjustly* if it deprives them of what they possessed *rightfully* under the laws of their country, without, at least, making them a sufficient compensation. In both these respects Henry's conduct is highly censurable; and the French Republican governors have carried their immorality and injustice in this, as they have done in every thing else, to the extreme. It must, however, be acknowledged, that, in Henry's reign, were passed many wise and good laws respecting the Church, which, in great measure, form the basis of our present ecclesiastical jurisprudence." (p. 63.) Dr. S. traces briefly the rise and progress of reform in England, and shews that Elizabeth's severity was both necessary and unavoidable, from her situation at the head of the Protestant religion, against which all the powers of Europe were leagued (p. 67). "I do not," says he, "perceive that Mr. M. has given the *number* of sufferers in Queen Mary's reign. It appears from Hume, IV. 448, 8vo; I. 385, that 277 persons suffered in it *by fire*. Mr. M. *does* state the number of those who were put to death for the profession of the Catholic religion in Elizabeth's reign at *about two hundred*; but *does not* give his authority. Mary put to death *by fire* (for there is a difference even in the manner of death) 277 persons in three years; or, taking her whole reign, in less than five and a half. Elizabeth, during above 44 years, executed, by Mr. M's account, *about* 200. Camden says, the Jesuits and secular priests having quarrelled, the latter made it appear, by their publications, that, in the 11 first years of Elizabeth's reign, *not one* Papist was called in question on the score of conscience or religion; and that, in the space of 10 years complete after the publication of Pope Pius's bull against her, and the Popish rebellion, there were not above 12 priests put to death, some of whom were convicted of treason, till 1580, the time when the Jesuits had their first footing in England. They there proved at large that their impious designs and practices against the Government put all things into confusion,

confusion, proved very prejudicial to the Catholic interest, and occasioned the making several very severe acts against the Papists. However, that in the 10 years following there were not above 50 executed and 55 banished (so merciful was the Queen), though she might have prosecuted them according to law; that since then there had been English seminaries erected in Spain, by management of Parsons, an English Jesuit; that there were sent from thence a stock of overgrown and mischievous priests, &c. Camden, p. 649." (p. 74.)

We have next a vindication and character of the Reformers abroad and at home, and are led to the subsequent transactions respecting religion and government. The first great event is the Gun-powder treason, which "Mr. M. ascribes to Cecil; and Philips, in his Life of Cardinal Pole (a work, like Mr. M.'s, meant for an apology for Popery, under that title†), disputes its reality." Thuanus thought it exceeded in atrocity all other conspiracies, and says of it, "nulla tellus, nulla artas, tale *conspirationis monstrum* unquam aluit." We cannot, however, concur with Dr. S. in a wish to sink the commemoration of it at this distance of time from it (p. 8a). "After the convulsions of the civil war had ceased, and the restoration of the Royal Family and Government had apparently put things on their former footing, there remained a latent circumstance, pregnant with mischief to the Nation, and to the Royal Family itself, the conversion of the Prince to the Roman Catholic religion." (p. 83.) "Louis XIV. was to Europe, in the 17th century, what Philip II. had been in the 16th, a prince who, from the magnitude of his power, and his undisguised ambition, threatened the independence of other nations, who professed great zeal for the Church of Rome, assumed the character of its protector, and afterwards carried on a most cruel persecution against his own Protestant subjects. It was no wonder that Charles, forming an intimate connection with this prince against all the apparent interests of his kingdom, joined to its being now known that the Duke of York, the presumptive heir to the

crown, was a bigoted Catholick, should have occasioned the most serious alarm to all who were friends to the religion and liberty of their country; nor was the alarm without foundation." (p. 84.) James II.'s zeal for his religion led him to every attempt at arbitrary power to restore it.

"Mr. M. having justified James II. in his absolute and illegal proceeding at Magdalen College, Oxford, as if 'he only claimed his right of naming to *all ecclesiastical livings, small as well as great,* in favour of those whom he chose to reward; a right which the records of colleges will prove to have been claimed and exercised by kings of the Brunswick line no less than by those of more ancient date, in defiance of the same objections that were urged by the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, to defeat the King's nomination, first of Farmer, and then of Parker, bishop of Oxford;' "I shall be glad," says Dr. S., "to be informed by Mr. M. of *any* king that ever claimed the right of naming to *all ecclesiastical livings, small as well as great,* and particularly of the kings of the Brunswick line following this precedent of James." (p. 90, n.) Mr. M. adds "James endeavoured to enforce his famous declaration of liberty of conscience, and he lost his crown for himself and the house of Stuart by the attempt. *To fall in such a cause was worthy of a king.*"—"Had Mr. M. (asks the Doctor) no apprehension, when he wrote this, of being prosecuted by the Attorney General, for a libel on the Constitution? I do not wish him the inconvenient consequences of such a prosecution, and it would not be *tauti.* But I have no hesitation in saying that it deserves it, more than Mr. Reeves's unfortunate metaphor or comparison, which was so prosecuted in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons. Mr. R.'s real crime, however, with persons of a certain description, was his being the author, not of the metaphor or comparison, but of the associations against Jacobinism. Does Mr. M. see to what consequences his high declaration in favour of James leads? If James was *unjustly* deprived of his crown, what becomes of the title of the succeeding princes, William and Mary, and Anne, the House of Hanover, and his present Majesty?" (pp. 90, 91, n.) "If Mr. M. had been a subject of

\* Hearne's Edit. III. 899.

† And, we add, ably refuted by the late Dr. Neve. EDIT.

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King William, holding the same opinions on the Revolution which he now professes to hold, would it not have been reasonable to lay him under some strict legal restraints?" (p. 93, n.)

"From the foregoing slight view of political transactions, it appears, that, from Elizabeth's accession to the beginning of his present Majesty's reign, the Catholics of this country have been, most unfortunately for them, placed in a situation of almost constant hostility, and, consequently, of suspicion to the existing Government. Their interests were opposite to the interests of the great body of the nation: zeal for their religion was the ruling principle of their sect; and this could not be gratified but by the sacrifice both of the civil and ecclesiastical establishment, as founded on the laws, and by the subversion of public liberty. To guard, therefore, against these dangers was the duty of the Legislature in every period, had to adapt their remedies to evils as they arose. It must be allowed that these remedies were violent; but it must also be remembered that the danger was often urgent. It is extremely difficult to estimate, with any thing like certainty, what was the exact measure of severity which each occasion required, and what provisions were just sufficient to give security to Government, or whether any different or more lenient measures would have been effectual. It is greatly to be lamented, when any part of a community, for any reason, should profess principles inconsistent with the general principles of its government, and have interests separate from those of the community at large. But, whatever might have been the necessity of these penal laws, whatever judgement may be formed of their severity, the execution of them has been, in fact, long suspended; they have been suffered to lie dormant by the mildness of Government and the humanity of the Nation. It is, at the same time, still a hardship to be liable to penalties, though with the highest probability of their being never inflicted. At length the time came when the undisputed settlement of the crown, under his present Majesty, allowed the Legislature to relieve the Catholics from their severe restraints, to treat them as our fellow-subjects, and no longer as the enemies of the Constitution, which has, for a century past, produced, beyond the examples of other

governments, private comfort and public prosperity. The Legislature, indeed, accomplished what had long been anticipated by the opinions and wishes of moderate and liberal men, which, in most cases, operate silently beforehand, and gradually prepare the way for any great change of national jurisprudence; and from this auspicious era we may date religious pacification, the extinction of that internal hostility which had subsisted for above two centuries between Popery and Government." (pp. 93, 94.)

"Bp. Hoadly may be considered as the last of those who were concerned, during those times of party-violence, in the defence of Protestant religious principles, and of the Protestant succession. Mr. M. has thought proper to mark him out as the peculiar object of his invective and obloquy, which, if they are unfounded, it peculiarly becomes us, from veneration and gratitude to his memory, to repel." (pp. 97, 98.) This he does in a very candid and able manner. "Mr. M.'s character of Bp. H. and mine are (as it might be supposed) much at variance: which gives the truest representation, let others judge; but, if authority can have its weight, I do not (as I conceive) hazard any thing in opposing to Mr. M.'s the authority of the biographer of Wykeham, who concludes his dedication of that work with giving the Bishop the title of "the great advocate of civil and religious liberty." (p. 106.) Mr. M.'s shameful falsehoods respecting the Bishop's monument in his cathedral are too gross to be here repeated\*. The total want of candour and impartiality towards all who do not profess the same High Church Catholicism with himself is studiously discovered in every page of his History. His motives for this conduct it is not easy to penetrate, in the hopeless prospects of the partisans of Popery for its re-establishment in this kingdom; prospects which his virulence and false zeal will not contribute to brighten. "My general dislike to controversy," says his opponent, "continues; and, if I have now engaged in it, notwithstanding this, it has been only because a case occurred, which, in my opinion, as well as yours and that of others whom I respect, demanded some strong vindication. So

\* Dr. S. has also plausibly characterized the Bishop's son,

much I thought due to injured characters, to our Protestant Church, and to our civil Constitution." (p. 112.)

"Dr. S. has added a few strictures on other parts of Mr. M's History, as notes, in which he shews himself versed in architectural and other antiquity; and has interpersed some references to Mr. T. Warton's MSS. on the subject, which we earnestly wish were given to the publick.

285. *A Letter to the Rev. John Milner, M.A. F.S.A. Author of the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Winchester; accompanied by his false and illiberal Aspersions on the Memory and Writings of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, formerly Bishop of Winchester. By Robert Hoadly Also, D.D.*

MR. MILNER, we have seen, has received a spirited and proper answer from the successor of Bp. Hoadly's son in the chancellorship of the church of Winchester, and, by a nephew of the Chancellor, is here again rebuked, for his general, uncandid, and ill timed assertions, and for his misrepresentations (the strangest, surely, that it could enter into the head or heart of a civilized member of society or the Christian church to frame) of the character of Bp. Hoadly as a prelate and an author; charging him with being a playwright and a democrat, and, both living and dying, "undermining the Church of which he was a prelate." If that worthy prelate's relation has extended his offence to a greater length than, to some readers, may seem necessary, we freely confess we have felt equal pleasure in perusing his vindication of Bp. Hoadly with that we experienced in reading Dr. Sturges's defence of all which that amiable man held dear. He has proved that the only dramatic composition Bp. H. was ever concerned in was a hasty prologue to "Ail for Love," acted at Blenheim house, 1718, spoken by Lady Bateman, to amuse her grandfather, the great Duke of Marlborough, who, just before, had some appearance of that paralytic stroke which weakened his senses, and at last brought on a total decay and his effusion. The Bishop's religion and politticks are vindicated in the fullest extent and the most animated language; and we are happy to find that the Constitution of this country, both in church and state, has still such defenders among the members of the church of Winchester.

286.—*His daughter Marianne, or Dorothy Talbot. In Three Volumes. By Marianne Chambers, Daughter of the late Mr. Charles Chambers, many Years in the Honourable East India Company's Service, and unfortunately lost in the Winterton Indianman.*

WE have read this little work; and candour obliges us to confess, that, in its perusal, we have received more pleasure and real satisfaction than from any work of its kind published for some years past. The story is interesting, and well conducted; the language neat, chaste, and frequently elegant; and the moral inculcated through the whole such as, we do not hesitate to say, will entertain the aged and improve the young. To the former we recommend it as deserving their patronage; to the latter, as containing lessons worthy of their practice.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Vulturnus (a.) Turnus—Vultur—Vulnus.  
See N. R.'s distich in p. 708.

A. T. wishes to be informed on what account Dr. W. Sheridan, Lord Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, and the Rev. Nathaniel Spinckes, M. A. were deprived. The former person published several discourses preached at St. Patrick's, Dublin, 1704; the latter, a discourse "Of Trust in God," 1696; "The Sick Man visited," &c.

A CONSTANT READER asks where to find the most ancient account of Coneythorpe, a township belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, in the parish of Barton-le-Street, in the North riding of Yorkshire. Did it ever belong to the Church? Was there ever any chapel there? And did Barton ever belong to any convent?

G. begs to be informed, by any correspondent who has been in the habit of cold bathing, whether, generally speaking, the constant daily use of that invigorating practice be or be not too much for the human constitution? or whether it destroys its own end by too frequent repetition, and tends rather to debilitate than strengthen?

Amicus requests to be told the manner of discharging leases.

Carmicus would lead to a wide field. Let him consult any eminent Physician.

Mr. HARRIS's "Gales of the successful inoculation of the Vesicle Vaccine" in our next. We have received some sportive, and several ill-tempered, letters on both sides of this question; but, having warned the publick against an excess of credulity, we now leave the subject to rest on the merit of real cases, rejecting either praise or censure that may come anonymously.

TOBY BELON in our next; with OXOGENES; C. J. M. &c. &c. &c.

FACTIONS

## FACTION'S IMITATION OF ANACREON.

ODE I.

**M**E THOUGHT I felt Anacreon's fire  
With kindred warmth my song inspi're;  
My bosom beat with new desire,  
To strike the tender Teian lyre.  
I touch'd the cord, where (what the deuce!)  
It spoke of Bozzy, and of Bruce.  
With bickerings, then of little use,  
I strove to check the wanton Muse.  
I burnt, & rav'd, look'd wondrous big,  
Nay burnt a very decent wig;  
Yet still the Muse would run her rig,  
With lion, louse, or learned pig.  
With joys of wine when I'd regale,  
The Jade would prate of Whitbread's ale;  
Of beauty was my tender tale?  
She sung of Duncan, or of Thrale.  
Now call'd to chant, in lofty lays,  
Apelles, or the sculptor's praise,  
Her doggrel rhyme she strove to raise,  
Big with the cohort of R Aas.  
Vext with her tricks, at last I beat her,  
And chose old themes of scandal sweeter;  
While all who heard, cried, "D—n the  
metre,  
?Tis not Anacreon sings, but Peter."

HORACE, Book I. ODE II.

**T**HE man, to every noxious crime  
Unknown,  
Who trusts in virtuous innocence alone,  
Needs not the Æthiopian's bloody spear;  
All dangers he defies, and knows no fear;  
Whether o'er snow-clad Caucasus he goes;  
Or where the fablous Hydaspes flows,  
And sweetly glides along the verdant lands,  
Or o'er the scorching Libya's desert sands.  
Late, as I wander'd thro' the Sabine grove,  
And sang of Lalage, my only love,  
Unarm'd, a wolf I met; he stopp'd, and view'd,  
Then swiftly fled the grove, as if pursued.  
No tawny Afric in his woods desries,  
A horrid beast of such portentous size.  
Ye Gods above, transport me where no trees  
Are e'er refresh'd by the Summer's breeze;  
Where Jove, in pow'r supreme, majestic  
reigns,  
And in his fury rends the verdant plains;  
Or where the Sun the languid verdure  
spoils;  
No rustic dwell', nor plenty ever smiles;  
Oh, place me there, ye Gods! I ask no  
more!  
I'll there with rapture Lalage adore.

Dr WILLOWBY.

HORACE, Book I. ODE III.

**O**YESS, fraught with more than  
golden store, [shore;  
Land, land in safety, on th' Athenian  
Virgil, my friend, entrusted to thy care:  
May Cyprian Venus, and the brightest star

That shines to guide the grateful mariner,  
May fav'ring gales, by dread Æolic sway  
The rest coax'd, direct thee on thy way;  
And, oh! from storms, from rocks, from  
Pluto's frown,  
His life preserve, and in it half my own.  
His heart was bras, of adamant his  
frame,  
Who the frail bark to stormy seas or calm  
Launch'd fearless first; nor dreaded Aqui-  
len, [buffon;  
Fighting 'gainst Afric with dire com-  
Nor gloomy Hyads, nor fell Noots' rage;  
Who of himself more pow'r has to t' }  
affrage [raise].  
The force of Adria, or his waves to  
Oh! what degrees of death can that man  
dread, [head;  
Who sees the billows swelling o'er his  
Who unappall'd the monstrous whales can  
view, [below];  
Or rocks Ceraunian from the gulphs  
If ships presumptuous o'er the waters roll,  
And dare to pass the Heav'n-forbidden  
shoal, [land;  
In vain hath Nature, with her prudent  
Disjoin'd the Sea from Earth's opposing  
land;  
Bold to accomplish all things under Heav'n,  
Man rushes headlong into crimes for-  
bidden.  
See bold Prometheus, with celestial heat,  
Pretend to practise his destructive cheat;  
For, when from blast abodes the fire  
was brought, [frangt;  
Behold, a feverish troop, with leanness }  
And fell destruction, dreadful havoc }  
wrought.  
Death saw; and, pleas'd to see, with  
quicken'd pace, [race,  
Came hurrying on, and thinn'd the human  
With wings, to man denied, th' Athenian  
frove, [of Jove.  
Through Ether's realms to reach the courts  
What can resist man's all-subduing arm,  
When toils Herculean Pluto's self alarm?  
To highest Heav'n our folly soars: our  
crimes

So glaring are, and such ambitious times,  
That Jove, in mercy tho' inclin'd to spare,  
With rage must prosecute th' elemental  
war.

E. R.

VERSES ON THORPE LODGE, IN THE  
COUNTY OF BUCKS.

BY THE REV. W. SINGLETON.

**W**HÈRE Ouse, emerging from its  
source,  
Meanders through the meads;  
And, in its fertilizing course,  
Delight and Plenty spreads;  
Not far remov'd, on rising ground,  
A well-built mansion stands; [round,  
Which large and beauteous views sur-  
Of woods and neighbouring lands.

Externally

# Select Poetry, Ancient and Modern, for September, 1799. 78

Externally fair Art has dress'd,  
Its gardens, groves, and bowers,  
To yield a rich ideal feast  
Of foliage and of flowers.  
But usefulness is chiefly sought  
By Culture's friendly care;  
And 'll around the soil is taught  
Abundant crops to bear.  
Yet what more ornament affords  
Than fields of golden grain,  
And pastures green, with flocks and herds,  
Glad Plenty's smiling train.  
Works of utility and taste  
Are happily combin'd,  
In each improving scene is trac'd  
An active liberal mind.  
Within its walls are handsome rooms,  
Adorn'd with neat design,  
More enviable than princely domes,  
Where gold and silver shine.  
But cheerful rooms and prospects gay,  
Though grateful to the Muse,  
The mind that prompts this humble lay  
To praise might well refuse,  
Did not a man of worth reside  
Within this calm retreat,  
Whom sacred truth and honour guide,  
Unstain'd by foul deceit.  
Good-will, unbounded as the light,  
Pervades his candid breast;  
Warm Charity and Wealth unite  
To succour the distressed.  
His comfort, amiable and good,  
Of graceful manners too,  
Still does what she in duty should,  
To Virtue's precepts true.  
Blest in a child fair at the rose,  
Health blooming in her face;  
Whose embryo thoughts ev'n now disclose  
The seeds of every grace.  
Thus down the placid stream of life,  
Toss'd by no adverse gales,  
Of foreign or domestic strife,  
They bound with swellingails.

A conscience free from mental war  
Gilds every passing day;  
And pure Religion's leading star  
Directs their heavenly way.

S H R U B S.  
BY THE LATE REV. MR. BISHOP.  
SPOKEN AT MERCHANT TAYLORS  
SCHOOL.

O NCE on this Earth of ours, for  
change of air,  
Jove and his wife, like any mortal pair,  
Stroll'd thro' a wood; my book records  
not where.

Madam, who scarce could condescend  
to prove,  
Below the sky, more patient than above,  
Brush'd, as she past, th' encumbring  
boughs aside, [and cry'd;  
With many a pout, and many a pilch! —

" Shall cedar, Jove, and pine, alone  
provoke  
Thy triple shaft's inevitable stroke;  
While in my way these shrubs their  
branches thrust? [trust?  
Is it thy scourge of them, or me, they  
For once, at least, to my request attend?  
And let thy bolts on this vile spot descend."  
The Thunderer smil'd assent; his arm  
was rear'd;  
When, lo! Diana from the copse appear'd;  
Hear'd angry Juno's plaint, and Jove's  
behest; [powers addrest:  
And thus with homage due the vengeful  
" Ere yet that fl'ning terror quit thy hand,  
And ample rain wing the fatal brand,  
Change, cloud-compelling King, thy stern  
decree;  
Relenting Juno shall approve my plea;  
Not that to me (tho' noble were the claim)  
These sheltering shrubs present perpetual  
game; [supply'd  
But that they stand with happier gifts  
To mental power, and social skill ally'd."  
She spoke, and way'd her spear: an  
airy throng  
Rose instant into form, and glanc'd along,  
First, from a laurel's shade, whose fo-  
liage bound  
Her elevated brow, came Genius. Round  
She threw her penetrating eye, that strays  
Past all existence; whilst a thousand ways  
She funders, joins, contracts, extends, ab  
will,  
Actual and possible; imparting still  
To thought-engender'd essence, feature,  
place,  
Dimension, operation, life, and grace.  
With sturdy step, and arm of sinewy  
length,  
Came Rural Industry. His sculling strength,  
Stript, as they rose in many a supple shoot,  
The sapling osiers from the knotted root:  
Then wove for various use, with various  
cars, [ware;  
The good-wife's basket for her market;  
The cudgel's hilt; the wicker net, that  
holds [guards the folds,  
The river's stragling fry; the fence that  
In yellow box, Mechanic Skill display'd,  
Infinite versatility: it made [wheel;  
The forceful screw; it turn'd the pulley's  
It bade the top in mazy circles reel;  
It form'd the shuttle; and, with happiest  
thought, [wrought.  
The needful comb for Beauty's tresses  
Cool SIf defence, to prove her prac-  
tice right, [sight;  
Held up a bramble's prickly stem to  
That winds invincible o'er its native ground,  
But gives, when most oppress'd, the deepest  
wound.

Fair Delicacy cropt the Jasmine bower,  
To crown connubial Love's endearing  
power; [assume  
Whose sweetly placid brow might best  
So soft a verdure, and so pure a bloom.

From

Prop 'every shrub the devious thicket  
knows,  
The hazy franklin Recreations chose ;  
Plain truth, that sport some object should  
pursue ;  
And pleasure & frolic with a nut in view.  
Meanwhile the frown relax'd on Juno's  
face,  
And mild complacence follow'd in its place ;  
Diana's skill the wrathful queen appeas'd ;  
And Jove (right glad to see his consort  
pleas'd),  
Returning, slept upon his golden bed,  
Without a curtain-lecture in his head ;  
Or, if a spicè of Homer's Greek will  
cheer ye,  
*Ἐπιτάφιον ἀνατολής μερός οὐ, χρυσοῦσσεν  
Ἵπη,*

**EPITAPH TO THE MEMORY OF FRANCES CHARLOTTE CROSS, WIFE OF PETER BRADY CROSS, OF LINCOLN'S-INN, BARRISTER AT LAW.**

By CAPTAIN THOMAS MORRIS,  
One of her numerous and affectionate Friends,  
who was well acquainted with her excellent Character, and who feels the affecting and impressive Truth of every Line which this unequal Tribute contains.

HERE peaceful sleeps, within the silent tomb,  
A peerless woman, wither'd in her bloom,  
Long shall her once-blest consort, left behind, [mind : Weep while he paints the beauties of her  
The thirst of Science, that exalts the fair ;  
The virgin's fondness, and the matron's care ;  
Poetic fire, which angels must approve,  
That blaz'd in raptures of connubial love.  
Strong her affections, yet her temper mild,  
In every act the candour of a child.  
To charm a husband all her hours were given ; [Heav'n.  
Or those she stole from him she gave to

*Ἐπιμνήση ξαῖδε τοῖς ξενοῖς.*

**BURLESQUE TRANSLATION.**

GRAY boughs of myrtle shall my weapon lurk in,  
Such as Harmodius hid his patriot dirk in,  
When he struck the tyrant like a pig,  
Made Athens free from laws, made democrats look big.

No, no ! thou art not dead, most dear  
Harmodius !  
But in Elysium fill'st a birth commodious ;  
Where resides in joy (so poets sing),  
Brave citizen Achilles, who defied his King !

Gay boughs of myrtle shall my weapon lurk in,  
Such as Harmodius hid his patriot dirk in,

Who in church, of God nor man afraid,  
Behind Hipparchus stole, and stabb'd him while he pray'd.

Prais'd be Harmodius and Aristogeiton,  
In every country that the sun throws light on !

For they struck the tyrant like a pig,  
Made Athens free from laws, made democrats look big.

**SERIOUS TRANSLATION.**

IN festive pomp the sword I bear ;  
A myrtle branch the weapon shades ;  
'T was thus of old the illustrious pair,  
Who flew the tyrant veil'd their patriot blades ;  
Aristogeiton and Harmodius brave,  
Whose valour equal laws to rescued Athens gave.

Divine Harmodius ! though in earth,  
Entombed thy awful relics rest,  
Thou liv'st with souls of kindred worth,  
In the fair islands of the blest'd ;  
Where swift Achilles, theme of sacred song,  
And godlike Diomed, the blissful years prolong.  
In ritual pomp the sword I bear,  
Which myrtle boughs the blade conceal ;  
'Twas thus of old the immortal pair  
In ambush veil'd the patriot steel ;  
When, at Minerva's feast renown'd,  
Hipparchus, lawless tyrant, felt the avenging wound.

While mortals breathe the vital air,  
Wide as the Earth's remotest bounds  
The praises of the illustrious pair  
Who slew the tyrant, shall resound ;  
Harmodius and Aristogeiton brave,  
Whose equal valour equal laws to rescued Athens gave.

**TO THE FOUNTAIN OF BLANDUSIA.**  
TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN.

FAIREST Spring ! whose waters glide  
Purer than the crystal tides ;  
To thee shall ivy'd Bacchus pour  
All his sweet delicious store ;  
And, ere long, to thee decreed,  
A firstling of the herd shall bleed :  
A spotless kid, whose tender brow  
Just feels the budding antlers grow ;  
And, idly-(positive, tries to prove,  
Deeds of war, and feats of love.—  
In vain—for, ah ! his wanton blood  
Soon shall dye thy virgin flood.  
E'en on the sultry dog-star's heat  
Cannot pierce thy cool retreat,  
The fainting herd, the yoke-gall'd steer,  
Haust at eve thy margin clear ;

\* Iliad. lib. i. v. 611.

There refresh'd forget their pain,  
Taste of thee, and live again.  
The oak, from whence the waters flow,  
Babbling o'er the rocks below,  
Which o'er thee tends his friendly shade,  
Shall bloom in veré, and never fade;  
And thou, immortalis'd, shalt shine,  
Fairest thou of springs divine.

Clio.

I M P R O M P T U.

**M**Y good Mr. Pitt, since you have thought fit  
To tax all the wealth in the land,  
I think it but right to contribute my mite,  
And make my returns out of hand.

Then first, my good Sir, without farther demur,  
My income from lands will appear;  
Give the parson his dues, pay all rates now  
in use, [year.  
'Twill amount to twice ten pounds, a  
I've an estimate made arising from trade,  
My income four hundred pounds more,  
My outgoings such, which reduces it much,  
The balance I think is eight-score.

From this I subtract (according to act)  
All occurrences casual I deem,  
I mean not for eating, convivial meeting,  
Or aught that imposing shall seem.  
Yet still I am glad, one more income to add,  
What the funds called Consols produce,  
Be it more, be it less, my returns will confess,  
I wish I had more for my use.

I have one guinea more, which I still keep in store,  
To relieve the afflictions of man;  
And I'll freely bestow it (let all the world know it)  
On Hawke's\* benevolent plan.

Tho' the times they are tough, yet still I've enough  
To pay you the whole out of hand;  
While my person and purse feel the taxes no worse,  
They are both at my country's command.

A GREENWICH VOLUNTEER.

F A B L E.

I.

**J**UPITER un jour, en fureur,  
Avoit banni l'Amour sur terre;  
Gourmand, et ne sachant rien faire,  
Il se mit en Frere Queteur †.  
D'un personage respectable  
Avec la robe il veut le ton :  
Amour en Capucon,  
Ne peouoit qu'etre aimable.

II.

Le voila, qui, tout marnottant,  
Se fait accès dans les familles :

Estante les cœurs des filles,  
Et des meres prend l'argent.  
Tant il fait par son eloquence,  
Qu'il danse au lieu de convertir,  
Et fait aimer les plaisirs,  
En prechant la penitence.

III.

Un jour il frappe à la Maison  
De la jeune et simple Glycère,  
Qui faintement avec sa mère,  
S'appliquoit à l'oraison.  
Son habit le fait introduire,  
La petite court au trésor;  
On donne encor, puis encor, puis encor,  
La tasse ‡ ne put suffire.

IV.

En échange d'un air contrit,  
La belle aprend une prière,  
Qui n'est pas dans le Breviaire §,  
Ou chaque jour elle lit.  
"Eh ! mais d'où vient," dit la matrone,  
"D'être si long-tems loin de moi ?"  
"Vraiment j'ai accompli la loi,  
"Ma mère—je fais l'Aumone!" C. L. B.

CHANSON EROTIQUE. DE L'ANGLOIS.

**Q**UAND je tentois le cœur de la belle Lisere, [fameuse,  
Et mon amour étoit déjà dans son esprit,  
J'invoquais tous les anges, le ciel, et la terre,  
Et je lui promettois éternelle constance.  
J'avais beau invoquer et la terre et les cieux, [larmes.  
Soupirer, verser même des larmes de la belle s'obstinoit, et jurloit ses grands dieux, [alarmes.  
Quelle ne voulut point appaiser mes Je l'emportois enfin, cette auguste victoire, [desirs;  
Et son aimable aveu courroioit mes Mais bientot m'ennuyant de Lisere, et de gloire, [veaux plaisirs.  
J'allois chercher, ma foi, des plus nouveaux. Ah ! calmez les transports de ce cœur, si fougeux. [à d'autres!  
Suis je perfide? A d'autres, ma princesse, Pourquoи diable faut-il que j'observe mes vœux,  
Puisque vous négligez d'avance tous les vôtres? A. B.

I M P R O M P T U,  
UPON RECEIVING SOME FINE TROUT  
FROM A MILLER NAMED DEATH.

**G**LUTTONS us'd to complain of the shortness of life, [knife:  
As an end to the joys of the fork and the Why shou'd mortals now dread the loss of their breath?  
If kindly supplied with such dainties by Death? CARTHAGINUS.

\* The Royal Humane Society.

† A begging, or Carmelite friar.

‡ The pouch, pocket, sack, tasca.

§ The Mass Book, Breviarium.

**AN APPROPRIATE ANTHEM,**  
ING AT TOTTENHAM CHURCH, BY  
THE CHILDREN OF THAT PARISH,  
SEPTEMBER 22, BEFORE A SERMON  
PREACHED BY THE REV. DR. MILNE  
FOR THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.\*

**C**OME, gracious Lord of life and light,  
Thy quick'ning pow'r dispense !  
Thy word forewarns, " This day, this night,  
We may be summon'd hence."

Physician true ! 'tis thine to save,  
Thy healing art extend !  
From noxious fumes, from wat'ry grave,  
From sudden death defend !

The self-destroying hand restrain !  
Sooth each desponding sigh !  
Teach man, Life's station to maintain,  
Nor heav'nly pow'r defy !  
The ling'ring, gasping, flying breath,  
By humane care restor'd,  
Hail thee ! the Lord of life and death,  
And make thy name ador'd.

To save, O Lord, is thy delight ;  
For this our Saviour bled ;  
May all approach thy glorious light,  
When summon'd from the dead ! T. R.

\* Several children, &c. restored to  
life by the medical assistants, attended divine service.

**L I N E S**

WRITTEN ON SEEING AN INFANT IN  
ITS COFFIN.

**A**h, lovely babe ! from sorrow taken,  
To enjoy the rest prepar'd,  
Now this mortal frame's forsaken,  
And the solemn mandate's heard.  
Now thy blooming beauty's faded,  
Thy fond looks, and winning smiles,  
Are no more ! since thou'ret departed,  
To escape the world's dread wiles.  
Not all the skill to man e'er given,  
Or doctors' aid, cou'd aught avail,  
Cou'd keep thee, lovely babe, from  
Heaven,  
Or guard thy life 'gainst Death's afflil.

How can a tender mother bear  
This heart-distracting scene to view !  
How 'twill increase a father's care,  
And wake his suff'rings all anew !  
Ah ! what shall stop the tide of grief,  
Or stay the flowing tear ?  
Nought but their little babe's relief  
From sorrow's ending here !

**CRIMONYMUS.**

\* This excellent institution was also favoured with another excellent sermon, on the 18th of August, at Cheshunt church, by the Rev. Thomas McCulloch, rector of Wormley. To the great credit of the neighbourhood, handsome collections were made at both churches.

**H**IS last great debt is paid—poor Tom's no more !  
Last debt !—Tom never paid a debt before.  
I send you, Mr. URBAN, a Latin transla-  
tion, and in verse: the one you inserted  
before (L XVII. 872.) does not satisfy me.  
**D E B I T A** defunctus solvit vice ultima-  
Thomas.  
**U**ltima quā solvit ? Solvent ante nihil.

EPID.

**E P I T A P H.**

**S**TAY, passenger, awhile, and wonder'd  
read :  
As you now are, so lively once was I ;  
And always lively, when by pain oppres'd,  
As when by pleasure rapt to ecstasy.

Lively I was before mine eyes could see,  
If true my goffips say ; and lively still,  
When age extreme those eyes had almost  
clos'd, [when ill.  
Lively when young, when old, when well,

More or less lively never was I known ;  
No crosses, losses, hurt my lively head ;  
Full sixteen years thus lively did I live,  
And, to crown all, I'm lively now e'en  
dead.

**A MONSEUR EDMOND PARKER.**

**P**HENOMENE étonnant, élève d'une  
Muse,  
Honneur de l'Ibernie où tu regis le jour,  
Tu n'es pas un enfant; ton âge nous abuse :  
Mais Orphée et Garrick sous les traits de  
l'amus.

PAR LE CHEVALIER D'ORDRE.

**A TRANSLATION.**

TO MONSEUR EDMOND PARKER.

**P**UPIL and brother to a Muse divine !  
Mis-call'd an infant, pride of Erin's  
land !  
In thy sweet visage Cupid's features shine;  
Orpheus and Garrick in thy person stand.

By REV. WEEDEN BUTLER, M. A.  
Chelsea, July 3, 1799.

**E P I G R A M.**

**T**HE veering politician (past all doubt)  
Much like a weathercock will turn  
about ; [theo ?  
But if he's fixed, where is the likeness  
Why greate him, and he'll turn and turn  
again.

**E P I G R A M.**

**H**OW hard of some very good folks is  
the fate, [Kate ;  
Whilst all admire Chloe, all revel with  
Would you know why such fortunes dis-  
tinguish each maid ? fallay'd.  
The ~~comes~~ Chloe raises, by Kate are

I N.

## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, July 27.* Copy of a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K.B. to Evan Nepean, dated at Port Mahon, June 14.

Sir, I inclose a letter from Capt. PEARL, of his Majesty's ship the Success, recounting a very gallant exploit performed by the 1st and 3d lieutenants of that ship, the lieutenant of marines, and the crews of three boats; which appears to me equal to any enterprize recorded in the naval history of Great Britain, and will, I am fully persuaded, merit the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

ST. VINCENT.

*Success, Port Mahon, June 13.*

My Lord, The 9th inst. standing towards Cape Creaux, in pursuance of instructions I had received from Lord Keith, I discovered a polacca in the N. W. to whom I gave chase; but, in consequence of her being near the land, I could not prevent her getting into the harbour of La Selva, a small port 2 leagues to the Northward of the Cape; however, as she had shewn Spanish colours, and there being no appearance of batteries to protect her, and the weather very favourable, I was induced to send the ship's boats to try to bring her out, with instructions to Lieut. Facey, who commanded, to return, should he find any opposition of consequence. At 4 in the afternoon, Lieut. Facey in the barge, Lieut. Stupart in the launch, and Lieut. Davison of the marines in the cutter, all volunteers on this occasion, put off from the ship, and at 8, after a good deal of firing, I had the satisfaction of seeing the polacca coming out round a point, which had kept them from our sight for more than an hour. During the time the boats were engaged, several of the enemy's gun boats endeavoured to get in, but were prevented by our boats. The captured vessel proved to be the Bella Aurora; from Genoa, bound to Barcelona, laden with cotton, silk, rice, &c. mounting 10 carriage guns, 9 and 6-pounders, and having on-board, when attacked, 113 men. She was surrounded by a netting, and supported by a small battery, and a large body of musquetry from the shore. I am sorry to inform your Lordship that our loss has been great, 3 of those gallant fellows having been killed on the spot; and Lieut. Stupart, an officer inferior to none in abilities, with 9 others, badly wounded, one of whom died this morning. The conduct of Lieut. Facey, my Lord, who commanded, does him, in my opinion, great honour; he appears to have been the first on-board, and to have shewn, throughout the whole, great firmness and good example. The attack, my Lord, was made in the face of day, by 42 men,

GENT. MAG. September, 1799.

in 3 boats, against a ship armed with 113 men, secured with a boarding netting, and supported by a battery, and a large body of men at small arms on the shore. I trust, my Lord, this fair statement of facts will be a sufficient recommendation of Lieuts. Facey and Stupart, and Lieuts. Davison of the marines, together with the petty officers and men who acted with them. S. PEARL.

*List of killed and wounded.*

Barge ; John Grey, killed ; John Londres, ditto ; John Shaw, wounded ; Thomas Edwards, ditto ; John Hughes, ditto ; William Robinson, ditto.—Launch ; William Orr, killed ; Lieut. G. Stupart, wounded ; Richard Hornsby, ditto ; William Madden, ditto.—Cutter ; Thomas Needham, wounded ; William Lamb, ditto.

*Copy of a letter from Capt. Markham to Vice-Adm. Lord Keith.*

My Lord, Centaur, June 19.

I have the honour to inform you, that, pursuant to your signal of yesterday for a general chase to the N.E. I came up with and captured three frigates on the evening of this day. The Bellona and Santa Teresa frigate being nearest when the two sternmost struck, I made their signals to take possession of them, whilst I pursued the third, which struck also in an hour afterwards. The Emerald, in the mean time, took the Salamine brig ; and the Captain, the Alerte. This squadron was commanded by Rear-Adm. PERIS, 33 days from Jaffa, bound to Toulon; for their names and force I beg leave to refer you to the list. J. MARKHAM.

La Junon, Rear-Adm. Perré, Purquerer Capt. 40 guns, 18-pounders, 500 men. Le Courageux, Buille Capt. 22 guns, 12-pounders, 300 men. L'Alceste, Barree Capt. 36 guns, 12-pounders, 300 men. La Salamine brig, Sandry Lieut. 18 guns, 6-pounders, 120 men. L'Alerte brig, Du-may Lieut. 14 guns, 6-pounders, 120 men.

*Extract of a Letter from Capt. Wood to Adm. Lord Viscount Duncan.*

My Lord. H. M. S. Hound, June 28.

Since my last letter to you of the 20th inst. acquainting you of the capture of Le Hirondelle, French privateer, being off this harbour, I received information from the consul of a large logger of 16 guns, which was cruising in the Biscay, or off the Seaw. On the 25th, at 2 A.M. I fell-in with her, and after a chase of 14 hours, having shot away her main-mast, I drove her on shore on the coast of Jutland, between Robsau and Hartshall; blowing very hard, with a heavy sea on the beach, she was soon dashed to pieces, and I fear, many of the lives of the crew were lost. It gives me pleasure in having destroyed her, as she was one of the largest and fastest-sailing vessels on the

coast,

coast, and was following the rest of the British convoy when I fell in with her.

I have the honour to be, &c. J. Wood.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the following captures: 10 vessels laden with wheat, sheep, and other articles of provisions, off Minorca, by his Majesty's ship Ethalene, Capt. Young.—La Caroline French privateer, 16 guns and 90 men, by the Emerald and La Minerve, off Sardinia.—The St. Anthony Spanish armed brig, of 14 brass guns and 70 men; add a xebec, by the Terpsichore frigate.—L'Egyptienne French schooner privateer, pierced for 14, mounting 8 guns, by the Netley gun-boat, Lieut. Rund, who had also re-taken 5 or 6 smaller vessels.—Also, a list of vessels taken by Adm. Parker's squadron, on the Jamaica station, since the 6th ult., amounting to 18 small privateers, and some merchant vessels.]

*Downing-street, July 27.* The corps of yeomanry cavalry, and volunteer infantry, of the county of Berks, having been yesterday reviewed by the King upon Bulmersh heath, his Majesty was pleased to express his high approbation of their appearance; and the following letter was by his Majesty's command written to the Earl of Radnor, Lord Lieutenant of the county, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

My Lord, *Woodley, July 26.*

I am commanded by his Majesty to express to your Lordship the unremitting satisfaction his Majesty derives from the daily manifestations of the public spirit and loyalty of his people, which have been particularly exemplified in the good order, regularity, and military appearance, his Majesty has this day witnessed in the review of the volunteer corps of the county of Berks. His Majesty, deeply impressed with the magnitude and justice of the cause in which he is engaged, is truly thankful to Providence for those resources of permanent security which the good sense and virtue of his subjects have provided for the maintenance of our civil and religious rights. His Majesty well knows that his subjects, in every part of the kingdom, universally feel and act upon a due sense of those important considerations; and, if any additional inducement to the experienced loyalty of the county of Berks were requisite, to produce an active operation of those principles, it would be found in the example of the person at the head of one of its respectable corps, who, amidst the pressure of the important duties which attach to his high public situation, has deemed it essential to devote his leisure hours to those military exercises which might enable him to share with his fellow-subjects in every species of exertion which can contribute to the security and welfare of his country. The annihilation of that august Assembly, over which he presides with admired talents and ap-

proved fidelity and integrity, was one of the leading and avowed features of that malevolence by which our foreign and domestic foes hoped to destroy our happy constitution, justly considering its overthrow as the sure forerunner of that confusion, anarchy, and misrule, which they strove to introduce. The associations of the county of Berks have acted upon the same principles of loyalty and sound policy; and a similar spirit, animating his Majesty's subjects of every description, has completely baffled and disappointed the wicked prospects of our enemies. His Majesty has commanded me to return his warmest thanks to the military associations of the county of Berks, for the manifestations they have this day given of the deep sense they entertain of the duties they owe to their country; and your Lordship's well-known attachment to the British constitution, and the deep interest you feel in every thing which concerns the credit and honour of the county at the head of which you are placed, will induce you to be the willing organ of conveying to them these expressions of his Majesty's gracious approbation.

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Under date Vienna, July 8, are given farther particulars of the battles which were fought on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, between the rivulet Tidone, and the river Trebia; and of the pursuit of the enemy on the 20th, over the river Nura. After detailing the battle of Piacenza, and the retreat of the enemy from that place during the night of the 20th, the account adds, the army continued the pursuit to Fiorenzolo, where they arrived on the 21st. Field-Marshal-Lieut. Ott reached Borgo St. Tonino the same day, and pursued the enemy next day as far as Parma, where Gen. Hohenzollern had already arrived from Mantua, and found 200 of the enemy's wounded; Field-Marshal-Lieut. Ott took 120 prisoners on his march there. The 22d, the army rested at Fiorenzolo; but, as the news of Gen. Moreau advancing with 18,000 men from Genoa by Bobetta into the plains between Tortona and Alessandria had reached them, the army broke up on the 23d from Fiorenzolo, and got by forced marches already as far as the river Serivia by the 25th; but Moreau did not find it prudent to wait their arrival. Gen. Suvarroff, in consequence of this, took possession of the town of Tortona with four battalions, and blockaded the citadel as before. Moreau had been engaged on the 20th with Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde, who had but an inconsiderable body of men to oppose to the superior force of the enemy, being obliged to keep Alessandria blockaded. He however succeeded, though with the severest loss of 203 killed, 578 wounded, and 1229 prisoners,

soners, in such a manner that the enemy remained full four days inactive, and on the 5th commenced their retreat through Novi, and on the 26th were continuing their retreat over Hochetta. Thus was the army of the enemy in the space of ten days almost entirely annihilated, the siege of the citadel of Mantua once more secured, the whole of the river Po liberated, Tortona again blockaded, and Moreau driven back to his former position. The advantages gained during the whole of this contest consist in a loss on the part of the enemy of 6000 killed, 5285 taken prisoners on the field of battle, 7183 wounded, made prisoners in Piadenza, amongst whom are 4 generals, 8 colonels, 500 officers of the staff, and commissioned officers; in the whole 18,668 men; lastly, 7 cannon and 8 standards. The loss on our side consists in killed, 10 staff and commissioned officers, and 248 non-commissioned officers and privates; in wounded 87 officers of the staff and commissioned officers, and 1869 non-commissioned officers and privates. The Imperial Russian army lost in killed, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 officers, and 675 privates; in wounded, 3 general-, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 majors, 35 commissioned officers, and 204 privates.

*Vienna, July 10.* According to the information sent here the 1st inst. by the general of artillery, Kray, the van guard of Field Marshal Lieut. Ott, commanded by Gen. Count Klenau, came up with the rear of Gen. Macdonald at Bologna on the 30th of June, and compelled Gen. Hullim, commander of it, to evacuate immediately, and surrender that place. His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has sent accounts, dated the 28th and 29th ult. that Gen. Count Merveld had advanced over Hafflach, by the orders of Field Marshal Lieut. Count Sztaray, on a reconnoitring party, by which the enemy have been driven from the environs of Offenburg, which town Gen. Me. veld had occupied the 26th. The enemy retired to Kehl; and the Gens. Meerveeld and Georger posted themselves, the first at Gengenbach, the latter at Oppenau. By this expedition 1 colonel, 6 officers, and 240 privates, have been brought in prisoners; the 12th and 23d French regiments of cavalry have been nearly cut to pieces. Our loss was not considerable. The detailed account, promised by the Archduke, of the actions before Zurich on the 4th and 5th June, are given in this Gazette. The loss of the enemy in the affair of the 4th is stated at 4000 men killed and wounded; amongst the latter, Gens. Cherin, Cudinot, and Humbert; and of the Austrians of 1600 men.

*July 10.* This Gazette contains an account, dated Vienna, July 10, of the

armed peasantry in Piedmont having taken possession of the fortress of Ceva, and, by their deputies, requested the commander in chief of the army to send Austrian troops into the fortress; and a journal of the march of Capt. Schmelzer, and of the taking possession of the fortress by the Imperial troops, and placing it in a state of defence.

*Admiralty-office, Aug. 3.* Copy of a letter from Sir W. Sidney Smith, knt. to Evan Nepean, dated at Acre, May 3.

Sir, I have the honour to inclose you copies of my letters to Earl St. Vincent of the 7th of April and ad inst. for the information of my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty; as also a sketch of the position of the forces. The enemy have made two attempts since yesterday morning to force the two English ravelines, but were repulsed with loss. The works have now cannon mounted on them, and are nearly completed. We have thus the satisfaction of finding ourselves, on the 46th day of the siege, in a better state of defence than we were the first day the enemy opened their trenches, notwithstanding the increase of the breach, which they continue to batter with effect; and the garrison, having occasionally eluted with the enemy in several sorties, feel greater confidence that they shall be able to resist an assault, for which they are prepared. W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*Tigre, St. Jean D'Acre Bay, April 7.*

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that as soon as the return of fine weather, after the equinoctial gale, allowed me to approach this unsheltered anchorage, I resumed my station in the bay, with the squadron under my orders. I found the enemy had profited, by our forced absence, to push their approaches to the counterscarp, and even into the ditch of the N. E. angle of the town-wall, where they were employed in mining the tower, to increase a breach they had already made in it, and which had been found impracticable when they attempted to storm on the 1st inst. The Alliance and Prize gun-boats, which had been caught in the gale, had fortunately rode it out, except one; and Capt. Wilcox had been so indefatigable in mounting the prize guns, under the direction of an able officer of engineers, Col. Philipeau, that the fire therefrom had already slackened that of the enemy; still, however, much was to be apprehended from the effect of the mine, and a sortie was determined on, in which the British marines and seamen were to force their way into it, while the Turkish troops attacked the enemy's trenches on the right and left. The sally took place this morning just before day-light. The impetuosity and noise of the Turks rendered the attempt to surprise

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I have the honour, &c. H. DUNDAS.

Under date Vienna, July 8, are given farther particulars of the battles which were fought on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, between the rivulet Tidone, and the river Trebia; and of the pursuit of the enemy on the 20th, over the river Nura. After detailing the battle of Piacenza, and the retreat of the enemy from that place during the night of the 20th, the account adds, the army continued the pursuit to Fiorenzolo, where they arrived on the 21st. Field-Marshal Lieut. Ott reached Borgo St. Tonino the same day, and pursued the enemy next day as far as Parma, where Gen. Hohenzollern had already arrived from Mantua, and found 200 of the enemy's wounded; Field Marshal-Lieut Ott took 120 prisoners on his march there. The 22d, the army rested at Fiorenzolo; but, as the news of Gen. Moreau advancing with 18,000 men from Genoa by Bobetta into the plains between Tortona and Alessandria had reached them, the army broke up on the 23d from Fiorenzolo, and got by forced marches already as far as the river Serivia by the 25th; but Moreau did not find it prudent to wait their arrival. Gen. Suvarroff, in consequence of this, took possession of the town of Tortona with four battalions, and blockaded the citadel as before. Moreau had been engaged on the 20th with Field-Marshal Count Boilegarde, who had but an inconsiderable body of men to oppose to the superior force of the enemy, being obliged to keep Alessandria blockaded. He however succeeded, though with the severe loss of 203 killed, 578 wounded, and 1229 prisoners,

soners, in such a manner that the enemy remained full four days inactive, and on the 5th commenced their retreat through Novi, and on the 26th were continuing their retreat over Kochetta. Thus was the army of the enemy in the space of ten days almost entirely annihilated, the siege of the citadel of Mantua once more secured, the whole of the river Po liberated, Tortona again blockaded, and Moreau driven back to his former position. The advantages gained during the whole of this contest consist in a loss on the part of the enemy of 6000 killed, 5285 taken prisoners on the field of battle, 7783 wounded, made prisoners in Piacenza, amongst whom are 4 generals, 8 colonels, 502 officers of the staff, and commissioned officers; in the whole 18,668 men; lastly, 7 cannon and 8 standards. The loss on our side consists in killed, 10 staff and commissioned officers, and 248 non-commissioned officers and privates; in wounded 87 officers of the staff and commissioned officers, and 1869 non-commissioned officers and privates. The Imperial Russian army lost in killed, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 officers, and 675 privates; in wounded, 3 general-, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 majors, 35 commissioned officers, and 204 privates.

*Vienna, July 10.* According to the information sent here the 1st inst. by the general of artillery, Kray, the van guard of Field Marshal Lieut. Ott, commanded by Gen. Count Klenau, came up with the rear of Gen. Macdonald at Bologna on the 30th of June, and compelled Gen. Hullin, commander of it, to evacuate immediately, and surrender that place. His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has sent accounts, dated the 28th and 29th ult. that Gen. Count Merveld had advanced over Haflach, by the orders of Field Marshal Lieut. Count Szarray, on a reconnoitring party, by which the enemy have been driven from the environs of Offenburg, which town Gen. Me. veld had occupied the 26th. The enemy retired to Kehl; and the Gens. Merveeld and George posted themselves, the first at Gengenbach, the latter at Oppenau. By this expedition 1 colonel, 6 officers, and 240 privates, have been brought in prisoners; the 12th and 23d French regiments of cavalry have been nearly cut to pieces. Our loss was not considerable. The detailed account, promised by the Archduke, of the actions before Zurich on the 4th and 5th June, are given in this Gazette. The loss of the enemy in the affair of the 4th is stated at 4000 men killed and wounded; amongst the latter, Gens. Chérin, Cudinot, and Humbert; and of the Austrians of 1600 men.

*July 10.* This Gazette contains an account, dated Vienna, July 10, of the

armed peasantry in Piedmont having taken possession of the fortress of Ceva, and, by their deputies, requested the commander in chief of the army to send Austrian troops into the fortress; and a journal of the march of Capt. Schmelzer, and of the taking possession of the fortress by the Imperial troops, and placing it in a state of defence.

*Admiralty-office, Aug. 3.* Copy of a letter from Sir W. Sidney Smith, knt. to Evan Nepean, dated at Acre, May 3.

Sir, I have the honour to inclose you copies of my letters to Earl St. Vincent of the 7th of April and ad inst. for the information of my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty; as also a sketch of the position of the forces. The enemy have made two attempts since yesterday morning to force the two English ravelines, but were repulsed with loss. The works have now cannon mounted on them, and are nearly completed. We have thus the satisfaction of finding ourselves, on the 46th day of the siege, in a better state of defence than we were the first day the enemy opened their trenches, notwithstanding the increase of the breach, which they continue to batter with effect; and the garrison, having occasionally closed with the enemy in several sorties, feel greater confidence that they shall be able to resist an assault, for which they are prepared. W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*Tigre, St. Jean D'Acre Bay, April 7.*

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that as soon as the return of fine weather, after the equinoctial gale, allowed me to approach this unsheltered anchorage, I resumed my station in the bay, with the squadron under my orders. I found the enemy had profited, by our forced absence, to push their approaches to the counterscarp, and even into the ditch of the N. E. angle of the town-wall, where they were employed in mining the tower, to increase a breach they had already made in it, and which had been found impracticable when they attempted to storm on the 1st inst. The Alliance and Prize gun-boats, which had been caught in the gale, had fortunately rode it out, except one; and Capt. Wilsmot had been so indefatigable in mounting the prize guns, under the direction of an able officer of engineers, Col. Philipeaux, that the fire therefrom had already slackened that of the enemy; still, however, much was to be apprehended from the effect of the mine, and a fortification was determined on, in which the British marines and seamen were to force their way into it, while the Turkish troops attacked the enemy's trenches on the right and left. The sally took place this morning just before day-light. The impetuosity and noise of the Turks rendered the attempt to surprise

surprise the enemy abortive, though in other respects they did their part well. Lieut. Wright, who commanded the seamen pioneers, notwithstanding he received two shots in his right arm as he advanced, entered the mine with the pike-men, and proceeded to the bottom of it, where he verified its direction, and destroyed all that could be destroyed in its then state, by pulling down the supports. Col. Douglas, to whom I had given the necessary step of rank to enable him to command the Turkish colonels, supported the seamen in this desperate service with his usual gallantry, under the increased fire of the enemy, bringing off Lieut. Wright, who had scarcely strength left to get out of the enemy's trench, from which they were not dislodged; as also Mr. Janverin, midshipman of the Tigre, and the rest of the wounded. The action, altogether, speaks for itself, and says more than could be said by me in praise of all concerned. I feel doubly indebted to Col. Douglas for having preserved my gallant friend, Lieut. Wright, whose life, I am happy to say, is not despaired of by the surgeon. We have, however, to lament the loss of a brave and tried officer, Maj. Oldfield, who commanded the Theseus's marines, and fell gloriously on this occasion, with a of the men under his command. Our loss in wounded is 23, among whom is Lieut. Beatty, of the marines, slightly. The Turks brought in above 60 heads, a greater number of muskets, and some intrenching tools, much wanted in the garrison. A farther attack on the enemy's second parallel was not to be attempted without a greater number of regular troops. The return of the detachment was well covered by the Theseus's fire, Capt. Miller having taken an excellent position to that effect. The result of our day's work is, that we have taught the besiegers to respect the enemy they have to deal with, so as to keep at a greater distance. The apprehensions of the garrison are quieted as to the effect of the mine, which we have besides learnt how to countermine with advantage, and more time is gained for the arrival of the reinforcements daily expected. W. S. SMITH.

*Tigre, moored under the walls of Acre, May 2.*

The enemy continue to make the most vigorous efforts to overcome our resistance in the defence of this place. The garrison has made occasional sorties protected by our small boats on their flank, with field pieces, in which the most essential service has been performed by Lieut. Brodie and Mr. Atkinson of the Theseus, and Mr. Joes, master of the Tigre, who commanded them. Yesterday the enemy, after many hours heavy cannonade from 30 pieces of artillery brought from Jaffa,

made a fourth attempt to mount the breach, now much widened; but were repulsed with loss. The Tigre moored on one side, and the Theseus on the other, flank the town walls; the gun-boats, launches, and other rowing-boats, continue to flank the enemy's trenches, to their great annoyance. Nothing but desperation can induce them to make the sort of attempts they do, to mount a breach practicable only by the means of scaling ladders, under such a fire as we pour in upon them; and it is impossible to see the lives even of our enemies thus sacrificed, and so much bravery misapplied, without regret. Our loss is as per list inclosed, and we have herein to lament some of the bravest and best among us. Capt. Wilmot was shot on the 8th ult, by a rifleman, as he was mounting a howitzer on the breach. His loss is severely felt. We have run out a ravelin on each side of the enemy's nearest approach, in which the marines of the Tigre and Theseus have worked under a heavy and incessant fire from the enemy, in a way that commands the admiration and gratitude of the Turks, as it is evident the flanking fire produced from them contributed much to save the place yesterday. Col. Phelipeaux, of the engineers, who protected and superintended the execution, has fallen a sacrifice to the zeal for this service; want of rest, and exposure to the sun, having given him a fever, of which he died this morning. Our grief for this loss is excessive on every account. Col. Douglas supplies his place, having hitherto carried on the work under his direction, and is indefatigable in completing it for the reception of cannon. I must not omit to mention, to the credit of the Turks, that they fetch the gabions, fascines, and those materials, which the garrison does not afford, from the face of the enemy's works, setting fire to what they cannot bring away. The enemy repair in one night all the mischief we do them in the day, and continue within half-pistol shot of the walls, in spite of the constant fire kept up from the ramparts, under the direction of Lieut. Knight. I hope, I need not assure your Lordship that we shall continue to do our duty to the utmost of our power, in spite of all obstacles; among which, climate, as it affects health, and the exposed nature of our rocky anchorage, are the most formidable, since they are not to be overcome, which I trust the enemy are, by our exertions. W. S. SMITH.

*Return of the killed and wounded belonging to his Majesty's ships Tigre, Theseus, and Alliance, in the sortie on the 7th of April.*

Tigre; Lieut. Wright, Mr. Janverin, midshipman, and 11 men, wounded.—Theseus; Maj. Oldfield, of marines, and a private marine, killed; Lieut. Beatty,

of marines, Mr. James M. B. Forbes, midshipman (slightly), Serj. Cavanagh, and four private marines, wounded.—**Alliance**; 1 seaman and 2 marines wounded.—**Total**; 1 major and 2 private marines, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 lieutenant of marines, 2 midshipmen, 1 sergeant, 6 private marines, and 12 seamen, wounded.  
*Return of killed and wounded on-board his Majesty's ships between April 8 and May 2.*

**Tigre**; Mr. Edward Morris, midshipman, and 3 seamen, killed; Lieut. Knight, a contusion on his breast, John Bolton, boatswain's mate, and 6 seamen, wounded.—**Theseus**; 1 seaman killed; 1 marine wounded.—**Alliance**; Capt. Wilmet killed.—**Total**; 1 captain, 1 midshipman, and 4 seamen, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 boatswain's mate, 6 seamen, 1 marine, wounded.

[This Gazette also contains an account of his Majesty's sloop Bull-dog having destroyed four small coasters; and captured the Spanish schooner privateer El Juego, of 10 muskets, 10 pistols, and 10 sabres, manned with 16 flour men, of the burthen of about 10 tons.]

His Majesty having reviewed the yeomanry cavalry and volunteer corps of the county of Kent, the following letter was, by his Majesty's command, written to Lord Romney, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

My Lord, *The Post, Aug. 1.*

I have his Majesty's commands to express the extreme gratification he has received in reviewing the volunteer corps of the county of Kent. Notwithstanding all the reports of their good conduct, loyalty, and proficiency, in their military duties, their appearance in his Majesty's presence has far exceeded the most sanguine expectation. I trust you will communicate to them, in the most forcible manner you can, his Majesty's most cordial approbation; I confess myself unequal to the charge of doing it in terms sufficiently expressive of his Majesty's feelings. I have it specially in command from his Majesty to mention to your Lordship, that the military appearance of the volunteer corps of the county of Kent was but one ingredient in that heartfelt satisfaction his Majesty has this day experienced, in contemplating a display of those virtues and manners which distinguish the genuine character of Englishmen; and that, however much it may be improved, will never be impaired, by the example of the person to whom his Majesty has committed the charge of this great and respectable country. The particular day chosen for this review naturally brought to his Majesty's contemplation the circumstances which, in securing the constitution, placed at the same time his family on the throne of these kingdoms, and, after a lapse of almost a century, during which the same

system of liberty and law has remained inviolate, the manifestation of loyalty and attachment his Majesty has met with have sunk deep into his heart, and made an impression which never can be effaced.

I have the honour to be, &c. H. DUNDAS.

*Airalty-office, Aug. 10. Copy of a letter from Vice-Adm. Rainier to Evan Neelan, esq. Bombay harbour, April 1.*

Sir, I have much pleasure in acquainting you, for their Lordships' information, that Capt. Cooke, of his Majesty's ship La Sybille, captured the French National frigate La Forte, of much superior force, on the 28th of February last, off the Sand-heads of Bengal river, after a well-fought night action, wherein Capt. Cooke appears to have displayed the greatest degree of courage, presence of mind, and professional abilities; and to have been nobly supported by the intrepid conduct of his officers and crew, part of which consisted of a company of his Majesty's Scotch brigade, embarked, by order of his Excellency the Governor General, on La Sybille's ship's company having been so much reduced by deaths, and debilitated by the severe illness contracted last year at Calcutta, during the repair of that ship, on which account many of them were left ashore at the hospital, and most of the remainder of her old and valuable crew in a weak state of convalescence. I feel the most sensible concern in acquainting you, that the universal joy and satisfaction diffused over every countenance on hearing the news of this gallant capture, of so much importance to the trading part of the community, and also to the public service, was considerably damped on being informed that Capt. Cooke's wounds were of so dangerous a nature as almost to preclude every hope of his recovery. I transmit a copy of Lieut. Hardyman's letter on the occasion, containing a brief account of the action, addressed to Gen. Sir Alfred Clarke, K. B. Vice-President of the Government of Fort William, as it was communicated to me by his Excellency the Earl of Mornington, then at Fort St. George, who had been pleased to testify the most sincere regret for Capt. Cooke's melancholy situation. It may be proper to inform you, that my not having received Lieut. Hardyman's account of the action is owing to the uncertainty where to address me; but which I shall inclose, if it arrive in time. I am informed, by an officer in the marine of this port, who was on-board La Forte last September at the Mauritius, that she mounted 30 4-pounders on the main-deck, 14 9-pounders, and 8 36-pounders, carronades, with a line of brass swivels on a flush deck, continued from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle. It appears the puffed

passed Achin-head nearly about the same time his Majesty's ship Sceptre did with the convoy from the Cape of Good Hope, and did not reach the Sind-heads till the usual time was expired for expecting any of the enemy's cruizers thenceabout. You will please to inform their Lordships, that I shall order La Forte to be purchased and commissioned for his Majesty's service, agreeable to the custom of the service, and appoint Lieut. Hardyman to the command, till their Lordships' pleasure is known.

I have the honour, &c. PETER RAINIER.

Sir, *La Sybille*, Balafore roads, March 2.

I beg leave to inform you, that in consequence of a report that the French frigate La Forte was in the Bay, his Majesty's frigate La Sybille sailed from Madras, on the 19<sup>th</sup> February, to cruise for her, and had the good fortune to fall in with her in these Roads on the 28<sup>th</sup>, when, after an action of 1 hour and 40 minutes, during which she was totally dismasted, with very little comparative damage to his Majesty's ship, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that the struck. I much lament, that to this intelligence I must add that of the death of Capt. Davis, of Lord Mornington's staff, who came a volunteer on this occasion, and who unfortunately fell early in the action; and with great regret I must also acquaint you, that Capt. Cooke is (it is feared mortally) wounded. The number of killed and wounded on-board La Forte is not yet correctly known, but is stated to be very considerable; on-board La Sybille, 3 killed, 19 wounded. I have to request that you will order as speedy a conveyance as possible for Capt. Cooke, who, if he survives, will proceed to Calcutta; and that you will please to give the necessary orders that conveyance to Calcutta may be provided for the prisoners and the wounded. L. HARDYMAN, First Lieut.

*Drawing-Office*, Aug. 16. Dispatches from the Right Hon. Lord Henley and the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, I have the honour of inclosing to your Lordship two Extraordinary Gazettes of this place, the one published yesterday evening, with the important intelligence of the surrender of the citadel of Alessandria on the 21<sup>st</sup> past; and the other published this afternoon, with the articles of capitulation of that fortress. The batteries against Mantua were finished on the 23<sup>d</sup>; and on the following day a most formidable and tremendous fire was opened upon that place from 111 pieces of artillery. M. Fiorella, late commandant of the citadel of Turin, having endeavoured to inculcate into the minds of

the inhabitants of a small place near to Verona, where he resided on his parole, his own seditious principles, has been sent to the castle of Ruffstein; and it has been notified to some of the principal Cisalpine prisoners, for the information of the French Directory, that if any cruelty be exercised on any of the French emigrants in the service of this country, made prisoners by the French, severe reprisals will be made on them (the Cisalpines) and such other prisoners as are not natives of France. It is with great pleasure that I mention that the report of M. de Chastelllet's death, which was confidently reported, is not true.

HENRY.

*Vienna*; July 30. Gen. Metax has sent from the head-quarters at Alessandria the agreeable news of the surrender of that citadel. An approach was made from the second parallel against the glacis on the night between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>, and by this means 30 paces were gained from the glacis towards the covered way. As the batteries of the second parallel were now finished, and the artillery placed in them, the fire was recommenced with the utmost energy. The enemy then abandoned the covered way, and retired within the works. As the assault, projected against the covered way, was now no longer necessary, Field Marshal Lieut. Bellegarde determined on the following day to attack the counter guard, to maintain himself there, and in the mean time to crown the salient angles of the covered-way, and to re-establish the necessary communications. On the 21<sup>st</sup> this work was completed upon the salient angles, and especially upon that of the counter-guard of the ravelin between the bastions Beato Amadeo and St. Caro. A demi-sappe was also pushed forward in the centre to within 20 paces of the angle of the bastion Amadeo, and by means of three bâtayaux on the left wing to within 30 paces of the pallisades. In the mean time our batteries continued firing in the two parallels, and the enemy answered them briefly. Gen. Gardanne, commander of the citadel, seeing the approaching danger, and probably unwilling to sustain an assault, sent, at 3 in the afternoon of the 21<sup>st</sup>, his Adj.-Gen. Louis, with a letter to Field-Marshal Lieut. Bellegarde, to the following effect: "That the answer which he had given him to his first summons to surrender was such as his duty required of him, and such as the Field-Marshal Lieutenant would have made had he been in his situation. But that now, being enabled to listen to the voice of humanity without acting against his conscience or fear of reproach, he was disposed to enter into a negotiation for a capitulation, upon conditions which Frenchmen could accept, who knew how to sacrifice

sacrifice every thing for their honour." As the brazier had no full power, he was immediately sent back with injunctions to procure instructions and full powers within two hours, and to inform the Commandant that he should be responsible for any loss occasioned by his delay. At 8 in the evening the firing on both sides ceased.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

My dear Sir, *Tigris, Jaffa, May 30.*

In compliance with your wishes, I send you the enclosed paper, as containing all the information you can wish to convey to your principals, and a proof of my wish to further their interests and your intentions to the utmost of my power.

Your very faithful, humble servant,  
P. Toste, esq. &c's. W. SIDNEY SMITH.  
*Confidential.*

To Rear Adm. Blanck, commanding his Majesty's ships in the Red Sea; and to J. Wilton, esq; Agent to the Hon. East India Company, appointed by the Governor and Council of Bombay.

*Tigris, St. Jean D'Acre Bay, May 16.*

Your letter of the 27th February, from Jeddah, announcing your mission from the Hon. Governor in Council of Bombay, has reached me here. Buonaparte, finding his popularity and his resources to diminish in Egypt, made an incursion into Syria, in hopes to make himself master of the treasures amassed by Gezir Pacha, and having taken Gaza and Jaffa, after a feeble resistance, advanced to this town, which he laid siege to on the 18th of March last. The Pacha having sent me timely information of his approach, I hastened to this anchorage, and arrived before the French army time enough to put the place in some state of defence to resist Europeans. I was enabled to furnish Gezir Pacha with heavy guns and ammunition, without dismantling the ships, having the good fortune to intercept Buonaparte's battering train of artillery on-board his frigates from Alexandria and Damietta, the whole of which, to the number of 8 sail, while they were a great loss to the enemy, afforded us the most effectual means of annoying them in their approaches. The town standing on a rectangular point of land, in the form of a square, of which two sides are washed by the sea, his Majesty's ships could likewise afford the protection of their guns to the garrison, and to the working parties detached from them, to throw up two fortresses, which taking the enemy's nearest approaches in flank have considerably impeded his operations. It would be tedious to enter into the detail of the events of this most singular siege; suffice it to say, we have been within a stone's throw of each other for near two months. The

capitulation was concluded. The garrison in consequence was made prisoners of war; they marched out on the 2d at 4 in the afternoon, laid down their arms on the glacis, and were sent by Pavia into the hereditary States. By an unfortunate accident Gen. Chatelet was severely wounded by a ball in quitting the trench.

enemy having very early made a lodgment on the crown of the glacis, and mined the tower, forming the inland angle of the town wall (which is composed of curtains and square towers, after the manner of the 12th century); Buonaparte, having transported cannon from Jaffa, and effectuated a breach the 14th day of the siege, attempted to storm, and was repulsed; since which, he has made no less than 11 desperate attempts to carry the place by assault, in each of which he has been unsuccessful, and obliged to retire with the loss of the flower of his army, and 8 general officers killed and wounded. The army, totally dispirited, and worn down with fatigue and disease, refused to mount the breach any more over the putrid bodies of their companions; they were consequently paraded yesterday, and furnished with shoes and water-gourds to enable them to cross the desert again. My emissaries in the French camp inform me, that Suez is mentioned there as the object of Buonaparte's speculations, though without any hopes of a disgusted, diminished, and exhausted army, ever reaching it, at least in a state to act offensively. It is, however, my duty to notify this possible intention to you for your government. I am taking measures to cause an active and harassing pursuit. I trust to hearing from you by all possible opportunities through Syria, as well as by way of Aleppo. I shall of course endeavour to keep you informed of what passes on this side the Euphrates.

I have the honour, &c. W. S. SMITH.

*P. S. Jaffa, May 30, 1799.*

I wrote to you, via Aleppo, on the 16th instant. I am enabled to send this duplicate of my letter by the good offices of Ismael Pashaw, of Jerusalem, whom I have the satisfaction of joining here, in the pursuit of Buonaparte's beaten and retreating army. He was obliged to raise the siege of Acri, on the 20th. Knowing his intentions as abovementioned, I preceded his van column as far as Gaza, in his march along the beach, and harassed it where it turned inland, but not unassisted by the Arabs. The pride of the vanquished ci-devant Conqueror was all-powerful in favour of his wounded, after having closed all intercourse by an insolent letter to me, for fear of the consequences of the

the general defection of his army, he carried these poor wretches to this place by land; where it being found impracticable to carry the worst of them farther, they were embarked on-board all the vessels to be found here, together with his 12 and 8-pounders cannon and howitzers, which were found too heavy for land-carriage in the sand. These vessels were sent to sea, to proceed to Damietta, without water, provisions, or seamen to navigate them, which I must attribute to precipitation and want of arrangement, rather than any thing else. Be this as it may, those poor wretches who could move decided to steer strait for us, in perfect confidence of our affording them the good offices of humanity; in which they were not disappointed. We are thus put in possession of the 12-pounders by which the first breach was made; as to the 24, 18, and mortars which made the last, they lay scattered along the road with the dead and dying, the whole way between Acri and this place. The remnant of this mighty host is creeping towards the confines of Egypt, in such a state, that, if the grand army could but come up with them, they would fall an easy prey. Buonaparte trusts to meeting reinforcements from Grand Cairo; but I have, I hope, found occupation for the portion of his army left there; so that whatever part of his forces reaches Suez, it cannot be formidable to India. Be pleased to forward a duplicate of this letter to Capt. Wilson, at Judda, for the information of the government in India.

I have the honour, &c. W. S. SMITH.

Sep. 20. The following manifesto was lately addressed to the Roman nation, on the approach of the combined armies.

"Worthy descendants of Romulus! the dawn of peace at length opens upon your horizon. The happy days of Numa Pompilius, of Augustus, and of Trajan, are about to return. Impiety and fanaticism give place to true religion and honour. The mask of wantonness and libertinism is about to fall. The tree of discord is rooted out of your soil; the tri-coloured standard will no longer dishonour the Capitol. Remember that you are Romans, and your breasts will glow with indignation against a race which has constantly been your enemy, which persecuted Rome, both in its infancy, and in its state of maturity, and which at all times was averse to its prosperity; which at this juncture has robbed it of its treasures, its monuments, its many rarities, and violated its religion; which has overthrown its good order, and deprived it of that dignity and consequence, which all nations of the universe were wont to ascribe to it. Romans! where are the statues collected with so much labour and

fatigue from the most distant regions? Where are your famous pictures, and those celebrated manuscripts which you preserved with so much care from the ravages of time? Where are your vessels of gold and silver, your precious jewels, and rich ornaments? All is become the prey of that French nation which had promised and undertaken to guarantee your properties. Where are the decorations and magnificent attributes of your churches? Where is the Supreme Pontiff, the sacred pledge, whose honourable custody was committed to your charge for the general interest of the Catholic church? All has been barbarously torn from you by those French commissioners and generals, who had solemnly contracted with you for the protection of your public worship. Where is your liberty? that liberty which was deceitfully held out to you as the basis of your revolution, and the dearest wish of your hearts? The most oppressive tyranny, the most humiliating despotism, has fettered you, and still afflicts you. Some vile Frenchmen, without honesty, without birth, without education, have annihilated the Roman name, and with their impure and deceitful breath have prophaned the lasting fame of your noble ancestors, Curtius, Horatius, Fabius, Brutus, and Caius; they have plundered you of your inheritance, your authority, and your tranquillity. But, people of Rome, you shall be avenged; the Imperial Eagle has again directed its flight towards the Italian shores; it is guided by the valiant Suvarroff, the hero of Russia, the hero of Italy, the hero whose name resounds from the Ponte Euxin to the Vistula and the Volga, on the banks of the Po, the Adige, and the Trebbia, and who is immortalised by the victories he has gained. The united forces of the two empires, and the greatest powers in Europe, are conducted by the greatest commander, the terror of whose name alarms the enemy. Victory accompanies his standard, and overthrows every bulwark; the humbled Frenchman flies at his approach; and seeks to save himself in the Alps; but there is no retreat nor safety for him; pursued, beaten, discomfited, he abandons Italy, and is despised and abhorred by all its inhabitants, who sound the alarm to destroy and annihilate him. People of Rome! you likewise ought to follow this laudable example; you have your vengeance to claim, and should participate in the common glory. In the name of Gen. Suvarroff, I invite you to do it; he is persuaded that you will not hesitate to unite yourselves with the victorious armies of the two empires, and doubts not but, with that force and energy which has always distinguished your illustrious nation, you will yourselves

selves expel from the city, and the Roman State, the small remainder of Frenchmen who still keep you under subjection and oppres you; and that you will liberate your families from such unwelcome and dangerous guests. Let no apprehensions detain you from this resolve. A total oblivion of what is past, and an absolute pardon for all who may return to their duty, are promised you by the allied Princes, and garantized by the General. He cannot suppose you blind enough to be attached to your enemies, and the enemies of Heaven; the foes of all the human race; or that you would wish to retard the general peace of Italy, by abusing the bounty of so many sovereigns. He loves you, and dreads the thought of being obliged, if you continue refractory, to consider you as the enemies of religion and the allied powers; in which case he would be under the painful necessity of fighting and exterminating you with the common enemy. May God avert such calamity from you, and inspire you, for the public good, to act in such a way as to merit his grace, the praises of Suvarroff, and the commendation of all Europe!

(Signed) GEORGE, Count of Zuccato,  
Lieut.-Col. in his Imperial Russian Majesty's Service, Volunteer in the Army of Italy, Knight of the Orders of St. George, St. Vouldmir, and the Prussian Order of Merit.

#### COUNTRY News.

*July 21.* This day a cow belonging to Robert Wiffin, farmer, at Melton, in Norfolk, broke off the common into a pasture where a bull was grazing. The poor man followed her, and, whilst endeavouring to drive her out, was attacked by the bull with great fury, and thrown down with so much violence as to injure the spinal marrow of his back. In this helpless condition he remained 3 or 4 hours, with the animal bellowing over him; when his brother and another man, hearing the dreadful noise, went to his assistance, and with difficulty extricated him. Surgeons were sent for; but the injury was beyond the power of medical skill, and in about 24 hours the unhappy sufferer (a man of exemplary character) expired, his intellect remaining clear to the last.

*July 23.* This day at noon there was a most tremendous thunder-storm in Leeds, attended with the heaviest fall of rain ever remembered; its continuance was about half an hour. The same storm was felt in various other places of the West-riding, but not generally.

The same day the parsonage-house, near the church of St. Mary, Bishophill<sup>the</sup> the  
**GENT. MAG. September, 1799.**

Elder, occupied by Mr. R. Douglas, was shattered by a thunder storm from top to bottom. The lightning descended the chimney, and, spreading in various directions, burst every thing in its course. A large iron bolt was forced from its situation in a beam, and had the appearance of having been red-hot. Some glasses, china, &c. in a closet adjoining, were nearly reduced to a powder, and the close-set-door split and forced to the opposite side of the room. Happily Mr. Douglas and his family had just quitted the apartment before it was struck by the lightning. Part of a stack of chimneys in Mr. Walstenholme's house, in Gillygate, were thrown down, and a stone, 21lb. weight, driven over the houses on the opposite side of the street. About the same time, the house of the rev. Mr. Millchamp, at Acomb, near York, received much damage from the same cause; and a ball of fire descending the chimney, shattered a chair, and a knife-board, without injuring a man-servant who was using it. A large ash tree near Goldsbrough was struck by the lightning, and shivered to pieces. A fragment of rock was also thrown from the edge of a precipice near to the High-bridge at Knaresborough.—A violent thunder-storm, accompanied by heavy rain, came on at Mexham, in the North Riding. 2 men, a woman, and 2 children, were in a cottage adjoining some lime-kilns, which was struck by the lightning, and one of the children, a little boy, instantly killed; another of the children had his shoulders much scorched; and the father, who had the third child on his knee, had his shoes torn off his feet, and was rendered rather lame; he was not otherwise hurt; and the child, his wife, and the man who was with them, received no material injury.

*July 25.* In consequence of some obstructions which the commissioners for dividing and inclosing the open fields of Wilbarston, Northampton, had met with from a number of persons claiming right of common in the said fields; who not only avowed their determination to resist the fencing out of a piece of land allotted them in lieu of the common right, but had even set the civil power at defiance; the Northampton and Althorp troops of yeomanry were ordered to assemble at Harborough yesterday evening, and this morning they set out thence for Wilbarston, under the command of Maj. Cartwright, attended by the officers of the two troops, and by the rev. Mr. Griffin, one of the magistrates of the county, and having under their escort a wagon loaded with posts and rails, for fencing out the above allotment. On approaching the parish they found a mob of about 300 persons,

persons, who had lighted a large bon-fire in the middle of the road, in order to obstruct the passage of the waggon, which they would not allow to proceed. On which, the magistrate read the Riot Act; and, after waiting an hour, the troops were ordered to advance and escort the waggon to the spot, which was immediately done, and one or two of the most active of the mob were taken into custody, and compelled to assist in letting down the posts and rails. After waiting 2 or 3 hours, the greatest part of the crowd dispersed; when the yeomanry returned, and the workmen were left in quiet possession of the field.

*Bristol, July 27.* Yesterday a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, hail and rain, was experienced in the neighbourhood of Downend and Frewhay; the peals were awfully loud, and the flashes unusually vivid; some of the hail stones were of very large dimensions, and the rain fell in torrents: several trees were rent in pieces, and some houses struck, the door of one of which was shivered. A waggon and boy belonging to Dr. Cox had a very narrow escape, two of the horses in his team being struck to the ground, but not materially hurt.

*Sep. 16.* The choral service of Worcester cathedral church re-commenced with all the advantages that can be derived from the harmony of that divine instrument the organ. As built by Avery, the amateurs in music formed the highest expectations of its excellence; and in this they have not been disappointed. Its powers, though wonderful in point of strength, are blended with the most exquisite skill and happy effect. It has double basses, produced by pedals and double octave pipes, which are played by the feet; this gives the instrument the advantage of double basses in a large band, and a richness of expression which no other cause could produce. The swell is extremely beautiful; the diapasons and dulcian pipes have the most fascinating effect on the ear; and the trumpet is deserving of admiration for its silver tone. In a word, this charming instrument forms a composition of the sublimest and most perfect tones that art can produce, and will be considered as an enviable ornament to the venerable pile that contains it, as well as a lasting monument of fame to the builder. Previous to the cathedral being re-opened, it was visited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by the rev. Dean and a select party from the deansery, for the purpose of hearing the organ. The Prince paid many high compliments to the tone and construction of this noble piece of mechanism.

*Liverpool, Aug. 19.* We have experienced the heaviest rain in the memory of

man; since Wednesday noon it has been incessant; the London mail, that should have been here by 2 in the morning, did not arrive till after 7 in the evening, being forwarded over the flooded places in boats, the coach being obliged to be left behind.

At Northwich there has been the largest flood ever remembered, 2 feet 5 inches higher than ever known. There are no works about Northwich but have suffered very much; Messrs. Bancrofts will lose upwards of 300 tons of salt. The Old Rock Pit has a good deal of water in it, and was with difficulty prevented from filling. Mr. John Marshall and young Mr. Wakefield exerted themselves greatly, and saved several lives; the latter getting people out of the windows for several hours in the flat boats.

The waters are so much out in Redfordsire, that the farmers at Campton, Henlow, Selsoe, Chickland, Gravenhurst, Shellington, &c. are obliged to pursue a circuitous route over the high lands, in taking their cattle, grain, and other commodities for sale, to Bulford and Biggleswade.

Near Lancaster the fall of rain has been very heavy, continuing two days and nights without intermission, which has been a considerable hinderance to travelling. The Carlisle road has not suffered much, being well provided with bridges; but in many parts the roads are impassable, which has considerably delayed the mail-coaches, and of course thrown the correspondence of that part of the country into irregularity.

The damage done in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire, is considerable. For several miles the country between Warrington and Prestot is inundated to such an extent as to oblige the peasantry of entire villages to desert their habitations, or confine themselves to the upper apartments of their houses, where there were second floors. In Staffordshire the mail was stopped for several hours by the floods on Saturday last; and the stage coaches were detained nearly a day by the depth of the water. Woldley Bridge was carried away by the violence of the current; and for several miles in that neighbourhood the eye of the traveller on Sunday and Monday could see scarcely anything but an expanse of water, interspersed with trees and hedge rows. Great quantities of hay have been carried away, and a still greater quantity damaged.

*Aug. 26.* The late rains have been more general and more severe than perhaps ever before experienced in this country. Our letters from all quarters are complete with the most distressing accounts of their effects. The mail, which should have reached Birmingham at 2 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday, did not arrive there till 7 in the evening. The passengers,

sengers, &c. were forwarded over the flooded places in boats, the coach being necessarily left behind. In Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, and, in fact, in almost every county in the kingdom, the inundations have been extensive and greatly injurious. Many hundred acres of grass, ready for the scythe, have been laid under water, and materially injured, by the overflowing of the river Derwent, and a considerable quantity of new hay has been carried away. *Mirketton brook*, which runs through Derby, has likewise done much damage. The rise of the Trent yesterday evening was almost instantaneous; hundreds of persons were employed on its banks during the morning making hay; and, in the course of the evening, thousands of acres were totally inundated, and many tons of hay carried down the stream. Near *Sawley*, a great number of sheep were lost; and at *Cotter*, a fine boy, 12 years of age, was drowned. The lower part of the town of *Ashbourne* was inundated to such extent, that the inhabitants were driven to the upper apartments. The Manchester heavy coach, in passing Hanging-bridge, was nearly lost; the water washed over the bridge, and for a space of near 300 yards poured in a torrent across the road; the carriage for a considerable distance was lifted from the road, while the horses swam, till, by extraordinary and fortunate exertion, they regained the road. 200 persons were collected, expecting every instant to see the coach dashed down a precipice of considerable height, but without being able to afford the least assistance. On other parts of the road the water was so high, that the horses were up to their necks, and the body of the coach in the water; the trees were their only guide, the hedges being in general washed away. The road about *Cardiff* has been impassable. Two bridges near *Congleton*, one near *Stone*, and another near *Newcastle*, have been demolished; but we are happy to add, that the waters very soon in general subsided.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Thursday, Aug. 1.*

The female servant of Mr. Goldfinch, in Lombard-street, was discovered hanging in the kitchen, quite dead, and burnt in a most dreadful manner, occasioned, as it is supposed, by a candle that she had placed near her when she tied herself up. This day the coroner's jury held their inquest on the body; and, it being proved that she had appeared in a desponding way for some days before, they returned a verdict of lunacy.

*Tuesday, Sept. 24.*

This afternoon the King went in the usual state to the House of Lords; where, being rubed, and the House of Commons

being summoned to attend, his Majesty opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne; wherein he noticed all the late glorious successes of his arms and those of his allies, advertising very emphatically to the defeat of Buonaparte in Syria "by the heroism of a British officer," the capture of *Seringapatam*, and the surrender of the *Mysore* country; the deliverance of Italy; and the prospect of effecting that of our ancient and natural allies the United Provinces of Holland. His Majesty also expressed very sanguine hopes of the speedy accomplishment of an incorporating union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.—Addresses were voted unanimously.

*Wednesday, Sept. 25.*

This day his Majesty, being seated on the throne in the Great Council Chamber, received the Addresses of Thanks of the House of Peers from the Lord Chancellor, accompanied by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal; and also a loyal address from the Corporation of London.

*Thursday, Sept. 26.*

The address from the House of Commons was this day presented to his Majesty, by the Speaker, at St. James's.

*Saturday, Sept. 28.*

At a common hall this day, for the election of a lord mayor, the return was in favour of aldermen *Combe* and *Skinner*; but a poll was demanded for Sir W. *Staines*.

#### THE ROYAL EXCURSION.

*Aug. 17.* Their Majesties left Windsor at half past 4 this morning. They stopped at *Hartford Bridge* to breakfast. Proceeding through *Winchester* and *Romsey*, the association and yeomen cavalry were drawn up to receive them. At *Stoney Croft* their Majesties alighted, and stayed a few minutes while the horses were changed. The Royal Family were very royally received by the different associations and volunteer corps, and were escorted through the *New Forest* by the *Somerset Provisional Cavalry*; from *Wimborne*, by the *Dorset Yeomanry*, a part of the First Regiment of Dragoons, or *Royalists*; and afterwards, by a party of the *Scotch Greys*, who are quartered at *Dorchester* barracks. From *Dorchester* to *Weymouth* they were received by another party of the First Dragoons; the *Shropshire Militia*, commanded by *Earl Powis*; the First *Somerset Militia*, commanded by *Earl Poulett*, encamped near the temporary cavalry barracks; also by *Capt. Harford's* and *Major Weston's* volunteer corps. Their Majesties, and the Princesses *Augusta*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*, attended by *Lady Matilda Winaryd*, and *Mrs Townshend*, arrived at *Gloucester Lodge* at 5 in the afternoon, when a royal salute was fired from *Portland Castle*.

and the battery on the Nore. One of the sea fences was killed by one of the guns; he had his arms shot off, and part of his side blown away. The Princesses Sophia and Amelia, accompanied by Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lady C. Bellafye, Gen. Garth, and Mr. Price, arrived for a time after, having been detained on their journey between Overton and Andover, by the Princess Amelia being taken ill. A general illumination took place in the evening; but His Majesty did not walk out, on account of the weather.

*Aug. 18.* This morning his Majesty, accompanied by Lord Cathcart and Gen. Garth, walked on the Esplanade, and afterwards went to the Stables. At 11, the King, Queen, and Princesses, went to church, where the rev. Dr. Langford, canon of Windsor, preached. After divine service, His Majesty, with his attendants, walked on the Esplanade till 2 o'clock, when the King returned to Gloucester Lodge to dinner. After dinner the bands belonging to the First Dragoon Guards and the Somerset Militia played in front of Gloucester Lodge till 8 in the evening, when their Majesties and the Princesses visited Stacie's rooms, which were attended by a great number of nobility. The King bathed this morning for the first time. After breakfast, his Majesty, attended by Lord Cathcart and Gen. Garth, rode on horseback on the Downs towards Dorchester, accompanied by the Princess Sophia and Miss Townshend. The Queen and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amelia, with Lady Cathcart, and Lady C. Bellafye, took an airing, in two coaches and four, round the pleasant village of Upway. In the evening, the Royal Family honoured the theatre with their presence, at "The Jew," and "The Citizen." The following nobility formed a part of the audience. The Earl and Countess Poulett, Lord Hinton, Lord Charles and Lady Somerset, Earl Powis, Lady Morris Gore, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, and the Hon. Mrs. Grant.

*Aug. 19.* This morning the King walked on the Esplanade, in conversation with Mr. Ford, who arrived last night. After breakfast, his Majesty, with Lord Cathcart and Gen. Garth, rode on the Dorchester road; and Princess Sophia and Lady Charlotte Bellafye, on horseback on the Downs. Princess Amelia, attended by Lady Cathcart and Lady Neale, took an airing in a sociable and four on the sands. Her Majesty and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, accompanied by Miss Townshend and Lady Matilda Winyard, walked round the town, and afterwards paid a visit to the Countess Poulett. On returning to the Lodge, they were met by Captain and Lady Dugham, who arrived this

morning in the Anson frigate. His Majesty and the nobility walked on the Esplanade at night till dark. The Princesses Amelia and during the company's promenade in the seat appropriated for her Majesty, her Royal Highnesses not being able to bear the fatigue of walking. The Queen was accompanied at the Lodge by the Princess Elizabeth. A royal salute was fired from Portland castle, to announce the arrival of the St. Fiorenzo frigate. His Majesty walked down to the pier, to meet Capt. Neale. The King took that officer by the hand, and congratulated him on his ship having received no damage. To the Hon. Mr. G. Poulett, who is a midshipman on board the St. Fiorenzo, the King said, "Well, George, I am happy to see you, my lad; and am glad to find your brave comrades are all safe." The Cormorant sloop arrived in the night.

*Aug. 21.* This morning, before 7, the King bathed, and afterward the Princesses Amelia. After breakfast, his Majesty took his usual ride on the Dorchester road. The Queen and Princesses, with their attendants, took an airing in two sociables on the sands. The Shropshire Militia, commanded by Earl Powis, had a field exercise this morning. Their Majesties visited the theatre, to see "The Heir at Law," and "Ways and Means."

*Aug. 22.* This morning the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth bathed. His Majesty, and the Princess Sophia, accompanied by Generals Goldsworthy and Garth, Lord Cathcart, and Miss Townshend, rode on horseback to the temporary barracks, to view the horses which are to be sent out with the troops intended for the secret expedition from this country. Her Majesty, and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, walked to Harvey's library. Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia followed the Queen and her Royal Sisters in a carriage. Her indisposition prevents her walking. The Royal Family honoured the theatre this evening, to see "The Midnight Hour," "The Prize," and "The Romp."

*Aug. 23.* This morning his Majesty and the Princesses Elizabeth and Amelia bathed. At 11 their Majesties and the Princesses, with their attendants, accompanied by the Countess Poulett, the Hon. Mrs. Grant, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, went on-board the St. Fiorenzo frigate. They were saluted from the ships in the Road, and from Portland Castle. As soon as the Royal Standard was hoisted at the main-top, the vessel stood across the Bay till 6 in the evening, when the royal party, having dined on-board, came on shore. On their return, the King inspected the picket-guard, and gave the officers the counter-sign to be observed by the men on duty. (*To be continued.*)

P. 719. M. de Paou's age was 60.

P. 722, a. l. 32, for 1797, r. 1794.—The late Duke of Hamilton is succeeded in both his dukedoms, Hamilton and Brandon, by his uncle, Lord Archibald Hamilton, the dukedom of Hamilton having been granted to the daughters of a former duke, and their heirs-male.

P. 724. Sir Peter Nugent was created a baronet June 21, 1769.

P. 724. The late Right Hon. Richard Howe, Earl and Viscount Howe, of Langar, in Nottinghamshire, Viscount Howe and Baron Clenawley, in Ireland, and a baronet, was the second son of Sir Emmanuel Scrope, the second Lord Viscount Howe, Baron of Clenawley, who was appointed governor of Barbados in May, 1732, and Maria-Sophia-Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Baron Kilmanseck, master of the horse to George the First, as Elector of Hanover, and was born in 1725. The family of Howe was of distinction in the counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Dorset, for several generations. The manor of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, came into the possession of the family by the marriage of John Howe, esq. with Arabella daughter of the Earl of Sunderland, whose eldest son, Sir Scrope, was created a baron and viscount, and was succeeded by Scrope, the father of the present Lord Howe, in 1712. The late Earl succeeded his brother, George-Augustus, the late Viscount, July 5, 1758; and married, the same year, Mary daughter of Chiverton Hartopp, esq. of Welby, co. Leicester, by whom he had three daughters: the eldest, Lady Sophia-Charlotte, is the relict of the Hon. Mr. Curzon, late M. P. for the county of Leicester; Lady Mary-Indiana; and Lady Louisa-Catharine, married to the present Earl of Altamont. Dying without issue-male, his Irish honours, which are Lord Howe, Baron of Clenawley, descend to his brother, Sir William Howe, and also the English baronetcy. The English earldom and viscountcy are extinct; and the English barony descends to his daughters and their heirs-male.—His Lordship was only ten years of age when he lost his father. He was, during some time, at Eton college, which he left at 14, to enter on-board the Severn, of 50 guns, commanded by the Hon. Captain Legge, and which formed part of the squadron destined for the South Seas, under the command of Commodore Anson. On its arrival off Terra d'El Fuego, it suffered the greatest distress from a very long and violent tempest; in which the Severn, after being reduced to the utmost distress, was finally separated from it, and, having refitted at Rio Janeiro, returned to Europe. Mr. Howe next served on-board the Burford, which was one of the squadrons detached, in 1783 from Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle's

fleet, under the command of Commodore Knowles, to attempt the town of La Guira, on the coast of Caraccas. The Burford suffered very much in this enterprise; and Capt. Lustington, who commanded her, having lost his thigh by a chain-shot, died soon after. Mr. Howe was now appointed acting lieutenant by the Commodore, and in a short time returned to England with his ship; but, his commission not being confirmed by the Admiralty, he returned to his patron in the West Indies, where he was made lieutenant of a sloop of war; and being employed to cut an English merchantman, which had been taken by a French privateer under the guns of the Dutch settlement of St. Eustatia, and with the connivance of the governor, out of that harbour, he executed the difficult and dangerous enterprise in such a manner as to produce the most sanguine expectations of his future services. In 1745 Lieut. Howe was with Admiral Vernon in the Downs, but was in a short time raised to the rank of commander, in the Baltimore sloop of war, which joined the squadron then cruising on the coast of Scotland, under the command of Admiral Smith. During this cruise an action took place, in which Capt. Howe gave a fine example of persevering intrepidity. The Baltimore, in company with another armed vessel, fell-in with two French frigates of 30 guns, with troops and ammunition for the service of the Pretender, which she instantly attacked by running between them. In the action which followed, Capt. H. received a wound in his head, which at first appeared to be fatal. He, however, soon discovered signs of life, and, when the necessary operation was performed, resumed all his former activity, continued the action, if possible, with redoubled spirit, and obliged the French ships, with their prodigious superiority in men and metal, to sheer off, leaving the Baltimore, at the same time, in such a shattered condition as to be wholly disqualified to pursue them. He was, in consequence of this gallant service, immediately made post-captain, and, on the 20th of April, 1746, was appointed to the Triton frigate, and ordered to Lisbon, where, in consequence of Capt. Holbourne's bad state of health, he was transferred to the Ripon, destined for the coast of Guinea. But he soon quitted that station to join his early patron, Admiral Knowles, in Jamaica, who appointed him first captain of his ship of 80 guns, and, at the conclusion of the war, in 1748, he returned in her to England. In March, 1750-51, Capt. H. was appointed to the command of the Guinea station, in La Glore, of 44 guns; when, with his usual spirit and activity, he checked the injurious proceedings of the Dutch governor-general on the coast, and

and adjusted the difference between the English and Dutch settlements. At the close of the year 1751 he was appointed to the Mary yacht, which was soon exchanged for the Dolphin frigate, in which he sailed to the Straights, where he exerted many difficult and important services. Here he remained about 3 years; and, soon after, on his return to England, he obtained the command of the Dunkirk, of 60 guns, which was among the ships that were commissioned from an apprehension of a rupture with France. This ship was one of the fleet with which Admiral Boscawen sailed to obstruct the passage of the French fleet into the gulf of St. Lawrence, when Capt. Howe took the Alcide, a French ship of 64 guns, off the coast of Newfoundland. A powerful fleet being prepared, in 1757, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, to make an attack upon the French coast, Capt. Howe was appointed to the Magnanime, in which ship he battered the fort on the island of Aix till it surrendered. In 1758 we see our gallant officer advancing to the profession, which he had rendered so productive of honour to himself and advantage to his country. He was now appointed commodore of a small squadron which sailed to annoy the enemy on their coasts. This he effected with his usual success at St. Malo, where an hundred sail of ships and several magazines were destroyed; and the heavy gale blowing into shore, which rendered it impracticable for the troops to land, alone prevented the executing a similar mischief in the town and harbour of Cherbourg. On the 1st of July he returned to St. Helen's. This expedition was soon followed by another, when Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of York, was entrusted to the care of Commodore Howe, on-board his ship the Essex. The fleet sailed on the 1st of August, 1758, and on the 6th came to an anchor in the bay of Cherbourg; the town was taken, and the basin destroyed. The Commodore, with his Royal Midshipman on board, next sailed to St. Malo, and, as his instructions were to keep the coast of France in continual alarm, he very effectually obeyed them. The unsuccessful affair of St. Cas followed. But never was courage, skill, or humanity, more powerfully or successfully displayed than on this occasion. He went in person in his barge, which was rowed through the thickest fire, to save the retreating soldiers; the rest of the fleet, inspired by his conduct, followed his example, and at least 700 men were preserved, by his exertions, from the fire of the enemy or the fury of the waves. In July the same year (1758) his elder brother, who was serving his country with equal ardour and heroism in America, found an early grave. That brave and ad-

mirable officer was killed in a skirmish between the advanced guard of the French and the troops commanded by Gen. Abercromby, in the expedition against Ticonderoga. Commodore Howe now succeeded to the titles and property of his family. In the following year (1759) Lord Howe was employed in the Channel, on-board his old ship the Magnanime; but no opportunity offered to distinguish himself till the month of November, when the French fleet, under Conflans, was defeated. When he was presented to the King, by Sir Edward Hawke, on this occasion, his Majesty said, "Your life, my Lord, has been one continued series of services to your country." In March, 1760, he was appointed colonel of the Chatham division of marines; and, in September following, he was ordered, by Sir Edward Hawke, to reduce the French fort on the Isle of Dumet, in order to save the expence of the transports employed to carry water for the use of the fleet. Lord Howe continued to serve, as occasion required, in the Channel; and, in the Summer of 1762, he removed to the Princess Amelia, of 80 guns, having accepted the command as captain to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, then rear-admiral of the Blue, serving as second in command under Sir Edward Hawke, in the Channel. On the 23d of August, 1763, his Lordship was appointed to the Board of Admiralty, where he remained till August, 1765. He was then made treasurer of the navy; and, in October, 1770, was promoted to be rear-admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief in the Mediterranean. In March, 1775, he was appointed rear-admiral of the White; and was soon after chosen to represent the borough of Dartmouth in parliament. In the month of December, in the same year, he was made vice-admiral of the Blue. It was on one of these promotions that Lord Hawke, then first lord of the Admiralty, rose in the House of Peers and said, "I advised his Majesty to make the promotion. I have tried my Lord Howe on important occasions; he never asked me how he was to execute any service, but always went and performed it." We are now to consider Lord Howe as commander in chief on the American station, a very critical part of his life, and which, at the time, was subject to the censure and praise of contending parties; but, leaving such discussions to historical examination, we shall proceed briefly to observe, as it appears to us, that every enterprise in which his squadron was concerned was uniformly successful; and he never failed in obtaining those objects that were within the reach of the naval force which he commanded. In 1778, France having become a party in the war, the French admiral (D'Eistaing) appeared, on the 11th of July, in sight of the British

fleet, at Sandy Hook, with a considerable force of line of battle ships, in complete equipment and condition. Most of the ships under Lord Howe had been long in service, were not well manned, and were not line of battle ships of the present day. The French Admiral, however, remained seven days without making an attack, and by that time Lord Howe had disposed his inferior force in such a manner as to bid him defiance. On D'Estaing's leaving the Hook, Lord Howe heard of the critical situation of Rhode Island, and made every possible exertion to preserve it. He afterwards acted chiefly on the defensive. Such a conduct appears to have been required from the state of his fleet, and the particular situation of the British cause in America. He, however, contrived to baffle all the designs of the French Admiral; and may be said, considering the disadvantages with which he was surrounded, to have conducted and closed the campaign with honour. Lord Howe now resigned the command to Admiral Byron; and, on his return to England in October, immediately struck his flag. In the course of this year he had been advanced to be vice-admiral of the White, and, shortly after, to the same rank in the Red squadron. On the change of Administration in the year 1782, Lord Howe was raised to the dignity of a viscount of Great Britain, having been previously advanced to the rank of admiral of the Blue. He was then appointed to command the fleet fitted out for the relief of Gibraltar; and he fulfilled the important objects of this expedition. That fortress was effectually relieved, the hostile fleet baffled, and dared in vain to battle; and different squadrons detached to their important destinations; while the ardent hopes of his country's foes were disappointed. Peace was concluded shortly after Lord Howe's return from performing this important service; and, in January, 1783, he was nominated first lord of the Admiralty. That office, in the succeeding April, he resigned to Lord Keppel; but was re-appointed on the 30th of December in the same year. On the 24th of September, 1787, he was advanced to the rank of admiral of the White; and, in July, 1788, he finally quitted his station at the Admiralty. On August 19 following he was created an earl of Great Britain. On the commencement of the present war, in 1793, Earl Howe accepted the command of the Western squadron, at the particular and personal request of his Majesty, and justified the choice which his Sovereign had made at such a perilous and important moment. The glorious victory of the first of June soon followed; the fleet, which was one of the most powerful that France had ever equipped for sea, was totally vanquished; and seven ships of the

enemy's line were in possession of the conqueror. He now returned to receive all the honours which a grateful country could bestow. On the 26th of the same month, their Majesties, with three of the Princes, arrived at Portsmouth, and proceeded the next morning in barges to visit Lt. Howe's ship, the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead. His Majesty held a naval levee on-board, and presented the victorious Admiral with a sword, enriched with diamonds, and a gold chain, with the naval medal suspended from it. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament, the freedom of the City of London, and the universal acclamations of the Nation, followed the acknowledgments of the Sovereign. In the course of the following year he was appointed general of marines, on the death of Admiral Forbes; and finally resigned the command of the Western Squadron in April, 1797. On the 2d of June in the same year he was invested with the insignia of the Garter. The last public act of a life employed against the foreign enemies of his country was exerted to compose its internal dissensions. It was the lot of Earl Howe to contribute to the restoration of the fleet, which he had conducted to glory on the sea, to loyalty in the harbour. His experience suggested the measures to be pursued by Government on the alarming mutinies which, in 1797, distressed and terrified the nation; while his personal exertions powerfully prompted the dispersion of that spirit which had, for a time, changed the very nature of British seamen, and greatly helped to recall them to their former career of duty and obedience. Such was Earl Howe, who is gone to his grave full of years and honour, leaving behind him a name which will mark one of the most distinguished periods of British glory.—The part he took in the parliamentary debates in the American war may be seen in our vol. XLVI. p. 101, LXIX. 51, 276; on the army estimates, L. 305; on the case of Keppel and Paliér, L. 348, 350; on other occasions, LII. 509, 556, LIII. 5; letters to Dr. Franklin and General Washington, vol. XLVII. 169, 355.—His remains were removed, on the 15th of August last, from his house in Grafton-street, Piccadilly, where he died, for interment. The coffin in which they were inclosed was of English oak, covered with crimson velvet, and ornamented with gilt furniture. On Sunday the 18th, after resting at Grantham the preceding evening, they were brought to Langar, near Bingham, in Nottinghamshire, in order to their being deposited in the family-vault there. It was intended that the corpse should have arrived by 12 o'clock; but, owing to an accident having befallen the horse when near Bottesford, it was near 4 before the mournful cortege reached the

the park-gate; the procession then moved forward through the park, amidst a great multitude of people, to the house, in the following order:

A man on foot, bearing plumes of feathers  
on his head;

Two mutes on horseback, carrying two  
staves covered with black crape;

Neighbouring gentlemen, and his Lordship's  
principal tenants, in mourning, with black  
scarfs, on horseback, two and two;

The hearse, with the body, drawn by his  
Lordship's six beautiful bay horses, richly  
caparisoned with escutcheons, &c. &c.

Three mourning-coaches filled with domesticks,  
and each drawn by six black horses;  
The whole was closed with Mrs. Wetham's  
carriage, of Kirklington.

In this manner they arrived at the house, when the coffin was placed upon two trestles in the stone hall, where it remained nearly an hour; it was then carried, on men's shoulders, to the church, the pall being borne by eight of the tenants; the funeral service was read in a very solemn manner by the Rev. Edward Gregory, rector of Langar; the body was then placed in the vault, by the side of his brother, the Hon. Thomas Howe, who died in November, 1771, with the following inscription on the coffin-plate:

RICHARD HOWE,  
Earl and Viscount Howe,  
Viscount Howe and Baron Clenawley,  
in Ireland,  
Admiral of the Fleet,  
General of his Majesty's Marine Forces, and  
Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter,

Died 5th of August,

1709,

Aged 73 Years.

A dumb or mourning peal, consisting of 1080 changes, was rung at Bingham, in the morning, on the melancholy occasion.

P. 724. To encourage real Genius, struggling against early disadvantages, to exhibit the acquisitions of a persevering diligence and steady probity, and, above all, to exemplify the divine maxim, that "Wisdom is justified of all her children," the following memoirs of the late John Bacon, esq. are presented to Mr. Urban's useful publication. This celebrated Sculptor was born in London on the 24th of November, 1740. His father was a clo'hworke in Smithwark. Providence seems to have specially favoured his infancy: for, when he was about 5 years of age, he fell into the pit of a soap-boiler, and must have perished if a man, who then entered the yard, had not discovered the top of his head and immediately drawn him out. About the same time he fell before a cart, the wheel of which went over his right hand, and must have crushed it, had it not fallen between two projecting stones. When very young, Mr. B. discovered an inclination for draw-

ing; but never made any great proficiency in that art. In the year 1755, and at the age of 14, he was bound apprentice to Mr. Crispe, of Bow church-yard, where he was employed in painting on porcelain. Mr. Crispe had a manufactory of china at Lambeth, where Mr. B. occasionally went and assisted. His then occupation, indeed, was but a feeble step towards his future acquirements, as he was chiefly employed in forming shepherds, shepherdesses, and such like small ornamental pieces; yet, for a self-taught artist to perform even works like these with taste, and, in less than two years, form (as he did) all the models for the manufactory, was to give indications of no ordinary powers. But, as goodness of heart excels greatness of parts, we ought not to omit recording here a proof of his filial affection. At this early period he, in a great measure, supported his parents from the produce of his labours, even to the abridging himself of the necessities of life. His capacity, however, for greater things discovered itself on the following occasion \*. "In attending the manufactory at Lambeth he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were sent to a pottery, on the same premisses, to be burnt. Small circumstances often give rise to important events. From the sight of these models Mr. B. was first inspired with an inclination towards his art. He applied himself to it with the most unremitting diligence; his progress was as rapid as his turn for it was sudden and unpremeditated: this will appear from the books published annually by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, where it may be found, that, between the years, 1763 and 1766, inclusive, the first premiums in those classes for which he contended were no less than nine times adjudged to him." The first of these attempts was made in the year 1758, on a small figure of Peace, after the manner of the antique. It was during Mr. B.'s apprenticeship that he formed a design of making statues in artificial stone, which he afterwards perfected. The manufactory now carried on at Lambeth by Mrs. Coade originated with him. About the year 1763 Mr. B. first attempted working on marble. As he had never seen this performed, he was led to invent an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble, technically called *getting out the points*, which instrument has since been used by many other sculptors in England and France. At this time Mr. B. lived in the city, where his family connexions were; but, in the year 1768, he removed to the West end of the town; and it was then

\* What follows, in quotation, is taken from an authentic account in a respectable periodical publication for August, 1790. (being

(being about 28 years of age), in attending the Royal Academy, instituted that year, that he received his first instructions in his art, having never before seen the art of modeling or sculpture regularly performed. "In the following year the gold medal for sculpture (the first ever given by that body) was decreed to Mr. B.\*; and, about two or three years after, his reputation was publicly established by the exhibition of his statue of Mars, which recommended him to the notice of the present Archbishop of York, who, having designed to place a bust of his present Majesty in the hall of Christ Church college, in the University of Oxford, presented Mr. B. to his Majesty, who was pleased to sit to him for this purpose; and his execution of this work, added to the fame he had already acquired, procured him the Royal patronage, and an order from his Majesty to prepare another bust, which he intended to present to the University of Göttingen. Her Majesty was also pleased to give directions for a third; and Mr. Bacon has since executed a fourth, which has been placed in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries. He was soon afterwards employed by the Dean and Fellows of Christ Church in forming several busts for them, particularly the late Gen. Guise, the Bishop of Durham, and the Primate of Ireland. In 1773 he presented to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts two statues in plaster, which, by a vote of that Society, were directed to be placed in their great room. On this occasion Mr. B. addressed a letter to them in the following terms: 'The honour you have done me, in your acceptance of my statues of Mars and Venus, affords me an opportunity, which I gladly embrace, of acknowledging the many obligations I have to the Society. It was your approbation which stimulated, and your encouragement which enabled, me to pursue those studies which a disadvantageous situation had otherwise made difficult, if not impossible. Believe me, Gentlemen, I never think of the Society without gratitude, and without the highest idea of the principles on which it is formed; which justly place it among the institutions that do honour to human nature, raise the glory of a nation, and promote the general good of mankind.' To this letter the Society sent a polite answer, accompanied with their gold medal, on the reverse of which is inscribed EMINENT MERIT. In 1777 he was employed to prepare a model of a monument to be erected in Guy's hospital, South-wark, to the memory of the founder. In the North aisle of Westminster abbey is a monument erected by Mr. B. to the memory of the

late Earl of Halifax; and a marble urn executed by him has, by the direction of Lady Chatham, been placed in the gardens at Burton Pynsent, Somersetshire, sacred to the memory of the Earl of Chatham. The inhabitants of Jersey, having determined to perpetuate the memory of the gallant Major Pierson, who fell in the defence of that island against the French, the execution of the monument was committed to Mr. Bacon; and the Society of All Souls, Oxford, having agreed to erect a statue of the late Sir William Blackstone, Mr. B. was employed by them for that purpose. In the different competitions with rival artists Mr. B. has been almost always successful," there being but one exception out of sixteen instances. "Of the works of this artist exhibited at different periods at the Royal Academy, the following may be enumerated: statues of Mars and Venus; colossal bust of Jupiter; colossal statue of the Thames; several small figures in marble; and a monument since placed in the cathedral of Bristol, to the memory of Mrs. Draper, celebrated by Sterne under the name of Eliza. But the most important work hitherto presented to the world by Mr. Bacon is the monument of Lord Chatham, erected in Westminster abbey at the public expence. This will at all times remain a proof of the genius of the artist who produced it; an artist who has acquired his fame without foreign instruction or study in the schools of Italy, and who may be produced as a proof, not only that 'genius is the growth of,' but may be fully ripened in, 'the British isle, unaffected by such aid.'—When young, his abilities as an artist were not called in question, except with respect to the antique, of which some affirmed he understood nothing. On this occasion he modeled his large head of Jupiter Tonans, which was inspected by several eminent connoisseurs, and mistaken for a fine antique; they even enquired, 'from what temple abroad it had been brought.' It is not the design of these memoirs to present a regular list of his works, and much less to enter into a critical investigation of their respective merits: they are before the publick, and will best speak for themselves. Besides those monuments already mentioned, the most considerable are, Lord Chatham's, in Guildhall; the bronze group in the square of Somerset-house; Lady Miller's, at Bath; Lord Rodney's, at Jamaica; Lord Heathfield's, at Buckland, near Plymouth; Earl and Countess of Effingham's, at Jamaica; Sir George Pococke's and Bishop Thomas's, in Westminster abbey; Mr. Howard's and Dr. Johnson's, in St. Paul's,\* and the Pediment of the East India house.

\* He became an associate in 1770, and an academician in 1778.

Mr. B. had under his hand at the time of his death the monuments of Mr. Whibread; Sir Wm. Jones; Mr. M. for the poet; Dean Milner; Gen. Dundas, for St. Paul's; Captains Harvey and Hutt, for the Abbey; a group for India, containing a colossal statue of Marquis Cornwallis; an equestrian bronze of William the Third, for St. James's-square; with some others of less importance.—This distinguished artist and excellent man was suddenly attacked with an inflammation in his stomach, on the evening of Sunday, August 4, 1799, which carried him off in two days. During this short illness he expressed a firm reliance on that sure foundation on which he had long and consistently built. He departed on Wednesday morning, August 7, in the 59th year of his age; leaving two sons and three daughters by his first wife, and three sons by his last, the surviving widow. In person Mr. B. was about 5 feet 8 inches high; of a fair complexion and interesting countenance, expressive of his natural vivacity, tenderness, and address. In communicating his ideas he was sometimes forcible and happy, but frequently circuitous and obscure; what was successful burst like lightning from a cloud, but, unlike that meteor, it remained to enlighten and to warm. He had a peculiar felicity in illustrating his conceptions by emblems and analogies; and his strong sympathies were frequently accompanied with his tears. He was naturally irritable, but not at all vindictive; warm in his attachments, but more disposed to lament his wrongs than to resent them. Seven instances could be given of his practical Christianity in this respect, did it not involve a reflection upon others; and those who a long time felt it their interest to sink his rising character, have been afterwards glad to appeal to his tried integrity. His habits were frugal, but not penurious. While he preferred his family from mixing with a dissipated and dangerous world, he strove by every means to render their home delightful, and spared no expence that could make it so. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a steady friend, a loyal subject, and an honest man. These virtues were in him real; they grew from a root, and that root was Christianity. In this he was decided. Religion with him was not the Sunday coat of the formalist, much less was it the vile cloak of the hypocrite. It was neither a system of mere opinions, nor the cant of a party; but a change of heart, and a hope full of immortality, grounded alone on the work of a Redeemer. Religion was, with him, the grand concern. Animated by this, his family dwelt in a house of daily prayer and spiritual instruction; and his sabbaths were consecrated to God. On these days, if any particularly infested upon seeing him, they were admitted; but they

commonly left him (whatever their rank in life) in a few minutes, finding the only business they could transact then was to obtain part of a sermon. This, however, he managed with such address, that his friends generally left him in perfect good humour. The same principle stimulated and exalted his public spirit. His mind was continually on the wing to counteract, by every means in his power, the desperate attempts, made for years past, to overturn Church and State, Order and Godliness. His late voluntary subscription at the Bank, and his arming his sons and workmen, are recent proofs of his loyalty. He was ever ready, by his influence and property, to institute and support whatever tended to promote and to secure the best interests of mankind. Hence the strenuous and successful effort he made, at the institution of the Sunday-schools, to preserve the Sabbath from secular employments; his prompt attention to the various applications made to him for assistance in religious and charitable designs; his employing his leisure moments in composing moral and religious allegories, fables, epitaphs, &c. some of which may perhaps hereafter appear; and (what is less known) his refusing to execute monuments whose design or inscription he judged to have an injurious tendency. A long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased enables the writer of these memoirs to speak thus of a disinterested and invaluable friend, whose loss he deeply feels. In all his intercourses he often cried the Saviour lost in the Philanthropist. He heard the Artist discourse, but he saw the Christian glow! And he now views, with joy, the blessings of this eminent character descending upon his children.—Of the living it is delicate to speak; it seems, however, but common justice to mention that Mr. B.'s sons (the elder of whom is in his 29th year, and the second in his 23d), after obtaining several academical honours, have, for the last 12 years, rendered their father very considerable assistance in the execution of his different works; and that, during the last 7 years, they have almost entirely modeled and finished (under his superintendance) every capital performance which has come before the publick. It only remains to be added that, in perfect consistency with the character described above, Mr. B. ordered by his will a plain stone with the following inscription (after the name and date) to be placed over his grave:

"What I was as an Artist, seemed to me  
of some importance while I lived;

BUT

What I really was, as a Believer in Christ Jesus,  
is the only thing of importance to me now."

Venus.

P. 725, n. 1, 6, 7, 8, &c. "His Lordship  
is succeeded," &c. the title being extinct.

P. 726.

P. 726. Mr. Sheridan was a gentleman whose eminent literary talents, erudition, and elegant manners, will long be remembered with admiration by his friends. After completing his education at Tüle he came to England, studied the law, and was admitted to the bar. He employed his leisure hours in literary pursuits, and the publick have often read with delight and improvement the productions of his classical pen. Stored with the treasures of ancient learning, and warmed by the most benevolent piety, his writings and his conversation were always devoted to the promotion of truth and morals. Mr. S. possessed a merit that corresponded with the moral dignity of his person. There was nothing little in his nature or his conduct. His views were large, and his attainments extensive. He was an excellent Latin scholar. To the Greek language he made no pretensions. He was, indeed, formed rather to study things than words. No man was better acquainted with the general history of Europe, its antient and modern alliances and interests, and all its celebrated characters, who had distinguished themselves in political, military, and ecclesiastical concerns. Few men understood the British Constitution better, or held it in greater reverence. He was of the Roman Catholic persuasion, but not a bigoted votary. On the contrary, he was a friend to liberal doctrine, and a strenuous advocate for liberty. He possessed a sound judgement, and a profound knowledge of mankind; but that knowledge was rather derived from books, than from experience. Not, however, that he wanted penetration, but having all his life been of a studious turn, when not engaged by the pressure of business, he did not watch the turns of character, the complicated movements of the human passions, the depravity and the virtues of life. He was, a few years ago, a frequent contributor to public prints, and took reports of parliamentary proceedings. His memory was peculiarly tenacious, and his reports were always marked with spirit and fidelity. His original compositions displayed extensive reading and deep reflection. When he began to write, he did not leave his subject till he had examined it with the utmost attention, and treated it with ample illustrations from all that History could furnish to assist his argument. His style was rather distinguished for correctness and vigour, than for beauty and elegance. In private society, though always observant of the rules of politeness, yet he was zealous for truth, and would not suffer it to be sacrificed to form. He was a native of Ireland, but had none of that obtrusive confidence which has been indiscriminately charged upon his countrymen. If he had, indeed, possessed a degree of confidence proportioned to his abilities

and his knowledge, he would not have suffered his talents to have improved only in the circles of private life, but must have been employed with advantage in a public station. His knowledge was chiefly confined to political and ecclesiastical history; and his inclination hardly ever led him into the regions of metaphysical or natural enquiry; but the powers of his mind would have carried him very far into any province to which his attention might have been directed. He had been called to the bar many years; and the publick have reason to regret that an advantageous marriage enabled him to indulge his natural desire of study and domestic enjoyment, for his talents would have raised him to distinction at the bar, and he would always have directed his efforts to a resolute support of truth and justice. In domestic life his virtues were most exemplary; not merely as a husband and a father will his loss be deeply deplored, but every friend who had the honour of his acquaintance will long regret the amiable kindness, the independent spirit, and the frank sincerity of his heart, for nobody could be more active in the offices of kindness and affection. On the whole, Mr. Sheridan was one of those men whose talents were calculated by nature for eminence and utility, but who are, by the strange disposition of fortune, kept from the heights to which they have fair pretensions; and who, if they do not rise to a station that would procure them public admiration, cannot, however, pass through the world without receiving a large tribute of private esteem.

#### BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. At Kelham-house, co. Nottingham; a son; the wife of J. C. Girardot, esq., a daughter.

Sept. 1. Mrs. Macy, wife of Mr. M. Salesman, in Newgate-market, two sons and a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Teignmouth, Devon, the lady of Sir James Sumarez, a son.

6. At his house in Bloomsbury-square, the wife of Edward Law, esq., a daughter.

7. At Nunmonkton, co. York, the wife of Gilbert Crompton, esq., a daughter.

13. In Piccadilly, the wife of Mr. Horatio Robson, a daughter.

The wife of Samuel Lited, esq. of Eton, co. Northampton, a daughter.

14. At her house near Wigan, co. Lancaster, Lady Lucy Bridgeman, a daughter.

22. At Bath, the Countess of Cork, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. At Bath, Major Barrington, of the 96th foot, to Mrs. Winckley, of Great Pulteney-street, Bath.

2. William Powell, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss Anna Hawkins, of Newport Pagnell.

3. Lieut.-col. Chester, of the Coldstream regiment

regiment of guards, to Miss Clinton, dau. of the late Sir Henry C. K. B.

Rev. Anthony Collet, of Craftfield, Suffolk, to Miss Anne Curtis, of Islington.

4. Mr. John Hodgkinson, of Felley priory, to Miss Lockwood, of Mansfield.

5. Capt. Rice, of the Royal Birmingham fencibles, to Miss Elizabeth Parry, dau. of Mr. Richard P. of Shipston-upon-Stour.

9. At Birkenshaw, near Leeds, Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Cheapside, to Miss Rangeley, of Birkenshaw.—At Stone, co. Stafford, Mr. John Rangeley, merchant, of Leeds, to Miss Dixon, of Stone.

By special licence, at St. James's church, James Duff, esq. nephew and heir to the Earl of Fife, to Miss Maria Manners, one of the daughters of Lady Louisa M. and sister to Lady Heathcote.

10. At Hornsey, James Brooks, esq. of Queen-street, Cheapside, to Miss Townley, of Highgate, dau. of the late Rev. Mr. T.

At Southampton, William Willock, esq. to Miss Octavia Payne Wyke.

11. Mr. John Wright, to Miss Rollett, both of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln.

12. At Edmonton, the Rev. Henry Blackburn, son of the late John B. esq. of Bush hill, to Miss Briggs, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of the same place.

By special licence, Charles Nathanael Biyly, esq. to Lady Sarah Villiers, fourth daughter of h<sup>r</sup> Earl of Jersey.

At Bromley, Middlesex, by special licence, Wm. Tennant, esq. of Little Aston-hall, co. Stafford, to Miss Debonnaire.

Rev. John Robinson, of Chipstead, Kent, to Miss Richardson, eldest daughter of William R. esq. of Hermonsey, Surrey.

15. Mr. Robinson, c.o.c.i.-maker, to Miss Mary Williams, both of Stamford, co. Linc.

Mr. John Pege, of the Strand, to Miss Sarah Bulley, of Tavistock-row.

16. At Bristol, John Ashley, esq. eldest son of the late John A. esq. of Vale, in Jamaica, to Miss Eliza Bulley, niece of Sir Rob. Warren, of Crocksdome, co. Cork.

Henry Card, esq. of Pembroke-college, Oxford, to Miss Bulley, of South Lambeth.

James Frampton, esq. of Moreton, Dorset, to Lady Harriet Strangways, third dau. of the Earl of Ilchester.

William O'Bryen, esq. to Miss E. Trotter, of Bath.

Archibald Blair, esq. to Miss Dixon, of Barwell-cout.

17. At Enfield, Mr. T. Kesteven, of York-street, Covent-garden, to Miss E. J. Mason, 2d dau. of Edw. M. esq. of Enfield.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Henry Wilson, of Chelsea-park, to Lady Frances Elizabeth Budeney Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Ailesbury.

At March Baldon, Rev. J. R. Arding, of Compton, Berks, to Miss Willoughby, daughter of Sir C. W. bart.

18. Thomas Bromfield, esq. of Liver-

pool, merchant, to Miss Nethercott, of Canterbury-row, Newington Butts.

19. Peter Swansea, esq. to Miss Tennies, both of Stoke Newington.

21. At Elland, J. Whitfield, esq. of New Rents, to Miss Ashworth, daughter of J. A. esq. of Elland-bank, near Halifax.

23. Mr. John Holdern, of the Angel inn, to Mrs. Susan Cockedge, both of Bury.

24. At Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, Mr. John Vincent Purrier, to Miss Charlotte-Maria Thomas, both of the same place.

By special licence, Sir Thomas Mayyon Wilson, bart. to Miss Eliz. Smith, dau. of the late Capt. James S. of the royal navy.

At Godstone, Surrey, Capt. John Gaffey, of the royal navy, son of the late Bamber G. esq. and brother to the Member for Liverpool, to Miss Charlotte De Coetlogon, youngest daughter of the Rev. C. E. De C. rector of Godstone.

#### DEATHS.

**June A**T Jamaica, of the yellow fever, 30. Mr. William Stewart, third son of William S. esq. of Shambelly.

23. At Kingston, in Jamaica, Andrew Dean, esq. custos and chief judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the parish of St. Andrew, on that island.

**July 6.** Lieut. Shermer, of his Majesty's ship *Formidable*. Off Minorca, in endeavouring to save the life of a young midshipman who fell overboard from the fore-top-mast-head, he was unfortunately drowned, with the boy he attempted to rescue from death. He was a young man of strict honour, and a good officer.

**August 2.** At his seat in Pantglas, co. Carmarthen, aged 44, Rd. Jones Llwyd, esq. barrister at law, and clerk of the peace.

4. At his house in Dublin, in his 91st year, the Right Hon. James Caulfeild, Earl of Charlemont, Viscount Caulfeild, Baron Caulfeild of Charlemont, Knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, a member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, governor of the county of Armagh, president of the Royal Irish Academy, fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies in London, and LL.D. He was born Aug 18, 1728, and, from June, 1746, to July 1754, pursued his travels in foreign countries. In July, 1754, he was created LL.D. appointed governor of the county of Armagh, and member of the Privy Council in Ireland. Oct. 7, same year, he took his seat in the House of Lords, as fourth Viscount Charlemont; and, by patent 29 December, 1763, was advanced to the title of Earl. His Lordship married, July 2, 1768, Mary, daughter of Thomas Hickman, of Clare, esq. (a descendant of the noble family of Windsor Hickman, Viscount Windsor, which family have now the title of Earl of Plymouth); and hath left issue, by her ladyship,

ladyship, one daughter, Lady Elizabeth Caulfeild, born Dec. 13, 1773, and three sons, Francis William, Lord Caulfeild, now Earl of Charlemont, born Jan. 3, 1775; James Thomas, born Aug. 1, 1776; and Henry, born July 29, 1779. His Lordship was the eighth nobleman of this illustrious house of Charlemont; but, for a full account of the Earl's family, see the European Magazine, for 1794, p. 83, and Archdale's Irish Peerage, III. 127.—  
Others, whose only claim to notice is their nobility, triumphantly display their adventurous honours, and the idle pride of heraldry; this nobleman, beside the antiquity of his family, had more claims on the gratitude of the publick, and the admiration of posterity, by his own virtues, and his own spirited exertions for the honour of his country. When high rank is united with great virtues, and both are embellished by learning, taste, and talents, we then see man in his proudest form; we overlook, or forget all that is weak, frail, and mortal, and look up to him as a being of a superior order. Such a character was the Earl of Charlemont; a nobleman, on whom, even in times of the most imminent danger, neither turbulence, faction, nor slander, dared to cast an aspersion. Of his Lordship's early life a great part was spent abroad; charmed with the arts, the climate, and the language of Italy, it was for many years his favourite residence. With the rest of the world, however, he was intimately acquainted; as, at every court where a young nobleman generally visits, he spent more than the usual time. In all places he was respected and beloved; and he has been heard to say, that when he returned home, there was not a country in Europe in which he was not more known, and had not more of those connexions which sweeten life, than in his native Ireland! Home, however, his Lordship did at length return, at about the age of 30, and it is said to have been hastened by a disorder contracted from poison administered by the jealousy of a woman with whom he was acquainted. Of this disorder, the malignity had baffled the efficacy of all the medical skill his Lordship found abroad, and it remained for the honour of an Irish physician to preserve a life which was to be the ornament and pride of his country. This physician was the celebrated Dr. Lucas, a man distinguished, not more by the success of his medical knowledge than by the zeal and energy he has displayed as a political writer, and a popular representative. Having thus recovered a moderate share of health, and prescribed for himself a degree of temperance and strictness of regimen which few would have had the steadiness to observe, he began to think of an heir. He accordingly married a young lady of good sense

and amiable qualifications, and of a good family, though of no fortune, or brilliancy of beauty. Lord Charlemont, having felt the mortification of being a stranger in his native country, resolved that his son should have a domestic education. Lord Caulfeild was therefore entered at the college of Dublin, where he distinguished himself, not more for the possession of a sound and masculine understanding, than for precocious industry, and mild, though somewhat gloomy, manners. From the moment in which Lord Charlemont first embarked in public life, he has invariably promoted the best interests of his country; he affected not, however, in any instance, that popularity, which follows rather the shewy and insincere professions of the demagogue, than the wise and well judged measures of him who serves his country from a motive of duty, not from a thirst of fame. That his political conduct has been uniformly consistent from the purest motives, notwithstanding, could more strongly prove than the manner in which his borough of Charlemont has been represented. In the representatives of his borough, his Lordship only required talents and virtue; and it has been his peculiar good-fortune to have always selected men eminently possessed of both. Among those who have represented Charlemont, Mr. Grattan is most conspicuous, that member, who so strenuously struggled for the independence of Ireland, whatever may have been his conduct since; though nothing but vague suspicion, and unfounded reports, have cast an aspersion on his conduct. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Charlemont contributed to that great event, if not by his eloquence, for his Lordship is not a public speaker, at least by his vote, his influence, and his example. To give a true idea of his popularity, we need only say, that, when his country was asserting its claims to an independent and free constitution, when it was feared that the business in the end might be decided by arms, the whole kingdom turned its eyes upon the Earl of Charlemont, as a leader, who might be trusted with the fate of Ireland, whom dangers could not intimidate, nor gold corrupt. His Lordship was raised by the unanimous voice of the people to the command of an army of 8c,000 freemen, self-appointed and self-paid, including all the nobility and gentry of the kingdom! To this command he was several years successively elected; nor did this relation between that extraordinary body of men cease, until a difference of political opinion had arisen, which induced him to resign. The difference was, on the question of admitting the Catholics to participate in the power of the state. His Lordship, in very plain, but very polite and respectful terms, expressed his difference of opinion on that question.

question. A discordance of sentiments on a point of such moment must have been fatal to that cordiality of affection, which had alone reconciled his Lordship to that troublesome, though highly honourable post; he therefore shortly after resigned his command; and government having for some time withdrawn its countenance from the volunteer army, it gradually dwindled into insignificance. Of a reform in representation his Lordship was long a friend; but, notwithstanding the nobility can for a moment doubt the purity of his motives, however mistaken he might be; for, when the question was agitated, and the great difficulty appeared to be how individuals should be satisfied for the alienation of their property, his Lordship was the first of those who made a voluntary offer of surrendering their honours to the publick. On the question of the Regency, his Lordship was one of those who offered the right of that kingdom to appoint his own Regent; and, as they constituted the majority in both houses, they accordingly offered the Regency to the Heir-apparent. The Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Harlemon were chosen by the House of Lords to make an offer of the Regency to the Prince of Wales. His Lordship was one of the very few who supported Earl Mar's in his motion recommending peace and conciliation; nothing, however, can be more remote from his character than that of a factious or systematic oppositionist. He supported Great Britain in the war, because Great Britain was engaged in it, and he acted cheerfully to every law, and every measure, which the Government thought necessary, against the assault of foreign force or domestic disaffection. Unexceptionable, however, as his Lordship's political conduct was, it is not as a politician that he is justly entitled to our regard; he is more highly estimable, perhaps, as a nobleman of taste and literature; as a general scholar he had not an equal in the Peerage; possessing a respectable knowledge in the learned languages, he was also intimately acquainted with those of modern Europe, particularly the Italian. To his Lordship's love of letters, Ireland owes the establishment of the Royal Irish Academy, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1786, and of which his Lordship has since its foundation been annually elected president; of this office he discharged the duties *con amore*, constantly attending its meetings, unless when ill health prevented, presiding with a father's care over its concern, and occasionally contributing to fill the pages of its transactions. In these volumes his Lordship published three essays, which are highly respectable; one on a contested passage in Herodotus; another, on an ancient custom at Metelne, with considerations; and a third on the antiquity of the wool-

len manufacture in Ireland, which he proved from some passages in the Italian Poets. These, however, constitute but a small part of what his Lordship has written. To some of his friends he has shewn materials for larger works; it is to be lamented they were not published in the noble author's life-time, and not left at the mercy of a notorious editor. Among the lawyers and judges of the fine arts, he held a very conspicuous rank. At his house in Rutland Square, Dublin, are to be seen large collections of the great masters in painting and sculpture, both ancient and modern; and of his taste in architecture, his temple at Marino, within two miles of the metropolis, is a beautiful specimen. In parliament he never was a speaker; he seemed to wait nerves for an orator, and to be solicitous rather of the pleasures of study, than of those raptures which result from the involuntary bursts of an applauding auditory. In conversation he was communicative, affable, and cheerful, equally apt to catch as to impart satisfaction, nor was it the frizzery of fancy; the effusions of his mind flowed like the waters of a deep river, at once placid and majestic, unform'd and profound. Of his time his Lordship was remarkably economical; every hour had its allotted occupation; so regular even in his ride that you might ascertain the time of his day to a minute by the spot on which you found him. His Lordship's figure was exceedingly venerable and striking; upwards of 60, his grey hair and bending form gave the appearance of much greater age, while the pliability and strength of his countenance irresistibly impressed the idea, that wisdom and virtue were the companions of his life. The precarious state of his Lordship's health, since the disorder of his youth, made it necessary for him to use the cold-bath throughout the year, and even in the midst of the severest winter he did not dare intermit the practice. His Lordship never asked a favour from the Crown; the only one he received was a blue ribband; his acceptance of that honour was an undoubted credit to the founder of the order of St. Patrick; for, it would have brought discredit upon that new, though illustrious institution, if merit like his Lordship's had been overlooked. In a word, if we consider this nobleman's political virtues, his various literary acquirements, both in the ancient and modern languages, his dignified but affable manners, his religious turn of mind; and, lastly, the antiquity, nobility, and lustre of his family, we cannot hesitate in pronouncing that his Lordship has no just an equal in the peerage to console us for our loss. In the words of one of his favourite poets, Gray, where the fatal sisters lament the death of Brian, King of Dublin,

Long his loss shall Earth weep,  
Never again his like see;  
Long his strains in sorrow keep,  
Strains of immortality! \*

In the memorable year 1779, when the natives of Ireland saw the necessity of becoming embodied, and arm'd themselves for the protection of their country, his Lordship fondly adopted the popular idea, and continued to pursue it; and so few the volunteer armies till the war with France was at an end; consequently, Ireland was secure from invasion, and her sons (who, by their spirit and unanimity, had excited the admiration of Europe) were permitted to return to the blessings of peace. Late in the Summer of that year, while the combined fleets of our enemies rode triumphant in the Channel, and menaced an immediate invasion, the maritime towns applied to Government for protection; but the established forces of the nation having been sent away to support the war in America, and the chief governor, John Earl of Buckinghamshire, confessing his inability to afford the requested aid, the people determined to defend themselves, and the enemy, alarmed at their preparations, precipitately abandoned their coasts. For these spirited exertions in the defence of their country, and for their readiness to support the civil magistracy in the execution of the laws, the *Volunteers of Ireland* received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; and three several resolutions to this effect appear on the Journals of the House of Lords, Oct. 14, 1779, Oct. 10, 1781, and Oct. 14, 1783. (Archdale, III. 255)—On Aug. 9, the remains of this regretted nobleman were committed to the family vault. A private interment had been intended; but, wherever his beloved remains passed, as they approached Armagh, every person was eager to pay the last attention. The corps of yeomanry of which his Lordship was commandant, consisting of about 250 horse and foot, with arms reversed, and accompanied by two bands of music, were the first who entered that city; then came the hearse, with the usual attendants, “in the sable garbs of woe.” A number of carriages belonging to the neighbouring nobility, clergy, and gentry, followed, together with 600 persons on horseback, and a vast concourse of people. The procession was slow and solemn; an uninterrupted silence prevailed; nothing was heard but the melancholy tolling of the bells, and the awful sounds of mortal music. On approaching the cathedral, the Primate, Lord Viscount Lifford (Dean of Armagh), and the clergy of the Chapter,

in scarfs and their melancholy habilments, met the corps. They then advanced before it into the church, where his grace the Archbishop of Armagh and the Dean read the usual service, in an impressive and solemn manner. The demeanour of all present was highly expressive of their regret for the loss of a nobleman so evidently distinguished for every quality that adorns private life, and who, in his public capacity, displayed one uniform line of true patriotism, unwarred by party spirit, and untainted by any venal or ambitious purpose. That the present Lord Charlemont may emulate the virtues of his parent, and keep up the true dignity of the Peerage, not by overbearing arrogance, or supercilious pride, but by a steady regard for the true interests of his Monarch and the rights of the people, is the sincere wish of one who knew the excellencies of his noble father, and who has deavoured slightly to portray the virtues, the literary talents, and the amiable, though dignified, manners, of that ever-to-be-regretted nobleman.

#### C. L. F. A RELATION OR LORD CHARLEMONT.

7. At Quorndon, co. Leicestershire, after a short but painful illness, Miss Webster, a young person deservedly respected.

8. Mr M. Moore, brother of J. M. esq. the present mayor of Lancaster.

9. At Bath, Col. Thomas Balfour, of the North Lancashire fencible cavalry.

In the workhouse at Liverpool, aged 105, Mary Jones.

At Nottingham, in his 76th year, Mr. Walter Merrey.

10. At Poulton, Mr. M. Pickford, one of the most extensive proprietors of the carrying business in the kingdom.

Suddenly, Mr. Dickinson, of Lincoln, musician, one of the band belonging to that corporation.

Of a decline, in the 65th year of his age, at his house in Old Burlington-street, Charles Townshend, esq. of Chislehurst, in Kent, second son of the Hon. Thomas T., one of his Majesty's tellers of the Exchequer, and M.P. for the University of Cambridge, by Albinia, the daughter of the Hon. Col. John Selwyn, and brother to Lord Viscount Sydney. To say that he possessed one of the most charitable, generous, and benevolent hearts with which human Nature was ever blessed, is only saying that to which all who had the happiness of knowing him, more particularly his sorrowing friends, will long bear the sincerest testimony. Much more might be said of this good man, but it suffices. He is gone to that happy place where “the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest.” This humble tribute of affection and respect for his memory is offered by one who well knew his worth, having been frequently honoured with his confidence,

\* I thought we do not commonly admit quotations in our Obituary, the above (from Gray's "Fatal Sisters") is given as peculiarly applicable. EDIT.

confidence, and with the distribution of some of his numerous charities.

11. At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, after a life of exemplary piety and virtue, in her 76th year, Mrs. Les, wife of Mr. Thos. L. Barber. She went to bed in perfect health, and was found dead a few hours after.

At the Queen's Lodge, Windsor, Mrs. Willis, housekeeper.

At Kensington Gravel-pits, Mrs. Sarah Leheup, relief of Peter L esq.

In his 85th year, William Tod, esq. of Dean-street, Soho.

At Osborn's hotel, in the Adelphi, Cha. Barber, esq. lately a free merchant at Calcutta, and chief partner in the well-known house of Barber, Palmer, and Co., the business of which, for some years, is supposed to have cleared 30,000l. a year. He had realized in India a fortune certainly of upwards of 200,000l. since it is known he had lodged 80,000l. in the English funds, and brought home with him 100,000l. in Danish bills. He declared, on his death-bed, that he did not know any relation, and that it was out of his power to name an heir to his great wealth. Enquiries are set on foot to discover the proper heir; and a young woman, who says she is a second cousin by the mother's side, has appeared; but attempts are making to discover a nearer relation.

12. Of a very rapid dropsey, John Nash, of Bradburne, near Sevenoaks, a considerable farmer. He had raised himself, by his diligence and integrity, from very small beginnings to a state of affluence; and, at the time of his death, rented above 2000l. a year. He was deservedly much respected by all his neighbours, particularly by the late Lord Amherst, who often invited him to his table. On the 1st of this month, he was, by his own desire, brought from his bed to the window, to see his Majesty go by to the review of the Kentish Yeomanry, at Maidstone; on which occasion he had the pleasure of reflecting, that he had, at that time, six sons serving in Lord Carden's troop, all mounted on their own horses, and ready for the defence of their King and Country.

Aged 61, Mr. Parr, of Kirton, co. Lincoln; by whom his family have lost an industrious father, and the poor a good friend.

At Holy Island, Dorothy, the lady of Henry Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn tower.

14. Mrs. Oldershaw, wife of Mr. O. of Goberton, co. Lincoln.

At Sharrington, near Holt, co. Norfolk, aged 109, Mary Mot, who retained her faculties to the last.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr. Henry Dundas Hunter Blair, youngest son of Sir James Hunter B. bart.

In the prime of life, Mr. John Key, of Lincoln, cabinet-maker.

Mrs. Noble, of Goberton, co. Lincoln.

18. At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, in his 65th year, Caius Bishop, esq. collector of excise.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, after a few hours illness, in her 31st year, Mrs. Only, wife of Mr. O.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 83, Mrs. Martha Honnor.

19. At Portsmouth, Master George Arnaud, son of E. B. A. esq. collector of the customs at that port.

20. At Nottingham, aged 70, Thomas Wyer, gent.

Aged 95, Mr. Samuel Woollatt, of Finedern, co. Derby.

At Louth, aged 50, Mrs. Bollon, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Kesteven, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, aged 59, Mr. Buckles.

At Lancaster, Mr. Worwick, banker.

21. At Pond-hall-in-Wickes, Essex, the seat of his family, the Rev. Edmund Hicerigill, vicar of Acton, co. Suffolk.

At Market Harborough, Leicestershire, François Bernard, a French emigrant, aged 30 years. The account which he gave of himself was, that he was the son of respectable parents of the city of Poitiers; that he emigrated in the year 1791, in consequence of his having hastily given vent to some expressions of resentment against the constitutional priests, for which he was denounced and narrowly escaped with life; that he afterwards returned into Champagne with the corps of Royalists, who followed the Duke of Brunswick's army, and was at the siege of Thionville; but after the retreat of that army, the delicacy of his constitution being unequal to a military life, he retreated into Lower Germany, and afterwards to the Netherlands; whence, being continually harassed by the progress of the Republican arms, he came to seek an asylum in England in the year 1795. He had resided at Harborough nearly four years; two of which he was usher at a school, and the remainder of the time he attended in families as a French teacher. His embarrassments were at first very great; but he struggled against ill health and adversity with singular meekness and indefatigable industry. His character, when known, attracted general esteem; and it will be a long time before the remembrance of his modest gentleness, undeviating integrity, and quiet fortitude, can be erased from the minds of strangers, who were at first only actuated by pity to his misfortunes. His exertions at last procured him a decent subsistence; but his delicate frame, enfeebled by former sufferings, fell a victim to the last severe Winter and congenial Spring. He burst a blood-vessel in April, which terminated in a gradual decay. During his long illness, he invariably declined accepting any pecuniary assistance (except

(except in one instance); and he received trifling attentions with a susceptible respectfulness, which marked a truly noble and independent spirit. His industry and (in respect to the self-indulgences which his early comforts and declining health required) too rigid frugality had procured a small sum, which was sufficient to support the expence of his sickness, and to commit him decently to the earth. His honest heart was therefore gratified in one of the last wishes which he ever expressed. "He did not die in debt." Though warmly grateful to England for its protection, and anxious for the success of its arms, his affections painfully reverted to his friends and his native country; nor could he allude to such subjects without the most affecting, because unstudied, sensibility. Such was M. Bernard: and let the reader reflect, that adulation never brings its offering to the grave of adversity. This degree of publicity is given to his history and character, from the hope that it may fall into the hands of some of his countrymen, who, valuing those virtues which are of high estimation in the sight of God, may endeavour to inform the friends of this truly worthy man, that his last hours received all the consolatory attentions which strangers could bestow. The writer adds a devout wish, that France, restored to the blessings of legal government, may speedily afford that repose to her deserving countrymen for which M. Bernard sighed in vain.

22. At Dover, Capt. Forster, of the 46th regiment.

23. At Hinckley, co. Leicester, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Jn. Ettlin, hosiery.

At Plymouth dock, Devon, in her 26th year, Mrs. White, wife of the Rev. James W. chaplain of the Magnificent.

24. After a lingering illness, in her 23d year, Miss Mary Eames, second daughter of Mr. T. E. of the Market place, Leicester.

Mrs. Brown, of the Golden Fleece at Newark, co. Nottingham.

Mrs. Eldridge, of Abingdon, Berks.

At his house in Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Jacob Loufada, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Barrow, Loufada, Son, and Co. merchants.

Found dead on the road near his own house, the Rev. Andrew Toole, parish-priest of Wicklow, in Ireland.

Mrs. Wright, of Gantead. While she and her husband were on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Carrick, of Conistone, near Hull, Mr. W. took the opportunity of placing a lock (which had previously been repaired at Hull, and taken home by him) upon an old firelock then in the house, kept for the purpose of shooting crows; in the performance of which the gun unfortunately proved to be loaded, went off.

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and discharged its contents into the leg of Mrs. W. who sat nearly opposite at a or 2 yards distance. Medical assistance was immediately procured; but the limb on examination was found so much shattered that it was thought proper on Sunday (the day after the accident happened) to amputate the same, as the only possible means of saving her life; but from the loss of blood at the time of the accident, together with the shock, and her years (being nearly 70), we are sorry to say she survived the operation but a short time, as she died the same evening.

25. Aged 66, Mr. John Baskerville, of Bishopsgate.

At Edinburgh, Miss Sibella Macdonnell, daughter of the late Duncan M. esq. of Glengary.

Mrs. Eleanor Gaitkell, daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Bermonsey.

At Bath, Gilbert Berkeley, esq.

26. Found dead in his bed, to which he wen as well as usual the night before, Thomas Falkner, esq. of Morcott, late high sheriff of the county of Rutland.

At Watford, after many years severe illness sustained with Christian resignation, Miss Sarah Neave, one of the daughters of the late Edward N. esq. merchant, of London, and sister to the lady of Cornelius Denne, esq. Her ill health much limited her intercourse with society; but, to those who were acquainted with her philanthropy, judicious benevolence, and amiable dispositions, the remembrance of her will never be obliterated.

In Canterbury-pace, Lambeth, aged 72, Mrs. Gilpin.

27. At Edinburgh, Miss Helena Fraser, daughter of Simon F. esq. of Farraline.

Aged 72, Mr. Thomas Pike, of Donington, co. Lincoln.

Aged 22, Philip Shelley Sidney, esq. of Penhurst, in Kent. While paddling in a canoe, which he brought with him from Nova Scotia, it suddenly overset in the large pond before the castle. Notwithstanding there were three persons on the spot, one of them Mr. Sidney's brother, the unfortunate young gentleman, though an excellent swimmer, by being entangled with weeds, sunk, and was not found till nine hours after the accident.

Killed in the attack on Helder point, very close to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Lieutenant-colonel Smollett, of the third battalion of the first regiment of guards, and brigade-major of the first brigade. A very few months ago he succeeded to a good estate in Dumbartonshire, in Scotland, by the death of his father, which shire he represented in parliament. He was grand nephew to Dr. Smollett, the celebrated writer, and most universally and justly beloved; and his death will be most sincerely lamented.

Lamented, even though attended with circumstances of such real glory.

At the same time and place was also killed Lieutenant-colonel Hay, of the Royal Engineers. He was born in Scotland, entered young into that corps, and was a lieutenant at the siege of Gibraltar, where, early distinguishing himself by his coolness and gallantry, he, and a few of his most intimate friends, were proverbial for their courage and composure in the midst of the hottest fire of the enemy. He was, when the present war commenced, at St. Christopher's; and, on the arrival of Sir Cha. Grey at Barbados, immediately procured leave to embark for that island, and offer his services for the expedition. His professional and local knowledge insured a ready acceptance of that offer; and his zeal, courage, and abilities, are well known to Sir Charles Grey and the surviving officers who served in the reduction of Martinique, Guadalupe, and St. Lucia. Previous to the departure of the army, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, for the recovery of our islands, that active and able general earnestly requested colonel, then Capt. Hay, to accompany him. He again left his family, and again distinguished himself, and was Sir Ralph's confidential friend and chief and active engineer. He was also with that general in Ireland; and such was the opinion Marquis Cornwallis had of him, that he particularly applied for colonel, at that time Major Hay. He was afterwards appointed commanding engineer in Scotland, where he went with his family some time since; and he followed Sir Ralph from the North, when he was selected to command the expedition to Holland, and received, as an honourable acknowledgement of his services, previous to his embarkation, the rank of lieutenant colonel. His conception was strong and accurate, and his information solid and extensive. His manners were as mild and unassuming as his mind and conduct were manly and decided; and, indebted solely to his own deserts, his character, without effort or ostentation, gradually and forcibly displayed itself to the world through the veil which his own modesty uniformly presented. Neither Col. nor Mrs. Hay had any hereditary fortune; and he ever preferred honour to interest. A noble nature and generous disposition, an invariable and invincible integrity (to which by principle he was scrupulously attached, and to which in practice he rigidly adhered) have left a handsome and accomplished widow and six children unable to support the spire of life they are so unequivocally entitled to move in. But his Majesty has been graciously pleased to settle a pension of £500. on the widow, and £100. a year on each of his six daughters, after her decease. He was about 40 years

of age, and promised fairly to fill and grace the highest posts which his profession might enable him to hold. His premature death cannot fail to be interesting to the friendly and affectionate heart, and to all who feel for their country, and for the brave men who adorn and who sacrifice their lives for that country; more particularly when their virtues are not less amiable in private than conspicuous in public.— Col. Hay, the moment he was wounded, was prepared for the worst, and begged to express his last thoughts and wishes to Gen. Abercrombie, who was near the gallant colonel, and immediately attended him. Col. H. earnestly recommended his wife and children to his protection, and bore his fate with the most heroic fortitude. Soon after the peace in 1783 he married a daughter of John Craigie, of Glendoch, esq. Perthshire, Scotland. Mrs. H. was delivered of a son only two days before her husband was killed.

28. At Pentonville, of a rapid decline, in his 32d year, greatly regretted by his family and numerous friends, William Trefusis Reichenberg, esq. one of the landing surveyors of the customs in the port of London, and late of Irwidar, in the deanery of St. Buryan, co. Cornwall. A farther account of this gentleman is promised us.

At Worcester, aged 21, Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Mr. E. ironmonger. Her death was a circumstance peculiarly distressing to her friends, as she was married in the morning, and died between 9 and 10 in the evening.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Warmington, wife of Robert W. esq. his Majesty's agent of packets, naval store keeper, and vice-consul to the Kings of Prussia and Denmark.

Aged 83, Mr. William Sewell, of Exton, in Rutland.

At Cloncurry, in Ireland, the Right Hon. Nicholas Lord Cloncurry, Baron of Cloncurry, in the county of Kildare, and a baronet. His lordship was eldest son and heir of the late Patrick Lawles, esq. of Cloncurry; who left issue, beside the Lord Cloncurry one daughter, Margaret, Countess of Connell (who married, June 23, 1779, the Right Honourable John Scott, Earl of Connell, late lord chief-justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and has issue by his lordship, who deceased June 13, 1798 [vol. LXVIII. pp. 622, 651], Thomas Lord Earlsfort, now Earl Connell, born Aug. 15, 1783, and Lady Charlotte Scott, born May 11, 1787.) Lord Cloncurry, in the early part of his life, was of the Romish persuasion, and spent several years in France; where (as it is supposed) he was disgusted by the hypocrisy and profligacy of several of the followers of that Church. However this may be, immediately on his return he renounced the errors of the Church of Rome,

Rome, and read his recantation. Having sat in several parliaments, and promoted the true interests and welfare of his country by his voice, example, and domestic virtues, his Lordship was created a baronet in 1776; and, 13 years afterwards, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Baron of Cloncurry, &c. His parliamentary conduct was always favourable to the measures of the present Administration; and he was a very respectable, though not an eloquent, speaker. His Lady, Margaret Baroness Cloncurry, deceased Feb. 4, 1795. His Lordship is succeeded in his peerage, and an estate of £20,000 per annum, by the Hon. Valentine B. Lawles. Valentine now Lord Cloncurry, is a state-prisoner in the Tower of London.

At Bath, in his 60th year Philip Bromfield, esq. of Lymington, an elder brother of the Corporation of the Trinity-house, London, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Southampton. Of this gentleman it may with strict truth be said, no one ever died more sincerely regretted by all who were gratified with his acquaintance. He was a persevering, zealous, and disinterested friend; and his life was uniformly directed to assist those who required his aid. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the fascinating talents of setting "the table on a roar;" and invariably diffused happiness and information through every circle he visited. The activity and strength of his mind led him to pursue objects of the greatest importance; and the love of his country manifested itself in his conduct on all occasions. To his indefatigable industry, may justly be attributed the suppression of the mutinous spirit which unhappily raged amongst a part of our Navy, as his prompt zeal suggested the expediency, and his ability effected the cutting away the buoys from Harwich to the Nore, which prevented the carrying ships into an enemy's port, the object, as has since appeared, those poor deluded wretches had in contemplation. He was many years captain in the East-India Company's naval service.

29. At Uppingham, in the prime of life, in consequence of violent bleeding at the nose, Mr. Thos. Rayworth, late of Leicester.

In the prime of life, the Rev. Samuel Swire, jun. M.A. and fellow of University college, Oxford.

At Streatham castle, co. Durham, in his 68th year, Thomas Colpitts, esq.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 61, Mr. Sergeant.

At his house in Windsor, where he had retired from his profession for some years, Mr. Thomas Jervais, an eminent artist. How highly he adorned the art he professed, his works in New College chapel,

Oxford, and St. George's, Windsor, will best prove.

30. In London, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Frances Tattie, relict of the late Rev. Dr. John T. archdeacon of Worcester, and canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Capt. Burn, of the Mass East Indiaman. Fitting at Spithead, with Mr. Goodeve, a mercer, of Portsmouth, one of his passengers, a seaman, and a boy, the sail jibed in a gust of wind, and the boat upset, whereof by the captain unfortunately perished, but the others were saved.

At New, in the 62d year of his age, and 37th of his ministry, the Rev. George Forbes, of Lochell and Cuthney.

James Richards, esq. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester; for which county he served the office of high sheriff 1796.

At Winchester, Mrs. Kentish, wife of Mr. K. surgeon.

31. Aged 68, Robert Holmes, esq. of Richmond.

At Long Buckby, co. Northampton, after a severe illness, Miss Jane King, second daughter of John K. esq.

In his 81st year, Mr. Sam. Harvey, master schoolmaster at Kelvedon, Essex.

Lately, at St. Pierre, Martinique, in his 30th year, suddenly, Thomas Orde, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs, colonel of the militia, and receiver-general of the unclaimed property in the island of St. Lucia.

At Jamaica, after a few days illness, Mr. John Hall, jun. of Hull, commander of the Kingston, belonging to that port.

At Padua, whence he was driven by the French from Frecati, near Rome, Carlo Raphael Delpini, a celebrated statuary, and a descendant of the immortal drawer of the Cartoons.

At Aix-en-Provence, in his 52d year, Stephen Montgolfier, celebrated for his invention of air-balloons. He was a paper-maker, and extremely well versed in mechanicks and chemistry. The paper which he manufactured equalled the Dutch paper, and contributed considerably to the celebrity of French printing. He was the first who made vellum-paper in France.

At Tralee, in Ireland, Hugh O'Donnell, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the South Mayo militia, and M. P. for Donegal.

At her house in the Isle of Skye, Mrs. Macleod, of Rafay.

At Upper Ardwall, in the parish of Caibrach, whither he had gone for the benefit of the goat-whey, Mr. John Rots, at Maing of Culleen.

At Dundar, near Carlisle, aged 76, Mrs. Grace Graham, sister of the late Jonathan Sewell, a character well known in that neighbourhood. Her funeral was attended by a respectable company of neighbours, and by 300 poor people, to each of whom were given 6d. and a good dinner. She has left a handsome endowment for a school in that

that neighbourhood, and several legacies for other charitable purposes.

At York, aged 72, Mrs. Bird, relict of Mr. John B. of London, malt-drailler.

At Doncaster, aged 54, Mr. Littlewood, grocer.

Mr. W. Sewell, a very promising young man, clerk to Mr. Holman, attorney, of Yarmouth. He had been missing several days; and his body was found in the river Dereham, Norfolk.

At his seat at Redgrave, Suffolk, Thomas Holt, esq.

Aged 75, Mr. Richard Sharpe, wheelwright, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At Pinchbeck, co. Lincoln, Mr. Goflin, farmer and grazier; and, aged 93, Robert Seymour.

At Spalding, in his 73d year, Mr. Francis Vise, surgeon, who had retired from business for some years past.

At Weymouth, Beaumont Hotham, esq. Lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream regiment of guards.

At Hereford, Major Beavan.

At Bristol Hot-well, in his 25th year, Robert Pryer, esq. of London, lately returned from Lisbon.

Mrs. Egerton, wife of W. E. esq. M.P. of Tatton hall.

At Horsham, Sussex, aged 57, Miss Gatford. She was a most eccentric old maiden, having left 15l. a year to support certain animals, cats, dogs, parrots, guinea-pigs, &c. whom she kept with her in her own apartment. She left orders that her corpse was not to be buried for a month; that spirit of wine should be used for her preservation; and, accordingly, between £30. and £40. were expended in this manner. She was inclosed, agreeably to her request, in four coffins; a shell, a lead, an oaken, and stone coffin; which was strictly observed. The Rev. Mr. Evans, of Worship-street, London, was sent for down to inter her, and preach her funeral sermon at midnight; for, it was her injunction, that her corpse should not be taken from her house till ten o'clock at night! She was buried in a vault in the general Baptist Meeting at Horsham. The place was crowded with Church-folks and Dissenters of every description. The accounts in the papers are extremely inaccurate; but on the truth of these particulars the reader may depend.

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Humphreys, relict of F. H. esq. attorney, of that town, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Boddridge.

At Winton-Underedge, in her 66th year, Miss L. Pearce, sister of the Rev. Dr. P. prebendary of Chester, and sub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

Rev. Edw. Townsend Kenwick, D. D. rector of Atherstone-on-Stour and Whitchurch, both in Warwick. He proceeded M. A. of Magdalene-hall, Oxford, 1755.

Rev. Thomas Scott, rector of King's Stanley, co. Gloucester, worth 500l. per annum, and in the gift of the master and fellows of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1746, M. A. 1750.

Near London, the Rev. J. Shann, formerly of Methley, near Leeds.

At Kensington, aged 86, Mrs. Newman.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 83, Alexander Johnston, M.D. who, by the account he published, in 1773, of the Society instituted at Amsterdam for the Recovery of drowned Persons, first excited the attention of our countrymen to that subject. The Humane Society was instituted in the year following. He was also one of the original promoters of the Literary Fund for Relief of Authors in Distress.

Sept. 1. At the Grove, Hackney, Mrs. Stratton, widow of Thomas S. esq.

At Wantefden-hall, Suffolk, of a deep decline, in his 80th year, Nathanael Morris, only son of Wm. M. esq.

At Langford, in the neighbourhood of Newark, Mr. Rhodes, farmer and grazier.

At Easton Mauduit, co. Northampton, Mr. Pettifer, steward to the Earl of Sussex.

At Bozeat, in Northamptonshire, Mr. Henfon, farmer and grazier.

2. At Berkley-house, near Frome, co. Somerset, in his 62d year, Mrs. Frances Sharp, sister of William S. esq. of Fulham, Middlesex.

Mrs. Jellicoe, wife of Samuel J. esq. and one of the daughters of the late Richard Lee, esq. of Highbury-terrace; amiable in her temper, benevolent in her disposition and conduct, and exemplary and affectionate in her family.

At his house at Little Ealing, Middlesex, Gen. Lafcelles, colonel of the 3d or King's own regiment of dragoons, and groom of the bed-chamber to his Majesty. He was a very respectable character through life. The celebrated Miss Catley, who had been so distinguished in the circles of wit and gallantry, lived with him many years, and attached herself wholly to him, with the utmost fidelity. It is believed that she at length privately married her. He was grave in his manner, but very intelligent, full of anecdote, and well acquainted with mankind. No man was more respected by his brother-officers; and no man passed through life with more easy dignity, manliness, and unobtrusive good sense.

3. In the Orange-grove, Bath, the Rev. William Thomas, M. A. rector of Tortworth, co. Gloucester, and of Briton Ferry, co. Glamorgan, chancellor of the church of Landaff, and one of the Duke of Beaufort's domestic chaplains.

At Ayr, Miss Jacobina M'Adams, daughter of the late James M'A. esq. of Waterhead.

4. Mrs. Sarah Ridgeway, widow, of Carpenters' hall, London-wall.

At Bath, W. Bryant, esq. of Ilminster.

5. At

5. At the house of his son-in-law, Wm. Poiter, esq. at Youngfield, where he had spent the day in his usual health, and in his 84th year, the Rev. John Ewart, minister of the Gospel in Troqueer.

At Bath, John Moylau, esq. of Cork.

6. At Hackney, aged 80, Mis Sarah Till, relict of Mr. Stacy T. of Walthamstow.

Mr. Jos. Lewis, grazier, of Crow-mills, co. Leicester.

Mrs. Minshull, wife of Wm. M. esq. of Aston Clinton, Bucks.

7. At Margate, George French, esq. of East-lane, Bermondsey.

8. At Dunmow, Essex, Mrs. De Vine, wife of Rd. De V. esq. of Wimpole street.

At South Stoneham, Stephen Fuller, esq.

After a very few days illness, at her father's house in the precincts of Canterbury cathedral, Mis Hester Gregory, only daughter of the Rev. Francis G. M. A. the oldest clerical member of the cathedral, Mr. G. having been a member of it more than half a century. By that circle of her friends and acquaintance who knew her best she was highly respected and esteemed, as a person endued with many excellent virtues, and the truest principles of religion. But what, alas! is their loss, when compared with that sustained by her aged surviving parent, to whom, as well as to her late excellent mother, she was a most respectful, affectionate, tender daughter? She was blessed by Providence with a very good understanding, which had, in early youth, been properly directed by her uncomely judicious mother, and, after she attained to maturity, much cultivated and improved by herself, amidst that social int. recruse and familiar converse which she frequently held with her brothers. She likewise possessed a most benevolent heart, remarkably susceptible of the tenderest feelings for her fellow-creatures in distress; and, by her constant and tender care of an aged and infirm parent for many years, she exhibited to the world a bright example of filial piety. She was great niece of the learned Dr. Gregory, rector of the great parish of Hambledown, in the county of Bucks, formerly enjoyed by Bp. Howell, brother of the celebrated Howell, whose letters have immortalized him. Hambledown rectory, and the very magnificent rectory-house, are now enjoyed by a very worthy gentleman, although a descendant of Oliver Cromwell.

9. At Loughborough, aged 64, Michael Ellis, gent. many years master of the Bull's Head inn there.

After a very long illness, the Rev. Rob. Blythe, of Empingham, in Rutland.

11. At Hull, aged 73, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. S. M.

At Aviary-hall, Eltham, Kent, after a lingering illness, which she endured with great fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Skinner, wife of Alderman S.

At Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, William Sandy, sen. gent.

At Epsom, in an advanced age, John Vernon, esq. formerly a solicitor in Lincoln's-inn.

12. Mr. Wm. Pette, of Deal, Kent.

Aged 64, Mrs. Brownsgrave, wife of Mr. B. auctioneer, Nottingham.

At North End, Hampshire, advanced in years, Leonard Kilham, esq. of Argyle-str.

In her 65th year, Mrs. Vigne, wife of Mr. V. watchmaker, Margaret-str. Westm.

13. At Tewkesbury, co. Gloucester, aged 89, Mis. Pearce, of the Post-office, and one of the oldest inhabitants of th town.

At Bristol, the Hon. Richard Wenman, uncle to the present Lord Viscount W. of Thame park, co. Oxford.

Aged 65, Mr. George Bruckfield, draper, of Derby.

14. At her house in the Close, Salisbury, the Hon. Mis. Arundell, relict of the Hon. Thomas A. uncle to the present Lord A. of Irnham, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Thomas Athby, of the Woolpack inn, Northampton.

At his house at Adbury, near Newbury, Joseph James, esq.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Elizabeth Countess Ferrers, wife of the present Earl F. She has left one son, the present Lord Viscount Farnworth.

In Poland-street, Mrs. John Ideson, wife of J. W. I. esq.

At Earl Grandison's, Windsor, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. Bruton, of Jersey-str. S. James's.

15. At Mortlake, in his 73d year, Henry Shaw, esq. many years an eminent solicitor in the Middle Temple.

In consequence of a fall from his horse on the preceding day, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Uppington, rector of Martin-thorpe, co. Rutland.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 79, where he had been some time on a visit, Benjamin Laughton, esq. of Gainsborough.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, aged 81, Mr. Joseph Cockayne, descended from an ancient respectable family of that name.

17. At Exton, Rutland, greatly lamented, Mis. Chapman, relict of the late Mr. John C. of that place.

18. Of a decline, Mr. Isaac Pring, organist of New College, Oxford.

19. Mis. Selecy, wife of Mr. C. Surgeon, of High street, Southwark

In her 80th year, after a lingering illness, Mis. Charlotte-Elizabeth Richards, daughter of the Rev. John R. of Long Bailey, Dorset.

20. At Hammersmith, Middlesex, the Lady of Sir John Hales, bart.

21. Suddenly, in St. Paul's church-yard, London, aged about 43, Mr. Paul Lukyn, stationer. He was the only surviving son of the late Rev. Anthony L. of Canterbury.

23. At

23. At his house near Ilford, Essex, in the prime of life, Zachary Hubberly, esq. of Great Winchester-street.

24. The Lady of Sir John Cox Hippisley, bart. daughter of the late Sir John Stuart, bart. of Allanbank, co. Berwick.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

##### JUNE HAY-MARKET.

29. The Road to Ruin—Fortune's Frolick.

July 1. The Heir-at-Law—Rosina. [Click.

2. The Surrender of Calais—Fortune's Fro-

3. The Road to Ruin—Agreeable Surprize.

4. The Children in the Wood—The Jew  
and the Doctor—Fortune's Frolick.

5. The Jealous Wife—My Grandmother.

6. The Purse—The Jew—Fortune's Fro-

7. The Heir-at-Law—Prisoner at Large.

9. The Italian Monk—Fortune's Frolick.

10. The Purse—The Spanish Barber—A  
Mogul Tale. [vils.

11. The Jew—My Grandmother—Blue De-

12. The Mountaineers—Fortune's Frolick.

13. Blue Devil—Ways and Means—*The  
Café of Sorrento.*

15. The Heir-at-Law—Castle of Sorrento.

16. False and True—Blue Devils—Ditto.

17. The Italian Monk—All in Good Hu-  
mour—Ditto.

18. The Purse—The Jew—Ditto. [Ditto.

19. The Shipwreck—Fortune's Frolick—

20. Cambro Britons—Castle of Sorrento.

22. The Heir-at-Law—All in Good Hu-  
mour—The Purse. [Sorrento.

23. The Battle of Hexham—The Castle of

24. False and True—Blue Devils—Ditto.

25. The Jew—All in Good Humour—Ditto.

26. Seeing is Believing—The Surrender of  
Calais—Fortune's Frolick.

27. The Iron Chest—Fortune's Frolick.

29. The Heir-at-Law—Castle of Sorrento.

30. Seeing is Believing—*Sighs! or, The  
Daughter*—The Purse.

31. Sighs!—Fortune's Frolick.

Aug. 1. Ditto—My Grandmother.

2. Ditto—The Castle of Sorrento.

3. Ditto—Fortune's Frolick.

5. The Heir-at-Law—*Gander Hall.*

6. Sighs!—The Shipwreck.

7. Ditto—The Castle of Sorrento.

8. Ditto—The Agreeable Surprize.

9. Ditto—Ditto.

10. The Beggar's Opera—Fortune's Frolick.

12. The Heir-at-Law—Castle of Sorrento.

13. Zorinski—The Follies of a Day.

14. Sighs!—The Castle of Sorrento.

15. The Iron Chest—Jew and the Doctor.

16. Sighs!—The Castle of Sorrento.

17. The London Hermit—Spoil'd Child—

The Prize.

##### BILL OF MORTALITY, from

Christened. | Buried.,

Males 715 | Males 523 | 1014

Females 599 | Females 491 |

Whereof have died under two years old 299

Pock Loaf 3s. 7d.

Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. per pound.

19. Battle of Hexham—My Grandmother.

20. The Mountaineers—Peeping Tom.

21. Seeing is Believing—*The Red Cross  
Knights*—The Purse.

22. The Iron Chest—The Shipwreck.

23. The Red Cross Knights—The Follies of  
a Day. [In the Wood.

24. The Surrender of Calais—The Children  
26. The Red Cross Knights—High Life  
Below Stairs.

27. Zorinski—The Irishman in London.

28. The Red Cross Knights—Poor Soldier.

29. The Shipwreck—The Heir-at-Law.

30. The Red Cross Knights—Fortune's Fro-

31. Ditto—The Poor Soldier. [Click.

Sept. 2. Sighs!—*Tars at Torbay; or, Sailors on  
Saturday Night*—C. Isle of Sorrento.

3. Seeing is Believing—The Heir-at-Law—  
The Purse. [and the Doctor.

4. Blue Devils—False and True—The Jew.

5. The Iron Chest—The Lying Valet.

6. The Red Cross Knights—My Grand-  
mother. [ture's Frolick.

7. All in Good Humour—The Jew—For-

9. Sighs!—Tars at Torbay—The Castle of  
Sorrento. [of Sorrento.

10. The Surrender of Calais—The Castle.

11. The Heir-at-Law—A Mogul Tale.

12. Sighs!—Tars at Torbay—The Castle  
of Sorrento.

13. The Iron Chest—Fortune's Frolick.

14. The Castle of Sorrento—The Red Cross  
Knights. [Peeping Tom.

16. The Iron Chest—Tars at Torbay—

##### DRURY-LANE.

June 29. Pizzetto—The Lying Valet.

July 1. A Trip to Scarborough—The Prize.

2. The Belles' Stratagem—The Virgin Un-  
mask'd. [Stairs.

3. The Castle Spectre—High Life Below

4. Much Ado about Nothing—No Song  
No Supper.

5. The Beggar's Opera—The Liar.

Sept. 17. The Castle Spectre—The Prize.

19. Hamlet—The Virgin Unmask'd.

21. The Clandestine Marriage—Lying Valet

24. The Wheel of Fortune—The Deserter.

26. The Castle Spectre—The Children in  
the Wood. [Prize.

28. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The

##### COVENT-GARDEN.

16. Laugh when you can—Rosina.

18. The Beggar's Opera—The Farm-House.

20. The Suspicious Husband—Highland Reel

23. King Richard the Third—The Farmer.

25. The Toyotary of Wealth—Robin Hood.

27. Cattle of Andalusia—Catharine and Pe-

30. Macbeth—The Poor Soldier. [truchio.

Between	2 and 5	104	50 and 60	101
	5 and 10	39	60 and 70	75
	10 and 20	37	70 and 80	58
	20 and 30	79	80 and 90	22
	30 and 40	98	90 and 100	5
	40 and 50	97		

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 21, 1799. (823)**  
**IN LAND COUNTIES.**

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlef.	71 10	40	0 37	2 37	5 51
Surrey	73	4 44	0 37	0 37	2 50
Hertford	71	0 45	9 38	6 35	3 49
Bedford	70	4 42	4 39	0 31	0 39
Hunting.	68	2 00	0 35	0 31	2 46
Northam.	73	0 40	0 37	9 30	2 42
Rutland	71	0 30	0 36	0 33	0 48
Leicester	75	5 43	10 40	11 39	6 49
Notting.	76	11 43	11 47	6 31	4 39
Derby	74	6 00	0 00	0 33	0 53
Stafford	74	11 00	0 38	8 31	1 45
Salop	74	8 57	2 32	0 29	2 00
Hereford	74	7 59	2 37	1 35	6 44
Worcest.	72	3 42	0 10	0 24	1 46
Warwick	77	8 00	0 41	0 32	7 51
Wilts	73	8 00	0 39	8 34	8 54
Berks	70	8 49	6 39	9 37	8 52
Oxford	70	0 00	0 36	8 31	11 43
Bucks	69	9 00	0 43	0 35	9 46
Montgom.	76	9 4	4 0	0 27	9 00
Brecon	83	1 56	0 41	4 32	0 00
Radnor	70	8 00	0 38	8 35	2 00

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

74 3 48 2 39 3 32 2 49 3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

65 4 32. 0 33 2 29 3 41 2

**MARITIME COUNTIES.**

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	71	2 34	6 38	9 36	10 45
Kent	71	2 37	0 35	3 44	9 58
Suffolk	74	0 00	0 00	0 33	8 00
Suffolk	69	5 00	0 35	3 31	4 42
Cambrid.	65	10 42	0 00	0 28	4 00
Notfolk	65	0 00	0 32	0 27	4 00
Lincoln	71	8 43	2 37	4 27	7 48
Yorks	67	3 53	4 00	0 20	7 48
Durham	79	6 50	0 00	0 36	11 00
Northam.	69	10 44	1 8	0 34	10 00
Cumberl.	81	4 59	6 43	10 8	5 00
Wellmorn.	83	8 56	8 43	4 31	5 00
Lancast.	71	7 00	0 00	0 29	1 48
Chesf.	68	0 00	0 00	0 26	2 00
Flint	70	4 10	0 49	1 23	4 00
Denbigh	76	4 10	0 43	8 26	2 00
Anglesea	00	0 00	0 00	0 24	0 00
Carmarv.	83	0 48	0 19	0 18	0 00
Merioneth	84	4 00	9 44	6 21	0 57
Cardigan	80	2 52	0 44	6 00	0 00
Pembroke	78	2 00	0 45	2 00	0 00
Carma:th.	75	0 00	0 44	0 00	0 00
Glamorg.	67	10 00	0 39	1 24	2 00
Gloucest.	72	2 00	0 36	3 31	5 45
Somerset	80	6 00	0 44	0 31	6 48
Monm.	83	10 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Devon	85	7 00	0 34	8 14	8 00
Cornwall	78	8 00	0 38	2 25	0 00
Dorset	78	9 00	0 39	0 38	0 56
Hants	75	6 00	0 40	4 34	7 54

**AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.**

Districts	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
Districts	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	69	3 41	0 37	0 39	1 51
2	68	1 42	0 35	3 30	9 42
3	66	0 43	2 32	0 27	4 49
4	68	1 43	2 37	4 29	2 46
5	74	3 47	5 38	0 35	5 49
6	82	1 53	6 43	9 29	5 49
7	70	8 48	2 39	3 28	1 48
8	80	0 56	6 43	5 22	9 57

**PRICES OF FLOUR.**

Fine	58s. to 63s.	Middling	36s. to 76s.	Horse Pollard	14s. od. to 2s.
Seconds	48s. to 52s.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 28s.	Bran	14s. od. to 2s.
Thirds	34s. to 44s.	Common ditto	15s. to 21s.		

**OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 48s. 2d.**

**PRICE OF HOPS.**

Kent	gl. os. to 10l. 10s. } 10	Kent	gl. os. to 10l. 10s. } 10
Suffex	9l. os. to 10l. 10s. } 9	Suffex	9l. os. to 10l. 0s. } 9
Essex	9l. os. to 9l. 9s. } 9	Farnham	8l. os. to 11l. 0s. } 8

**PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.**

Whitechapel—Hay 4l. 35. od. to 5l. 8s. od. Aver. 4l. 14s. od.  
 Straw 2l. 8s. od. to 2l. 16s. od. Aver. 2l. 12s. od.

**Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 19, 1799, is 65s. 5d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.**

**SMITHFIELD, Sept. 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.**

Beef	35. od. to 4s. od.	Pork	4s. od. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	35. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	3s. 8d. to 5s. od.
Veal	35. od. to 4s. 8d.		

**TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 1d.**

**SOAP. Yellow, 80s.—Mottled, 86s.—Curd, 90s.**

**COALS. Best in the Pool, 47s. od. to 52s. od. Sunderland, 49s. 6d. to 50s. od.**

**EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1799.**

Days	Bank Stock	Spec'd. & Bi-Rated Confld.	Amer. Consul.	Span. Consul.	Span. Consul.	Ling. Ann.	Short Stock.	India Stock.	U.S. Sea Buck.	Old Exchq. Bills.	Imp. Ann.	Impr. Spec.Ct.	Irish Tickets.	Irish Prizes.	Eng. Last Eng.	Eng. Last Eng.	
24	1754	633	60	854	984	1797	190	64	2034	—	19	204	96	7 10	90	15 9	0
25	1756	68	674	85	972	984	191	62	202	—	19	204	95	7 10	90	15 9	0
26	1753	664	65	834	962	192	194	64	200	—	15	204	94	7 10	90	15 9	0
27	Sunday	67	664	84	97	194	194	65	201	—	184	1	65	223	942	7 10	90
28	1754	68	835	98	984	194	66	204	—	204	22	1	674	22	954	7 10	90
29	1754	69	85	99	1004	195	68	202	—	204	22	1	674	22	954	7 10	90
30	1754	67	84	97	194	194	62	203	—	194	1	654	123	944	1 10	90	
31	1754	66	834	974	2004	200	18	174	209	—	184	1	654	123	944	1 10	90
1	Sunday	66	974	198	198	198	18	174	174	—	184	1	654	123	944	1 10	90
2	1754	66	974	198	198	198	18	174	174	—	184	1	654	123	944	1 10	90
3	Sunday	66	974	198	198	198	18	174	174	—	184	1	654	123	944	1 10	90
4	1754	66	974	198	198	198	18	174	174	—	184	1	654	123	944	1 10	90
5	1754	66	974	198	198	198	18	174	174	—	184	1	654	123	944	1 10	90
6	1754	66	974	198	198	198	18	174	174	—	184	1	654	123	944	1 10	90
7	Sunday	66	974	198	198	198	18	174	174	—	184	1	654	123	944	1 10	90
8	1754	66	974	198	198	198	18	174	174	—	184	1	654	123	944	1 10	90
9	1754	66	974	198	198	198	18	174	174	—	184	1	654	123	944	1 10	90
10	1754	66	954	195	1974	197	15	54	63	174	7	10	0	90	15 9	0	0
11	1754	64	964	1964	1964	1964	14	53	634	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
12	1754	64	964	1964	1964	1964	14	53	634	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
13	1754	63	954	1954	1954	1954	13	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
14	1754	63	944	1944	1944	1944	12	51	614	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
15	1754	63	934	1934	1934	1934	11	50	614	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
16	1754	63	95	1974	1974	1974	10	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
17	1754	63	95	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
18	1754	63	95	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
19	1754	63	95	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
20	1754	63	95	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
21	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
22	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
23	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
24	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
25	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
26	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
27	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
28	Sunday	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
29	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
30	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
31	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
1	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
2	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
3	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
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5	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
6	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
7	Sunday	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
8	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
9	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
10	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
11	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
12	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
13	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
14	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
15	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
16	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
17	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
18	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
19	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
20	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
21	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
22	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
23	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
24	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
25	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
26	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
27	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
28	Sunday	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
29	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
30	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
1	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
2	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
3	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
4	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
5	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
6	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
7	Sunday	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
8	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
9	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
10	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
11	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
12	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
13	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
14	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
15	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
16	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
17	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12	0	90	15 9	0	0
18	1754	63	94	199	199	199	12	52	624	123	7	12</					

# The Gentleman's Magazine :

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GENERAL EVENG.  
Lloyd's Evening  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
Whitehall Even.  
The Sun—Star  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Public Ledger  
Gazzett. & M. Post  
Courier—Ev. Ma.  
Courier de Lond.  
London Herald  
Oracle & Dai. Ad.  
Morning Advert.  
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Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
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OCTOBER, 1799.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London  
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1799.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. I.	Thermom. S.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in September, 1799.
1	NW	29, 3	53	52	14 .3 .5	black clouds, fair
2	NWbW	20	55	53	.3	gloomy
3	SIV	17	58	56	.3	sun at intervals
4	SE	20	60	58	2.8	sun and pleasant
5	S	26	61	60	.6	clear sky A. M. black P. M.
6	SE	28	56	60	.7	sun and pleasant
7	SE	22	56	57	.8	sun and pleasant
8	SE	8	55	55	3.1	sun at intervals
9	SSE	29, 94	57	55	.1	gloomy, sun at intervals
10	SWbW	30, 00	55	57	.0	gloomy
11	E	29, 90	56	56	.0	gloomy, with a little rain
12	NE	56	56	56	2.9	fair, no sun
13	W	57	56	57	.8	little rain
14	N	68	54	55	.9	sun and pleasant
15	NW	73	53	54	.8	black clouds
16	NW	78	55	55	.9	rain in the evening
17	SE	48	56	56	.8	continual rain
18	S	42	55	55	.6	rain in the evening
19	S	22	53	54	.6	heavy showers
20	NW	22	53	54	.5	showers
21	S	50	55	55	.6	heavy rain
22	E	29	53	53	.6	black clouds with sun
23	NW	37	48	48	.7	slight showers
24	SW	55	53	53	.9	slight showers
25	SSW	70	55	55	.7	black clouds
26	SSW	63	54	54	3.0	black clouds, rain at night
27	SSW	35	53	53	.0	white fleecy clouds, showers
28	S	40	51	51	.0	showers
29	S	23	50	50	2.8	showers
30	NW	23	49	49	.9	sun and fair

1. Toad-flax flowers.—3. Thistle-down flies.—5. Very heavy dews.—12. Harvesting an excellent crop of barley.—23. Swallows congregate. The green-gage and Orleans plums much injured by the frequent rains.

Fall of rain this month 4.63 inch. Evaporation 2.5 inch.  
Walton, near Liverpool.

J. Holt.

### METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1799.

#### Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Days	Month.	8 o'clock.	Mon.	Noon.	1 o'clock.	Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1799.	Days	Month.	8 o'clock.	Mon.	Noon.	1 o'clock.	Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1799.
Sept.	o	o	o	o					Oct.	o	o	o	o	o	o		
27	51	60	48	29, 80	fair-				12	48	57	50	29, 85	showery			
28	49	52	46	37	rain				13	56	57	49	,70	fair			
29	47	51	46	23	rain				14	43	54	42	,70	fair			
30	46	58	48	40	fair				15	41	53	45	,9	fair			
Oct. 1	46	57	45	58	fair				16	44	54	46	,98	fair			
2	42	56	50	74	fair				17	45	44	43	,89	rain			
3	53	61	49	71	fair				18	44	53	46	,89	fair			
4	51	57	46	59	showery				19	46	49	44	,64	rain			
5	47	59	51	90	showery				20	46	49	42	,76	cloudy			
6	56	62	57	81	showery				21	46	50	46	,50	stormy			
7	57	60	56	87	rain				22	48	52	49	,62	cloudy			
8	55	59	51	50	showery				23	51	54	46	,60	showery			
9	51	54	45	55	showery				24	45	48	41	,64	cloudy			
10	43	56	44	90	fair				25	39	49	46	,64	cloudy			
11	45	57	47	30, 10	fair				26	40	49	39	,11	fair			

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

T H E

*Gentleman's Magazine:*

For OCTOBER, 1799.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, O.B. 5.

THE new edition of the General Biographical Dictionary is a very useful and commendable work; but there are some lives omitted, which I am surprised should have escaped the recollection of the editors, particularly Walter Harte, the poet and historian.

Walter Harte seems to have been born about 1707. In his "Gustavus Adolphus," speaking of the fine house built by Lord Craven at Hamsted-Marshall, in Berkshire, on the banks of the river Kennet (a tract of country not unlike the Palatinate, nor superior to many parts thereof in beauty), as a sort of asylum for his injured princess, the queen of Bohemia, he adds, in a note,

"It was a piece of architecture in the true taste of the reign of Charles I. and cost Lord Craven (though he never lived to finish the design) about 60,000l. The author, when a child, was a melancholy spectator of its destruction by fire in the year 1718, or thereabouts. It was not built by Inigo Jones, but by Gerbier, a German architect, then in vogue\*."

Harte was educated at Marlborough school, and St. Mary hall, Oxford; and, in 1727, published some poems, written before he was 19, which age, I presume, he had scarcely more than completed when he published them. In 1730, he published a poetical Essay on Satire; and, from 1746 to 1750, travelled as tutor with Mr. Stanhope and Lord Eliot. In 1759, he published his "Gustavus Adolphus" in 2 vols. 4to; in 1764, his "Essays on Husbandry;" and, in 1767, his "Fa-

bles, Tales, and Emblematic Visions." He also published in folio, in 1757, a poem, intituled, "An Essay on Reason." He died in 1773. Lord Chesterfield complains of the style of his History, in which, he says, there are "Latinisms, Gallicisms, Germanisms, and all *isms* but Anglicisms." This style he in some degree corrected in the 2d edition of the History, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1767; in the Preface of which he seems not a little sore on the cold reception the former edition met with. The work itself, in point of materials and research, is invaluable.

By Lord Chesterfield's interest he obtained a canonry of Windsor, 1755; and had also a living in Cornwall\*.

Boswell records the following conversation of Johnson regarding him :

"He much," says he, "commended him as a scholar, and a man of the most companionable talents he had ever known. He said, the defects in his History proceeded not from imbecillity, but from poverty. He loved, he said, the old black-letter books; they were rich in matter, though their style was inelegant; wonderfully so, considering how conversant the writers were with the best models of Antiquity †."

Again occurs the following :

"Mr. Eliot, with whom Dr. Walter Harte had travelled, talked to us of his 'History of Gustavus Adolphus,' which, he said, was a very good book in the German translation.

"Johnson. Harte was excessively vain. He put copies of his book in MS. into the hands of Lord Chesterfield and Lord Granville, that they might revise it. Now, how absurd was it to suppose that two such noblemen would revise so big a MS.! Poor man! he left London the day of the publication of his book, that he might be out of the way of the great praise he was to receive; and he was ashamed to return

\* History of Gustavus Adolphus, 2d edit. 8vo, I. pp. 177, 178. There is a plate of this seat by Knyff and Kyp, in the "Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretagne," 1707, plate XLV.

\* Anderson, in his Life, Poets, vol. IX. p. 815—818.

† Boswell's Life of Johnson, I. 580. when

when he found how ill his book had succeeded. It was unlucky in coming out on the same day with Robertson's History of Scotland. His Hushaudry, however, is good.\*"

Again—

"Johnson put Lord Eliot in mind of Dr. Walter Harte. 'I know,' said he, 'Harte was your Lordship's tutor; and he was also tutor to the Peterborough family. Pray, my Lord, do you recollect any particulars that he told you of Lord Peterborough? He is a favourite of mine; and is not enough known. His character has only been ventilated in party pamphlets!'

If any of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, will favour us with more particulars of Harte, who surely was a very considerable man both for literature and genius (besides what are to be found in the scattered passages of Lord Chesterfield's Letters), they will probably be very acceptable to others as well as to

F. S.

Mr. URBAN,

OCT. 9.

"Come le spine sono fra le rose, così la  
difficoltà si trova fra le cose gloriose."

HERE needs no apology, I apprehend, to solicit a place in your respectable Publication for a short letter of the truly worthy and venerable father of the gallant Lord Nelson, addressed to the Rev. John Elderton. Every thing concerning that great seaman must be interesting to the feelings of Englishmen; the greatest encouagems, therefore, fall far short of his transcendent merit. My Nelson is verging on fourscore. At that age he has seen his son strike a blow at the French navy, which the annals of Britain will record to the latest posterity. For this great and glorious exploit his Majesty has been pleased to reward him with a peerage. Lord Nelson is going on in the career of glory; he has restored the King of Naples to his deluded subjects. May the father live to see his son return to his native land, and receive the applause of a grateful publick, is the ardent prayer of

A Lover of his Country, and a Friend to Admiral Lord Nelson.

"Rev. Sir, Ipswich, Oct. 18, 1798.

"I return you many thanks for your polite congratulation on the victory obtained by my good and distinguished son over the enemies of his country. We have re-

son to hope the wound he received in the late action is not dangerous.

"I thank God, my own health is as well as the infirmities of age will allow me to expect. I am, Sir, your very faithful humble servant,

SAM. NELSON.

"Rev. Mr. Elderton."

A report is current that his Neapolitan majesty has testified his gratitude to the noble admiral by presenting him to a dukedom in his dominions, and (what is more substantial) to an estate of 3000*l. per annum* annexed to it. There is reason to think this news comes through the medium of Sir William Hamilton.

MR. URBAN, Wells, Norfolk, Oct. 9.

AMONGST the numerous advantages attaching to your Magazine, it cannot be considered as the least, that gentlemen may there communicate their ideas upon subjects of literature; and collect those of your correspondents, in return.—This freedom of communication is to letters, what freedom of speech is to liberty; it gratifies and improves them. In the early ages of society, before the sons of men had brought the affairs of war to a system, and learned to destroy, by rules of art, and the strict laws of honour; we read of various kinds of bucklers, for the purposes of defence; upon the construction of which I would offer a few remarks.—These bucklers are aptly enough described, for general information, in our common Dictionaries, under the articles,—*Pelta*, *Citra*, —*Clypeus*, —*Scutum*; but I do not think the descriptions of such a nature, as to give accurate ideas of their relative differences; nor is it perhaps possible, all things considered, that they should.—The word *Pelta*, or rather its inflections, frequently occurs in Virgil; and the meaning of it is, in some measure, ascertained by that poet. "Forminea exultant lunatis agmina polis." *Edu. xi. l. 663.*

*Pelta* then, was a shield worn by the Amazons:—was semicircular, "lunatis";—was brazen,—"Æratæque micant Peltæ," *An. 7o. 743*; was light, and calculated for instantaneous movements, from the Greek verb, *μελλων*, *vibro*; whence also its name.—This is all tolerably clear.—But what are we to understand with respect to its companion, "Citra"?

"Pelta and Citra appear to have been in use chiefly with the Barbarians.

What

\* Boswell's Life of Johnson, III. 331.

† Ibid. p. 597

What was its form; and of what materials composed?

Upon this question, there appears no small discrepancy of opinion, not only amongst modern critics, but even amongst ancient writers themselves.—Littleton, and Young, tell us that the *Cetra* was a short, *square* buckler, used by the Moors and Spaniards; and made of buffalo's hide.—Livy,—that it was like the *Pelta*:—“*Pelta cetra haud dissimilis est.*” lib. 28.—He adds also, that it was so large, that the soldiers, placing it upon part of their baggage, crossed rivers, sitting or leaning on its surface.—“*Ipsi (Hispani) cetris superphyllis incumbentes flumen transnataberé,*” lib. 21. Now nothing surely can be more dissimilar in point of form, than *semicircular* and *square*:—nor in point of size, than to be so small, as to be easily borne on the arms of female warriors; and yet—so large, as to be capable of transporting soldiers across rivers.—Cæsar opposes *Cetra* to *Scutum*.—“*Præterea scutare interioris provinciæ, et cetræ ulterioris Hispaniæ cohortes,*” &c.—Nonius makes it the same thing.—“*Cetra, scutum breve.*”

From these discordant reports of authors, I think it evident that we know little about the *Cetra*.—And yet, as it was probably one of the instruments of defence employed by our forefathers to resist the Romans, and to protect their liberties (for Tacitus says it was not unknown to the Britons), the form of it becomes of at least as much consequence to us, as many other points of classical investigation, which critics, in the words of Butler,

“Do use to spend their time and wit on,  
To make impertinent descriptiōn.”

In the next place, the precise difference between the *Clypeus* and the *Scutum* does not appear to be much more accurately fixed than that between the *Cetra* and the *Pelta*.—The *Clypeus*, we learn from Virgil, was round.—“*Clypeique sub' orbe teguntur,*” En. 2, 227.—It was made of

brass, or some kind of metal—“*Nec milio clypei mora profuit æri;*” 12, 541.—And yet this but ill accords with what Ovid says in the 13th lib. of his *Metamorphoseos*.—He represents it as made of leather.—“*Surgit ad hos clypei dominus septemplicis Ajax.*” And Virgil himself speaks to the same way, En. 12, 925—“*et clypeo extremitos septemplicis orbes.*”

The *Scutum* is said by Littleton to have been either wholly of leather, or, at least, covered with it. It derives its name, he observes, “*a σκυτός pellis.*” But this construction of the shield appears somewhat inconsistent with the account given by Virgil.—He represents the *Scutum* as resounding and glittering; neither of which qualities are very congenial with the properties of leather.—En. 7, 722, “*Scuta sonant, pulsuque,*” &c.—Again, En. 8, 92.

—“*Jugantes longe  
Scuta virtus,*” &c.

As to form, the *Scutum* is said to have been an oblong square; and to have derived its Greek name, *δρυς*, from its similitude to a *ðor*.—But this too does not appear by any means certain.—Livy represents it, not altogether as square, but as broader in one part than another, by way of protecting the breast and shoulders of the warrior.—Homer speaks of the *στοιχεῖα* and *στοιχεῖον* in his *Iliad*, but does not greatly elucidate our doubts as to the exact points in which they differ.—Indeed, the discovery of a few antique models would do more than the most elaborate description.—There is a passage in the 13th book of the *Iliad*, much in point to our present subject.—The Poet is there speaking of the close compact order in which the Grecian ranks were marshalled preparatory to battle:

*Θράψατε δέρη δυπή, στοιχεῖα στοιχεῖον προθετούσι  
Αστοίς δέ τοισιδέρησι, κάρος κύριον, ἀν-  
τίγα δέ τοισιδέρησι. Lin. 130.*

In

\* Strictly speaking,—elliptical rather than circular.

† In Field's Homer edited at Cambridge, anno 1664, the terms *στοιχεῖα* and *στοιχεῖον* are here rendered *Clypeus* indifferently:—but the apparent tautology is lessened, by making *στοιχεῖα* the commencement of a new sentence.—The same punctuation is observed in Clarke's Homer, but the words are translated differently.—By most readers *στοιχεῖον* is rendered *Clypeus*.—Of *στοιχεῖα*, Homer has said enough in his *Iliad*, to give us a general though not a particular idea.—Its form was orbicular, its compass extensive, its workmanship glorious,—as we collect from the 2d verse, amongst others, of the 13th book.

when he found how ill his book had succeeded. It was unlucky in coming out on the same day with Robertson's History of Scotland. His Husbandry, however, is good.\*"

Again—

"Johnson put Lord Eliot in mind of Dr. Walter Harte. 'I know,' said he, 'Harte was your Lordship's tutor; and he was also tutor to the Peterborough family. Pray, my Lord, do you recollect any particulars that he told you of Lord Peterborough? He is a favourite of mine; and is not enough known. His character has only been ventilated in party pamphlets!'

If any of your correspondents, Mr. Urban, will favour us with more particulars of Harte, who surely was a very considerable man both for literature and genius (besides what are to be found in the scattered passages of Lord Chesterfield's Letters), they will probably be very acceptable to others as well as to

F. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 9.

\* Come le spine lomo fra le rose, così la  
difficoltà si trovava le cose gloriose."

**T**HREE needs no apology, I apprehend, to solicit a place in your respectable Publication for a short letter of the truly worthy and venerable father of the gallant Lord Nelson, addressed to the Rev. John Elderton. Every thing concerning that great seaman must be interesting to the feelings of Englishmen; the greatest encouagments, therefore, fall far short of his transcendent merit. M<sup>r</sup>. Nelson is verging on fourscore. At that age he has seen his son strike a blow at the French navy, which the annals of Britain will record to the latest posterity. For this great and glorious exploit his Majesty has been pleased to reward him with a peerage. Lord Nelson is going on in the career of glory; he has restored the King of Naples to his delighted subjects. May the father live to see his son return to his native land, and receive the applause of a grateful publick, is the ardent prayer of

A Lover of his Country, and a Friend to Admiral Lord Nelson.

"Rev. Sir, Ipswich, Oct. 18, 1798.

"I return you many thanks for your polite congratulation on the victory obtained by my good and distinguished son over the enemies of his country. We have rea-

son to hope the wound he received in the late action is not dangerous.

"I thank God, my own health is as well as the infirmities of age will allow me to expect. I am, Sir, your very faithful humble servant,

SAM. NELSON.

"Rev. Mr. Elderton."

A report is current that his Neapolitan majesty has testified his gratitude to the noble admiral by presenting him to a dukedom in his dominions, and (what is more substantial) to an estate of 3000*per annum* annexed to it. There is reason to think this news comes through the medium of Sir William Hamilton.

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Θρήσκευτος δέρει δύπτη, σάντειον σάντειον  
ἀρπάν  
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In the scholion upon this passage in Clarke's Homer, Scaliger, we are told, animadverts upon the use of the words σάκος and αστίς, in the same sentence, as a needless redundancy.—But the poet employs different terms to express his ideas; and consequently, we may presume, meant to express *different things*.—Σάκος and αστίς might be used to signify the different shields belonging to different services:—or different provinces might have their favourite shields, in the same manner as they had their favourite dialects.—But of these things, at this distance of time, and with such scanty materials, we can form but vague conjectures.—If any ingenious correspondent, of which description you have doubtless many, shall find leisure, and inclination, still farther to investigate this subject, he will afford rational amusement to himself, and useful information to your readers.

WENMAN LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN, OB. 7.

DURING a late perusal of Miss Seward's "Llangollen Vale," I observed that that pleasing poem was dedicated to the Right Hon. the Lady Eleanor Butler, and to Miss Ponsonby, the fair Hibernian recluses of that delightful vale. Wishing to ascertain what degree of relationship Lady Eleanor bears to the noble house of Ormond, I took up a modern *Complete Peerage*; but (as I have often experienced) little correct information is to be expected from that quarter. In

that meagre publication there is no mention made of her ladyship; there is mention made indeed of the Lady Eleanor, sister to Walter, present Earl of Ormond and Offory, born in 1788, and of course now only in her 11th year. Anna Seward, the elegant poetess of Lichfield, expressly mentions, that the Lady Eleanor Butler, and her sister (if not in relationship in love), Miss Ponsonby, have been 17 years resident in their "fairy palace of the vale," as Miss Seward denominates their beautiful retreat. See Llangollen Vale, a poem, by Miss Seward. I should rather conjecture, from all circumstances, that her ladyship was sister to the late Earl of Ormond and Offory, and is aunt to the present nobleman. However this may be, we are told, in this very admirable Peerage, that the late Earl of Ormond and Offory had two sisters, both of whom were married to gentlemen of the name of Cavanagh. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, some of your numerous heraldic correspondents may explain what degree of relationship Lady Eleanor bears to Walter Earl of Ormond and Offory, chief of the illustrious house of Ormond, who have enjoyed the dignity of peerage for several hundred years. The unfortunate Duke of Ormond, who was attainted, was duke in England as well as in his native country, Ireland. I also take this opportunity of enquiring from what branch of the noble Irish family of Ponsonby Miss P. descended, and what relationship she bears to the Earl of

'Αν δέλετ' ἀμφιθότην, πολυδαίδαλην, αστίδα θύρη,  
Καὶ τὸν ἦν τῷ μὲν κόλπῳ δίκαια χάλκεον ἔστω.

This is also frequently mentioned in the same work, but in a more indeterminate manner.—In the 19th book, where the divine armour of Achilles is beautifully described, the hero's shield is expressed by the term σάκος.

— αὐτῷ στετα σάκος μῆλα το, σιβαρό τε,  
Εἴλετο, &c.

L. 373.

Hence we learn then that it was solid and large, and, as the workmanship of a god, and the gift of a goddess, exquisitely wrought; but nothing is here said of its particular form, not even by implication; for οὐτι μῆλον, in the same line, relates not to shape, but the colour of the rays reflected.—It may farther be observed, that in the 379th line of this book, the poet employs the word σάκος to express a repetition of the idea.

"Ως ας' Ἀχιλῆνος σάκος σίλας; εἰδεις' ἵκας.

Here then at least, he does not make *sacros*; and *astis*; convertible terms.—I know not whether, in our own language, the precise difference between *shield* and *target* is more accurately ascertained than in the Greek between σάκος and αστίς.—Pope, however, in his translation of the passage, οὐτιστὶς δέου δο:γι, &c. endeavours to preserve the distinction by the respective application of these words.

"An iron scene gleams dreadful o'er the fields,  
Armour in armour rock'd, and shields in shields,  
Spears lean on spears; on targets targets throng," &c.

Besborough,

Besborough, chief of that ancient house in Ireland, who has also a seat in the English House of Lords as Lord Ponsonby of Syfonby.

Here, Mr. Urban, I doubt not but your readers of poetic taste will excuse the following quotation from Miss Seward's *Llangollen Vale*, namely, her animated address to Valle Crucis abbey, one of the most striking objects in the valley.

“ Say, ivy'd Valle Crucis, time decay'd,  
Dim on the brink of Deva's wandering floods,

Your riv'd arch glittering thro' the tangled [shade,  
Your grey hills towering o'er your night of woods;  
Deep in the vale's recesses as you stand,  
And, desolately great, the rising sigh command,

“ Say, lonely ruin'd pile, when former years  
Saw your pale train at midnight altars bow,

Saw Superstition frown upon the tears  
That mourn'd the rash irrevocable vow;  
Wore one young lip gay Eleanor's\* smile?  
Did Zara's† look serene one tedious hour beguile?”

The latter lines allude to the different dispositions of these ladies; Lady Eleanor being sprightly without volatility; and Miss Ponsonby pensive without the slightest tincture of gloominess. How beautifully does Miss Seward describe the “fairy palace!”—the friendship of the two ladies,—their elegant employments,—their happiness!—And, lastly, how beautifully she concludes her poem!

“ May one kind ice-bolt from the mortal stores

Arrest each vital current as it flows,  
That no sad course of defoliated hours  
Here vainly nurse the unsubduing woes!  
While all who honour virtus gently mourn  
**LLANGOLLEN'S VANISH'D FAIR**, and  
wreath their sacred urn.”

C. I. T. ETONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, O.B. 19.  
**A** PRIVATE letter from Italy, dated Sept. 6, says,

“ We were happy at *Florence* to find that the French had not been able to despoil the Florentine gallery of its invaluable works; the *Venus de Medicis*, with the *Wrestlers*, and *Roman Slave* in the Tribune, with some *chef-d'œuvre*s of Titian, Michael Angelo, Ann. Carracci, alone form an assemblage of excellence, to which the

Arts have arisen, well worth the trouble of a long journey. At the Palazzo Pitti, which was, and will be again (I hope soon), the habitation of the Grand Duke, the French have left marks of their detestable villainy, by not only robbing it of the famous *Madona della Sedia* of Raffael, and other fine paintings, but cutting to pieces the magnificent silk curtains that hung before the doors, and correspond with the hangings of the room. This is the more to be lamented, as the palace was built and furnished entirely from the private wealth of the noble family of Medicis.”

“ *Florence*, Sept. 11. On our journey hither we met with an Austrian courier, who informed us that, after the late exchange of prisoners between the Austrians and the French, there remains in the hands of the former a balance of 48,000 men, 800 officers, and 29 generals, who are all sent into Hungary.”

F. S.

Mr. URBAN, O.B. 21.

**A** CORRESPONDENT, who signs A. B. I. B. in your vol. LXVII. p. 921, ascertaining the claim of the family of I'Anson to a baronetage, does not account for their not continuing to assume the title. Such correspondent will find, in the new edition of Hutchios's History of Dorset, vol. I. p. 297, that it is assumed by Thomas Banks I'Anson, now or late rector of Corfe castle, in that county.

A friend who recollects that Rouchon, in his account of Madagascar, represents the Albion mill as of immense advantage to London, wishes to know, through the channel of your Miscellany, why it has not been revived, or some other on a similar plan, as a check on the mealmen; for, though it would not increase the quantity of wheat, it would tend to keep down the price of flour, which is a great object? and why, if not applied to its original purpose, is it suffered to remain in ruins, and unapplied to any purpose?

Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, O.B. 22.

**M**ANY of your late ingenious and learned correspondents have so fully convinced me of the superior elegance, richness, grace, and propriety, of the Gothic architecture over the ridiculous and contemptible plainness and simplicity of the Grecian, that I should be ready to applaud any of those magnificent conceptions which endeavour to fill our country with all the grandeur, chaffy, and capriciousness,

\* Lady Eleanor Butler.

† Miss Ponsonby.

ousness, of Gothic fantasy, were it not that, from the history of the old rat-catcher, p. 760, whole face from connexion became perfectly assimilated to that of a rat, I fear my countenance, bad as it is at present, might become, like a Gothic clustered pillar, so full of wrinkles, cavities, contortions, and unnatural grimaces, as to be hideous to all eyes but mine own. Your old correspondent,

JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbitt*, Aug. 10.  
**Y**OUR learned correspondent, Mr. Langton, p. 559, after quoting several passages from the classicks, fraught with fine moral sentiments, concludes with one from Ausonius, and says, "Will any of your readers favour 'the country gentlemen' with a poetical translation?" I will, therefore, here repeat the lines from Ausonius, and offer my translation of them, if it be approved of.

"Collige virgo rosas, dum flos novus, et  
nova pubes, [tuum.]

Et memor esto avum sic properare  
Gather the new blown rose, sweet youth-  
ful maid, [fide.]  
And bear in mind that thus thy bloom must

There is a false print in the Hebrew quotation, p. 549, l. 8, for <sup>תְּוִי</sup> r. <sup>תְּוִי</sup>.

Mr. URBAN, *Staffordshire*, Sept. 9.  
**T**HE very particular coat-armour of Dodge, p. 650, is to be found in Guillim (1638, p. 256); but Stopford, or Stockport, is there spelt Stopworth; and the grant is recited to have been in the 34th of King Edward the First.

J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk*, O&A. 9.  
**I**CONCEIVE that the request of your correspondent Amicus (p. 787) cannot be complied with in a more satisfactory manner than in the following words of the late Mr. George Adams, in his *Essays on the Microscope*.

"You must take the most perfect leaves you can find, and, placing them in a pan of clean water, let them remain three weeks or a month without changing the water; then take them up, and try if they feel almost rotten; if so, they are sufficiently soaked. You are then to lay them on a flat board, and, holding them by the stalk, draw the edge of a knife over the upper side of the leaf, which will take off most of the skin. Turn the leaf, and do

the same with the other side. When the skin is taken off on both sides, wash out the pulpy matter, and the fibres will be exhibited in a beautiful manner."

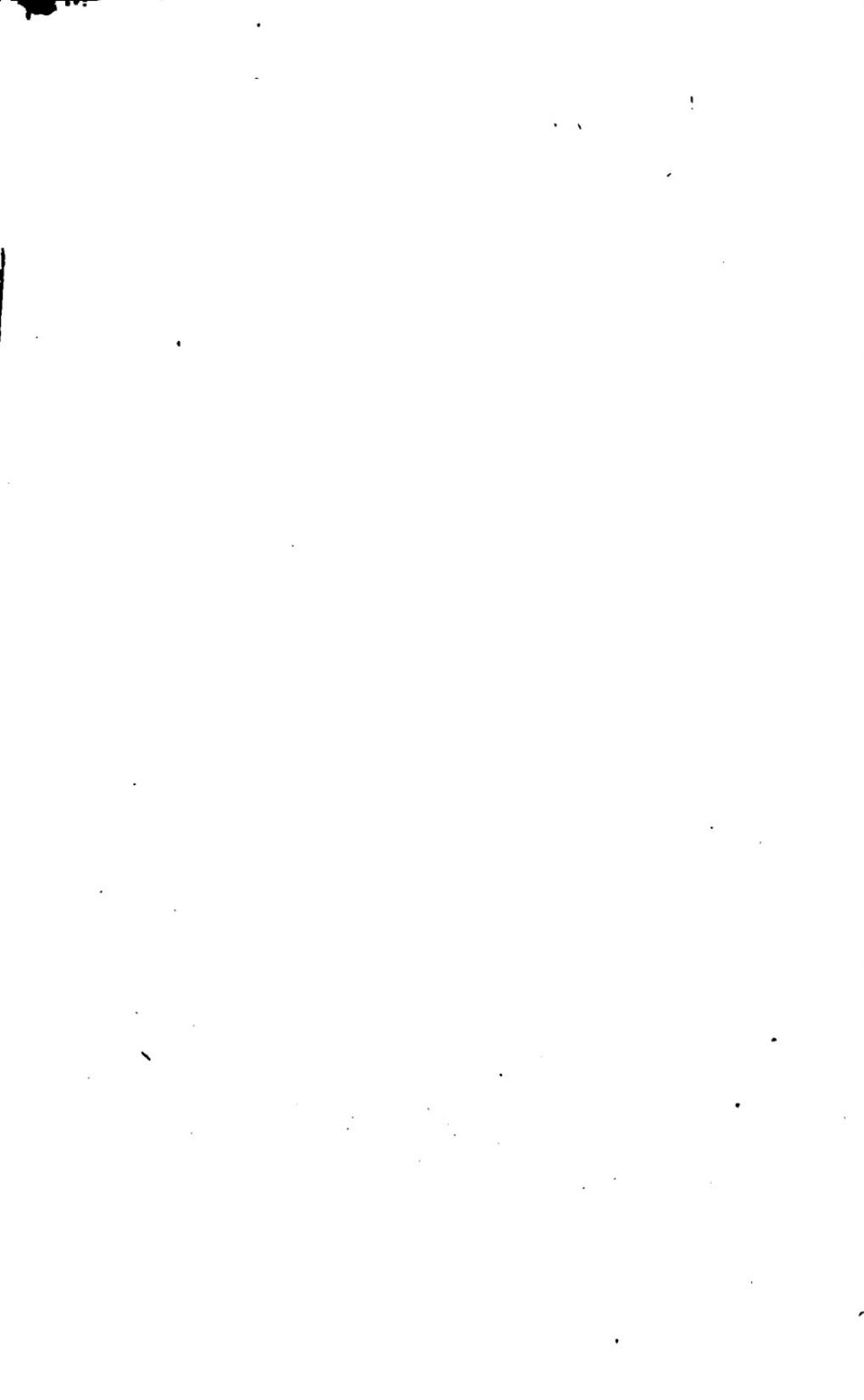
*Frib* among the Saxons signified a wood; and at present, in the West of England, underwood fit for hurdles or hedges is so called.

*Frib-silver*, p. 555, I conceive to be a sum paid to the lord in lieu of a certain number of faggots. J. HILL.

Mr. URBAN, O&A. 19.  
**I**SHALL be much obliged to any of your curious correspondents who will favour me with any particulars of the literary life of Sir JOHN SKEFFINGTON, of Fisherwick, co. Stafford, bart. "a gentleman celebrated for his great learning and knowledge of several languages; in all of which he excelled, as well as in mental qualifications and virtues." He was author of "The Hero of Lorenzo," a translation from the Spanish; and of some other works, none of which I have been hitherto able to meet with. He died, at a good old age, in 1652.

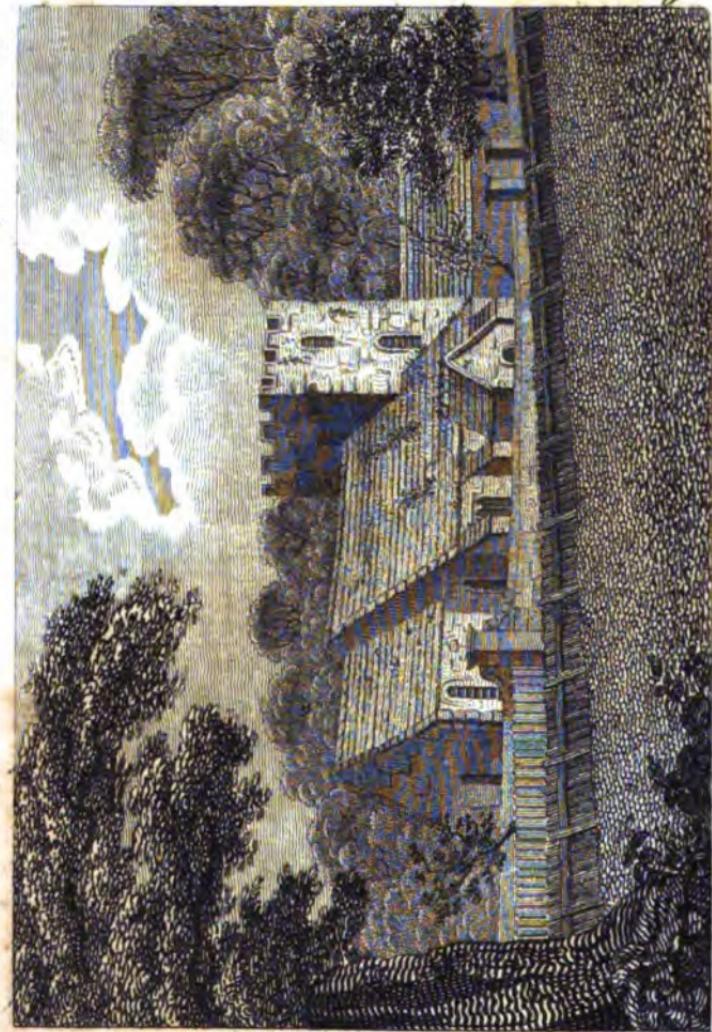
Of another uncommon genius, of nearly the same period, I wish also to learn some literary history; Sir WILLIAM SKIPWITH, of Cotes, co. Leicester, knt.; "whom," says Burton, "I cannot pass over in silence; for that has so many good parts, his person, his valour, his learning, judgement, and wisdom, do challenge more than I can express. Among the rest, I cannot omit to speak of his witty conceits in making fit and acute epigrams, poeties, mottoes, and devices; but chiefly in devising apt and fit *impressions*, agreeing and expressing the party's conceit and intendment;" and these (according to Fuller, "neither so apparent that every rustick might understand them, nor so obscure that they needed an Oedipus to interpret them.") Fuller adds, that, "he was deservedly knighted" by King James I. at Worksop, April 20, 1603. He died 1610. His hand-writing is herewith sent (*Plate I.*); as is also that of THOMAS WAYTE, of Keythorpe, "the good Receavour," whose monument in St. James's church, Clerkenwell, is preferred by the various Historians of London, and of whom any farther history is desirous; or of MR. HUGH HILL, an Artist (either a painter or carver), of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, about the same period.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.  
 Mr.



Genl Mag Oct 1799 H.L. p. 223

John Langton Esq  
W. D. Pitt Esq  
Sir J. R. Scott Esq



ADDINGTON CHURCH, SURREY.



Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 23.

**T**HIS church of Addington, in Surrey, as well as the village, is most delightfully and romantically situated in a deep valley, surrounded by hills of the liveliest verdure, and most inviting appearance. The church (*Pl. I.*) is one of the oldest in the country, and, it is believed, in England (considering that it is not a cathedral), and bears certain evidence of being built before the time of Edward IV. On an eminence adjoining there are the remains of a monastery, between which and a retired spot at the distance of a mile a subterraneous passage communicates, which even now is penetrable for a considerable distance. There is a yew-tree in the church yard, which, from the great circumference of its trunk, must be of great antiquity. Within a quarter of a mile is the manor and elegant seat of James Trecothick, esq. (nephew of the late alderman), who holds the manor by a singular tenure, that of presenting the sovereign at his coronation dinner with a mess of portage; but, I believe, this has not been claimed since the time of James II. when by record it appears to have been done. The church must have sunk prodigiously, as at present it is of very inferior height to the generality of country churches; and, from the aspect of the stones and style of building, there is every reason to think it is much older than the date abovementioned. The village is situated about 3 miles South-east from Croydon, and 13 from London.

\* \* \* For a farther description of Addington, we refer to Mr. Gough's *Camden*, vol. I. p. 178; and to Mr. Lysons's *Environs*, vol. I. p. 1.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 29.

**T**HE inclosed drawing (*Plate I. fig. 2.*) may, perhaps, be a small subject of entertainment to your Antiquarian readers. It represents a column at present ex ante in the church-yard of the parish of Gosforth, situated 12 miles Southward of Whitehaven, in the county of Cumberland. It stands above 15 feet above the ground, and is of about 14 inches mean diameter, and formerly, as is reported, had a fellow column at about 7 feet distance, with an horizontal stone between the two, on which was rudely cut the figure of a large and

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antique sword. This stone has been taken away within memory; and the cross which crowned the two columns, after that column was cruelly cut down and converted into a stile for a sun-dial, was put into the parson's garden of Gosforth, and there remains. On this column I once, by means of chalking, discovered two figures of horses and men; but they were faint. It is much more perfect, and perhaps less injured by time, than those spoken of by Camden as being in Penrith church yard; and are much taller, and of more elegant shape. They are sepulchral monuments, and of Christian days. What else may be supposed of them, I leave to your Antiquarian correspondents.

CARBO.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 25.

**A**S from the re-commencement of operations at the winter theatres Pizarro is again likely to engage a portion of the public attention, I take the liberty of offering the following observations upon this play for insertion in your valuable Repository. Some of your readers, perhaps, may have been seduced by the good acting to which it gave occasion, and the magnificence with which it was got up, into a sort of admiration of the piece itself. The atrocity of all such I wish for a few moments to draw to the tendency of this performance. That this is the exaltation of Desim, or what is called natural religion, to the prejudice of Christianity, hardly, I think, admits of a doubt. It appears from the general conduct of the play, and from the actions and speeches of the different individuals. The religion of Kotzebue's Peruvians nearly approaches to what is called natural religion. According to the imaginary precepts of this religion they act; and, still more to raise them, and their principles, Mr. Sheridan condescends to steal from the New Testament. The Spaniards of course are Christians; and, among all those of them who are brought upon the stage, we find not one that can be called good, with the exception perhaps of Las Catas and Don Alonso. Indeed, the characters of these last assist in shewing more truly the tendency of this pernicious production. I conclude, that in them Kotzebue meant to give us a picture of all that, according to his ideas, is great

great and good. But is it not evident that their goodness and greatness are the goodness and greatness of what is called natural religion? Examine their speeches and conduct. Alonzo, we find, has attempted to civilize the Peruvians, and he has made some progress in this attempt; he has brought many of them to the knowledge of what he calls the true God; but does not this seem to be the god of La Revellere and the theophilanthropist of France? In Miss Plumptree's translation, when Valverde asks whether Cora has been baptized? Diego answers, "No; for my master thinks that she may be virtuous without it." Alonzo, in what he meant as a dying prayer, addresses the "Almighty" thus: "Thou great Jehovah! or Sud! for the name is indifferent to thee." If Mr. Sheridan speaks not so plainly, the tenour of his play says the same; the fire descending upon the Peruvian altar, in attestation to the truth of the Peruvian worship, loudly says the same. The religion of Las Casas is similar to that of Alonzo. But, whatever their religion may be, with both, and indeed with all, human feeling seems to be the grand principle of action. Rolla acts from feeling; Atabalipa acts from feeling; E vira is made up of these feelings, and in such manner, that a show of what are called good may cover most portentous sins, and hold up her character to admiration. By this conduct it is that Kotzebue endeavours to gain his hearers and readers. By flattering the passions, he attempts powerfully to interest the heart; and, when that is gained, infidiously instils his venomous principles. Shall I say that he has succeeded? Hardly shall we be told that he does but follow history. Horrid and detestable, it is true, were the cruelties of *many* of the Spaniards in America. But what were the Peruvians? Weak, puflanimous, and effeminate; Atabalipa a coward, an usurper, and a fratricide. With regard to the matters of fact of this play, history is utterly falsified; that informs us, that the Peruvians never met the Spaniards in battle during the reign of Atabalipa. In the play, two, three, or more battles are mentioned or represented; and, to make the contempt of history and probability still more apparent, in all of them are the Peruvians victorious. It is plain that all these lies are for the exaltation of

the Peruvian character.

But now, Mr. Urban, I have detained you long enough, perhaps too long. I will not here descend to point out the smaller faults, the violations of dramatic rules, and numerous absurdities of the play. If what I have advanced are truths, they are important truths. Your readers may consider for themselves whether they are so or not. If they are truths, they may consider farther how far it accords with their profession of Christianity to support or encourage a play tending to subvert their holy faith.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Prospecc-raw, Wale-*  
*worth, Sep: 23.*

AT the desire of Dr. Jenner, I have taken the liberty of sending you the following cases of the successful inoculation of the *variola vaccina*, or Cow-pox; not doubting, from the general interest the discussion of this interesting subject has already excited, but they may prove acceptable to a numerous class of your readers, and in some measure tend to establish the point now at issue before the publick; whether the inoculated Cow-pox can be safely and advantageously introduced as a substitute for the Small-pox.

Prejudice, that potent enemy to every species of physical and moral improvement, is never more dangerous to the cause of truth, or inimical to science, than when it is shrouded from public detection by the artfulness of talents, or an affected regard to truth. The illiberal mode in which this subject has been treated by several persons, whose professional fame might give an undue currency to their observations, was no small inducement to me to lay before the publick some plain matters of fact, a species of evidence which neither prejudice nor sophistry can assail with any permanent success. Arguments, indeed, deduced *a priori* of the advantages or disadvantages of this preferred substitute for the most inhuman scourge with which mankind is afflicted, may be insufficient to stand the test of philosophical investigation; and to urge them might only tend to multiply words to little purpose, and prolong a dispute, the speedy termination of which humanity and policy most loudly call for. It is, therefore, incumbent on all, who are in possession of facts, to render

der them as publick as possible, that the final decision on this interesting subject may be not only satisfactory to all the friends of mankind and rational improvement, but also to the publick in general, whose favourable opinion on this point is of an absolute importance. Justly dreading the painful consequences frequently attendant on the small-pox, even where it does not prove fatal, I embraced with considerable pleasure the offered substitute; perhaps with the greater readiness, as the children, whose fate I had to dread if attacked by the small-pox, were females, the eldest two years old, the younger three months. They were inoculated the latter end of May by Mr. Paytherus, of Norfolk-street, to whom, for his care and attention during the progress of the disorder, I hold myself particularly indebted. From the accuracy and precision with which preceding cases have been detailed, I think it unnecessary to send you my original minutes; I shall, therefore, only extract from them such particulars as may serve to give a general idea of the nature and safety of this slight complaint, and such as may appear to vary from its usual attendant circumstances. Towards the 5th day after the inoculation, a pustule made its appearance on the arm of each child where the incision had been made, attended with a slight inflammation, such as commonly follows a trifling scratch or puncture with a pin; and I remarked that, during the whole time the pustules were ripening, the inflammation did not once appear in the slightest degree erysipelatous. Whether this circumstance was occasioned by the mild nature of the inoculated virus, or the diet of the children, I will not pretend to determine, though I am inclined to the latter opinion; for, having frequently seen an erysipelatous inflammation attend the slightest wounds, when I had reason to suppose the ordinary food of the patients was gross and heavy, I judged it expedient to confine the children, from the period of their inoculation, to a milk and vegetable diet; a practice, perhaps, too rashly discarded both in the inoculated and natural small-pox.

By the 8th or 9th days, the pustules had assumed a pretty regular spherical figure, about four lines in diameter, and elevated half a line above the sur-

face of the arm. To describe its various tints, even if possible, would serve to convey but a very feeble idea of its coloured appearance. Suffice it to observe, the coloured plates which accompany Dr. Jenner's Work are very accurate representations of its different stages, except in some instances they present a more terrific appearance than the inoculated disease in the present case, both as to the malignity of the inflammation and size of the pustule.

The inflammation appeared now to have obtained its height, but was extremely dissimilar in each child; that which accompanied the pustule on the arm of the youngest was very irregular, spreading chiefly in a conical figure below the pustule. The inflammation on the arm of the elder was far more regular and uniform, extending itself in a circular form.

The 11th day was chiefly remarkable for a slight annular inflammation surrounding the other on the arm of the eldest; but which disappeared on the following day.

13th day.—As the pustules appeared by this time nearly ripened, the inflammation very visibly subsided, the scabs on the surface of the pustules changed their colour to a darker brown.

16th and 17th days.—The matter of the pustules appeared now wasting away; the scabs funk; and, towards the 20th day, the arm presented no other appearance than that of a slight wound nearly healed. The scab on the arm of the eldest, being accidentally rubbed off, was soon replaced without the slightest increase in the inflammation, but both fell off about five days afterwards. So extremely light was this complaint in the present instance during the whole of its progress, that the children never experienced the least uneasiness, or sense of pain. If the axilla have been generally affected in most of the cases that have hitherto been published, in the present, I must confess, the pain was too inconsiderable for my observation; indeed, the eldest was so pleased with the appearance of her arm, that she took the greatest delight in shewing it to every person who came to see her. The fever also which accompanied the disorder was too light to create the least alarm; and, without particular attention, its presence could not be ascertained. In short, when this mild com-

complaint is compared with the small-pox, attended by the most favourable circumstances, the advantages are so much in its favour, that Mr. Sims's observations on it, in the first Number of the Medical Journal, could only have proceeded from his total unacquaintance with the inoculated disease; and, however just his observations may be as to the inefficacy of medicine to cure many of the complaints to which we are already liable, this is a postulate by no means affecting the present disease, as probably, without medicine, Dame Nature would be sufficient of herself to remove it, and restore the patient to convalescence when the disease had performed its friendly office.

It now remains to be shown how far its efficacy, in the present instance, has been proved in securing the constitution from the attacks of the small-pox. This being a point in my opinion already clearly made out, I felt no inclination to inoculate the children with the small-pox. However, to satisfy my friends, and render this paper as complete as possible, they were several times exposed to its contagion when in its highest state of malignancy, but never experienced the least inconvenience, or exhibited in any measure a disposition to be affected by the variolous *fluvia*.

Before I conclude this paper, I shall take the liberty of introducing another instance of the efficacy of the Cow-pox in securing the constitution from the attacks of the small-pox. My wife's mother having caught the Cow-pox when a girl, in the usual way in which it is contracted in the country, but not sensible of its valuable properties, was inoculated some years afterwards, with the whole of her family, for the small-pox, in every one of whom except herself the inoculated virus had its full effect; and, although she attended her family during the whole progress of this contagious disorder, she felt no other inconvenience than what was occasioned by fatigue.

Trusting you will pardon the length of this letter, for which, I hope, the importance of the subject will in some measure apologize, I remain,

Yours, &c. J. HARRIS.

Mr. URBAN,  
SENT you, some time back, a pen-  
five strain of Gray, not generally  
known to be the production of that

"divine Bard." It was inserted in your Magazine\* for August, p. 642. I now transmit to you a song, written by the same hand (at the request of Miss Speed), to an old air of Gemiliani; the thought from the French. It was lately, and for the first time, published in the fifth volume of the Works of Horatio Earl of Oxford, in a letter to the Countess of Aylesbury, wife of his friend Field-marshal the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway. Miss Speed was the friend of Viscountess Cobham (who was owner of the old mansion at Stoke Poges), and who, accompanied by Lady Schaub, waited on Mr. Gray by Lady Cobham's desire, who wished to be acquainted with the author of the far-famed "Elegy in a Country Church-yard." Mr. Gray being abroad, the ladies left a card on the table in the room where he usually read; which occasioned that exquisite piece of humour "The Long Story."

"Thyrsis, when we parted, swore  
Ere the Spring he would return.  
Ah! what means you violet flow'r?

And what the buds that deck the thorn?  
'Twas the lark that upward sprung;  
'Twas the nightingale that sung.

"Idle notes! untimely green!  
Why this unavailing haste?  
Western gales and skies serene  
Speak not always Winter past.  
Cease my doubts, my fears, to move;  
Spare the honour of my love!"

Yours, &c. ETONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Staffordshire, Sept. 9.  
IN answer to J. G. p. 473, I can assure him that there are no snakes, adders, toads, or black newts (or efts), in Ireland. Frogs are as common there as in England; and I have seen a few of the land efts, which are of a yellowish colour, and have a long round tapering tail: black caithe and sheep as large and fine as in England; but horses not so; and they have a breed of fine large dogs, called wolf-hounds, resembling in form a greyhound; and, I suppose, this breed is peculiar to the country.

VT. TIBI. These letters are in front  
SIC. APIS. of a house at Pelsall,  
Ano Domini near Walsall, stuck in  
TH. 1687 the brick-work; and I should be obliged by an explanation. J. G.

\* P. 642, b. L 16, for "sensibility" &  
"sublimity."

Mr. WEBB, Oxford, July 31.

**A**RUE outline of the history of Ellesfield, an Oxfordshire village, is here offered to the perusal of your readers.

ELLESFIELD lies about three miles and a half from Oxford, on the summit of a hill, and is remarkable for little else than the beauty of its situation. It has been asserted, without any just ground<sup>1</sup>, that Ellesfield took its name from *Allectus*, who, it is said, was here slain by *Circeus*. Several of our Antiquaries too have laboured to give a similar derivation of Alchester, as the city of *Allectus*; and bring the various coins of the usurper found at these places as the barriers to their conjectures. Of Alchester it is not my business here to enquire. But in the modern name of Ellesfield I see no connection with *Allectus*, unless in *feld*; and that did not always denote a battle.

In the Domesday Survey it is written **ESEFELD**, perhaps from the Saxon **Hest-feld**, as it overlooks its neighbourhood. Allowing this, we have here a flagrant instance of the contempt with which the Norman seigneurs treated the Saxon names of our towns and villages. With politic and capricious views, they frequently miswrote them<sup>2</sup>.

It lies in the hundred of Bullopton, and contains about 40 houses.

The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket<sup>3</sup>, consists of a nave, divided from the chancel by a neat modern screen, beneath a pointed arch of (what is usually called) Saxon work-

manship; the capitals of the pillars adorned with leaves; and, as the time of erecting the church is fixed to 1273, we may, perhaps, look upon it as a remarkable instance where the clumsy Saxon pillars were united with the pointed arch—unless we suppose the arch to have been originally semicircular, and that, in some subsequent alterations of the church, its proportions were extended<sup>4</sup>. The chancel is ceiled with raised-work. The roof of the nave was originally of wood, but has long been hid by a flat ceiling of plaster. Over the West end is a kind of dove-cote winged, containing two small bells. The windows, except two of three days each on the South side, and the great East window, are long, narrow, and lancet-headed; several of them have weatherings, or outer mouldings, supported by rude heads. The North side of the church seems to have been once larger than at present; and over the South porch, which has not stood many years, is a larger crois than usual; perhaps it succeeded the church yard crois<sup>5</sup>.

Of its first construction this church has no memorial, but the inquisitive Bp. Kennett<sup>6</sup> assures us it was dedicated by R. Bishop of Cloney, in Ireland, on the 7th of the ides of July, 1273; and for its dedication the bishop received two marks.

Against the North wall of the chancel, opposite the end of the communion-table, is a neat corbel, and another lies upon the ledge of the window. In the South wall is a *piscina*<sup>7</sup> beneath a small pointed arch.

The

<sup>1</sup> See Bishop Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Warton (in the History of Kidlington) has cited several instances; to which may be added, Wintham, in Berkshire (about three miles from Oxford). In King Edwy's charter to the monastery at Abingdon, A. D. 955, it is written *Wictchham* (*the village among the willows*); but by the Norman seigneurs, Winteham. See *Domesday L.*

<sup>3</sup> Bells too were sometimes dedicated to this saint. Mr. Blomefield (*History of Norfolk*, I. 272) mentions one at Croxton, in Norfolk, with this inscription:

"O MARTYR THOMA PRO ME DRUM EXORA."

<sup>4</sup> I have since, however, met with another instance at Pimperne, in Dorsetshire, where the pointed arch that divides the nave from the chancel is ornamented with *Saxon* zig-zag.

<sup>5</sup> In many dioceses these were objects of aversion at the Reformation. In Bishop Horne's injunctions at a visitation of the cathedral of Winchester, Oct. 2, 1571, is this "Item: That all images of the Trinity in glass windows, or other places of the church, be putt out and extinguished, together with the stone croise in the churche yarde." See Mr. Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, p. 353, second edition.

<sup>6</sup> *Parochial Antiquities*, p. 515; where the deed of dedication is printed.

<sup>7</sup> The use of the *piscina* was to carry off the host, which had become impure by its stolænes or by accident, that it might not be polluted by irreverent hands. *Piscinas* probably originated with the Greek church, according to Mr. Blomefield (Hist. No. I. 472), whose *History of Norfolk* is a choice work for an Ecclesiastical Antiquity. He informs us, that in that church peculiar care was taken that the water used in the font should never be thrown into the street like common water, but poured into a hollow place under

The font at the West end is circular and spacious, cased octagonally with wood. The aperture at the bottom, for drawing off the consecrated water, is larger than most of those I have met with near Oxford. Several of the old pew stalls remain, which usually occur as parish seats for general use in country churches. And here it may be observed, pews as enclosed seats were, except in very few instances, unknown till the Reformation. None but no-

blemen, or the parson of the church, were privileged with appropriate seats<sup>1</sup>. And *pewe* was a term more immediately given to such inclosures in the church as were applied to sacred purposes. So the inclosure for confession is termed the *confessing pew*; the desk, or lectionary, the *reading pew*; and the pulpit had a similar name.

**MONUMENTS.**—On the chancel floor, within the communion rails, is a long flat stone, with this inscription:

¶ D L : T A L E T : FRATER : IOHANNES : DE : . . . . .  
L . . E<sup>2</sup> . . QVONDAM : A . . S<sup>3</sup> : DVIVS . LOCI :  
LVIVS : ANIME : PROPITIETVR : DEVVS :

In the centre of this stone is a brass plate, with these arms, Quarterly, 1. a chevron between 3 mullets, 2. three cinquefoils; 3. Barry, nebule of six; 4. a fret within a bordure. Crest, a cat passant gardant. And this inscription:

IN HOPE OF A JOYFULL RESURRECTION,  
RESTETH HERE YE BODIE OF MICHAEL  
PUDSEY, OF ELLSFIELD, IN YE COUNTY  
OF OXON, ESQ<sup>R</sup> WHO DECEASED  
OCTOBER YE 12<sup>th</sup>, A<sup>r</sup> 9 D<sup>r</sup> 1645  
AGED 84 YEARS.

Not far from this, by the North wall, lies a black slab, thus inscribed:

IN  
THIS PLACE LIETH  
THE BODY OF MARY BRETT,  
THE WIFE OF HENRY BRETT,  
ESQ<sup>R</sup>. FORMERLY THE WIDOW  
OF RICHARD PUDSEY, ESQ<sup>R</sup>. BORN  
MAY, 1602; BURIED YE 23 DAYE OF  
JANUARY IN THE YEARE OF O<sup>r</sup>  
LORD, 1671.

Between this and the former is a flat stone, from which the brasses have been torn away. They seem once to have borne the following arms and inscription, which Dr. Hutton (MS. Rawl. *ut supra*) has preserved.

Under the altar, called *Saxaburier vel locum*, where it soaked into the earth, or found a passage.—In an ancient MS. of injunctions, in the Bodleian library, for the diocese of Lincoln, I remember a similar order, where a provision is made for such churches as were without a piscina. A hole in the pavement by the altar was to be the substitute.

It is probable that pews were at first wholly, or in part, appropriated to families in London and its vicinity. In the parish accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1509, we have, "Item, of Sir Hugh Vaughan, knight, for his part of a pew, 6s. 8d." Again, 1511, "Item, received of Knight the curtryer, for his wife's pewe, 2s."

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Hutton (MS. Rawl. in Bibl. Bodl. No. 1163), who visited this church April 8, 1659, read "*Rolande de Chiltenham*." Mr. Browne Willis, however, read it "*Johannes de Chiltenham*"; and the inscription, even in its present state, proves him accurate.

<sup>3</sup> "John," MS. Hutton, *ut supra*. "John de Chiltenham was elected abbot of Eynsham the seventh of the ides of January, 1316; and resigned the 16th of April, 1330, to John Broughton." Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, vol. II. p. 177. From the words "*abbas burgi loci*," I conjecture the tomb was brought here at, or soon after, the dissolution of Eynsham abbey,

"M. P. S.

RICHARD PUDSEY, armiger,  
ex antiquissima Pudseorum familia  
in comitatu Eborum

orundi,

hujus ecclesiae patroni; et domini de El-  
[lesfeld,  
Cui nec justior angoru' quam virutum  
[numeris;  
Qui, post annos LXXXIX in hac militia stren-  
[ue actos

victor, obdormivit  
anno salutis MDCXXXVIII.

Mores et moesta uxor ejus Maria  
monumentum hoc dicavit.

"Over all his arms, *viz.* a cheveron  
between 3 mullets. The crest, a cat pas-  
sant gardant."

Dr. Hutton has likewise preserved  
another inscription, now gone; when  
he copied it, it was "against the North  
wall."

"Neare unto this place resteth the body  
of MICHAEL PUDSEY, of Ellesfield, in  
the com. of Oxford, esq<sup>r</sup>. who ended this  
transistorie life in the 11th of October,  
1645, aet. 84; with JANE, his second  
wife, the daughter of Nicholas Stokes, of  
Artleborough, in the com. of Northamp-  
ton, gent. They lived together married  
36 years, and were blessed with 7 chil-

dren,

dren, 2 sons and 4 daughters. She departed this life the 22d of March, 1653, at full 75—Over all his arms *via* Vert, a chevron between 3 mullets O. quarterly, 1st. S. 3 cinquefoils A. pierced G.; 2d. A. 2 bars nebule S.; 3d. G. a frett O. a border O. semie de lis. B. impaling G. a lion

rampant tail forche cr. The crest, a cat gardant."

Against the South wall is a neat marble memorial for Katherine (1750) and John Wyatt (1752).

In the *Domesday Survey*<sup>1</sup> Elsfeld is thus recorded:

### OXENEF'SCIRE. 'Terra Roberti de Oilgi.

Turstin ten de Ro. ESEFELDE. Ibi st. v. hidæ. Tra. viii. car. Nc in dñio. iii. car. 7 ii. serui. 7 xi. uilli cū vii. bord. 7 vi. alijs hñt. v. car. Ibi xxviii. ac pti. 7 xxiiii. ac pasturæ. Silua. iii. qrenf lg. 7 iii. lat. Valuit. iii. lib. Modo c. sol.

Perf thons at Ellesfield were given with other places to the chapel of St. George, in Oxford castle, by its founder, Robert de Oilgi, or Oilli, the elder. But, n 1149, Robert de Oilgi, his nephew, made a new assignment of his uncle's gifts; and what the elder Robert had given to the seculars of St. George's, the younger transferred to the regulars of Oseney<sup>2</sup>.

In . . . William, son of William de Stratford, with consent of Benet, his wife, and William, his son, gave to the priory of St. Frideswide the third part of the village of Elsfeld, and afterwards his whole possessions in that manor, excepting one messuage, which he gave to the nunnery of Stodley<sup>3</sup>. Henry the First confirmed William de Stratford's gift of a fifth of this manor, and granted to the priory the chapels of Hedington, Marston, and Binley (all in the neighbourhood); to which the Empress Maud added the chapel of Ellesfield. King John confirmed these<sup>4</sup>; and his charter adds, "in Elsfeld unam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis suis, et de monimento ejusdem virga quatuor solidos."

The chapel of Elsfeld, however, seems, by a deed here copied from Dugdale's *Monasticon*<sup>5</sup>, to have been originally given to St. Frideswide's by Hugh de Ellesfield.

"Omnibus, &c. Hugo de Ellesfeld, latem. Scatis me reddidisse, &c. Deo, & beatae Mariae, et sanctæ Frideswidæ, de Oxenford, &c. capellam de Ellesfeld, quæ ad ecclesiæ beatae Frideswidæ pertinet, &c. et ipsi canonici inventum mihi & capelle de Ellesfeld imperpetuum capellanium

qui affidue ibi sit & canelli deserviat. Idem etiam canonici concederunt mihi & capelle de Ellesfeld imperpetuum, ut pauperum quæ in villa de Ellesfeld moriantur corpora in cimiterio capelle de Ellesfeld sepeliantur, & aliorum, qui ibi sepeliri voluerint de eadem parochia. Testibus," &c.

In 1291, a dispute arose between the prior of St. Frideswide's and William de Magna Ro. lendifright, vicar of Elsfeld. The vicar entered a suit against the prior and convent, for keeping in their hands the whole right of the said church of Elsfeld. Upon this the convent made an exemplification of an agreement made between their predecessors in the year 1295<sup>6</sup> by which the prior and canons, appropriators of the church, agreed to augment the portion of the vicar by additional allowance of one quarter and an half of bread-corn, and the like quantity of barley, at three seasons yearly<sup>7</sup>.

From D. Rawlinson's MS Collections for an History of Oxfordshire, I have extracted the following *memoranda*, which throw some light on the history of property there.

"Elsfield.—This place gave a surname to an antient family that sometime lived here; for, I find that one Gilbert de Ellesfield lived here in King Edward the First's time, who married Joan, the daughter of Sir William de Bereford, kn. living at Brightwell, in this county; but it did not long continue in this name, for William, a grandchild of the aforesaid Gilbert, dying without male issue, it came to . . . who married Anne, co-heiress of the said William; and Julian, the other co-heiress, was married to one Thomas le Lound-

<sup>1</sup> Vol. I. fol. 158.

<sup>2</sup> Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, p. 104.

<sup>3</sup> It was but a *fifib*, according to Henry the First's confirmation, Mon. Angl. I. 175.

<sup>4</sup> Paroch. Antiquities, p. 326.

<sup>5</sup> Mon. Angl. I. 175, 981.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. I. 176.

<sup>7</sup> Parochial Antiquities, pp. 326, 514, 585.

stres (as appears by the descent); but I suppose that this lordship, by partition, came to Anne, who also dying without male issue, it came to John Hore, of Chidderley, co. Cambridge, who married Joane, the daughter and heir of Anne. This John, and Gilbert, his son, resided altogether there. Not long after this, about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. their male line failed, and this lordship with other lands came to the Pudseys,

"Gilbert de Ellesfield = Johanna, fil. Will. Beresford, militis

Gilbert de Ellesfield<sup>1</sup>, 25 Ed. III.

Gilhelm. de Ellesfield, obiit 22 Ric. II.

Anna, filia et coheres.

Johanna = John Hore, de Chiderly, 8 Hen. IV.

Gilbert Hore, arm. 16 Hen. VI.

Thomas Hore, obiit 20 Hen. VI.

Gilbert Hore, obiit infra stat.

John Hore.

The Fultherpe, de = Editha, consang. et Rowl. fil. Hen. Pulev, de Barford et  
Castro Bernardi, hæres Gilb. Hore, Bolton, comit. Ebor. filii et hær. Joh.  
19 Hen. VII. s. 40, an. 7 H. VI. II. Pudsey, militis<sup>2</sup>.

Gul. Pudsey.<sup>3</sup>

Of this family was Hugh de Pute-  
me or Pudsey, bishop of Durham  
1153, who for 3000 marks purchased  
of Richard I. the earldom of North-  
umberland for his life, but was, not  
long after, deprived of it, because he  
contributed only 2000 pounds in silver  
towards the king's ransom at his re-  
turn from the Holy War. See Gib-  
son's Camden, II. 460, 1104.

Sir George Pudsey, kn. recorder  
of Oxford in 1685, was the last of the  
family who resided here. He sold the  
manor and estate, of about 1200l. per  
annum, to Lord North (father of Lord  
Gosford) for 25,000l.<sup>3</sup>

In the valor of 1291 (usually called  
Pope Nicholps's) the vicarage of Elles-  
field is valued at viij mark<sup>4</sup>; and in  
the Liber Reys at 6. 8s. 1d.

In 1240, Roger de Ellenden was  
presented to this vicarage by the prior  
and convent of St. Frideswide.

The prior and convent presented  
another vicar in 1251.

In 1381, William de Magna Rol-  
lendright occurs.

for Edith, niece and heir to the last Gil-  
bert (being the daughter of John Hore,  
his brother), residing at Ellesfield, taking  
a particular fancy (being then a widow  
without issue) to Rowland Pudsey, a  
younger son of Henry Pudsey, of Barford  
and Bolton, in Yorkshire, then a student  
at the university of Oxford, and a gentle-  
man finely accomplished, married him, by  
which means their posterity have ever  
since enjoyed it. The pedigree is thus:

Rowl. fil. Hen. Pulev, de Barford et  
Bolton, comit. Ebor. filii et hær. Joh.  
Pudsey, militis<sup>2</sup>.

Nor among the later vicars should  
Mr. Francis Wite be forgotten, emi-  
nent as an Antiquary and a Saxonist.  
A short life of him may be seen in the  
Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood,  
vol. I. part II. p. 26. Some additional  
anecdotes may be found of him in Mr.  
Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer; and a  
singular account of Dr. Johnson's  
visit to him at Elsfield, in Mr. Bos-  
well's Life of the Doctor, 2d 8vo edit.  
vol. I. p. 236.

The present vicar is the Rev. Henry  
Kett, B.D. fellow of Trinity college,  
Oxford, and Bampton lecturer in  
1792.

H. E.

Mr. URBAN, O.B. 4.  
YOUR correspondent, Nath. Bil-  
joy, p. 653, mentions Blair as an  
authority for the epithet of *low-browed*,  
or *low-brained*, made use of by the  
author of The Castle Spectre. Mr.  
Biljoy might have produced a much  
superior authority, namely, that of  
Pope, in his poem of Eloisa to Abe-  
lard; which poem (according to Dr.

<sup>1</sup> "Mag. Will. de Blaston subd. pr p' d'n'm Gilb. de Ellesfeld, milit. ad eccl. de Bole-  
borth vac. per resig. Will'i 4 kal. Junij, 1335." Reg. Burghersch, episc. Lincoln.

<sup>2</sup> A pedigree of the Pudseys occurs in the Bodleian library, MS. Bodl. VI. folio 17 b.

<sup>3</sup> MS. Rawl. in Bibl. Bodl.

<sup>4</sup> MS. Hatton in Bibl. Bodl. LXXXIX. folio 142.  
Johnson)

Johnson) is one of the happiest productions of human wit (see Lives of the Poets). The lines are these:

"Where round some mouldering tower  
pale ivy creeps, [the deeps."  
And low-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er  
Eloisa to Abelard.

Yours, &amp;c.

ETONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 28.

**T**HE announce of Dr. Priestley's intended return to Great Britain, after his little trip to America, will, of course, excite some degree of astonishment on this side the water. It was, I believe, on occasion of his departure, that the sentiment was uttered by the Deliverer of this country, "The land we live in—and may those who don't like it leave it!" Dr. Priestley at that time certainly did not appear to like England, and most indubitably he left it. What is the motive for his return? Is there any thing rotten, or rather is there nothing rotten, in the state of America? Is there any want of phlogiston, any deficiency of inflammable matter, in that regenerated country? Does the insurance on Cuige Stone's exportations of treasonable correspondence run too high? Is the Doctor, a philosopher, unable to stand the laugh of the colonists on the publication of certain intercepted letters? Have the quills of Peter Porcupine rankled in his flesh? Will not the Doctor's gunpowder, which he boasted would, grain by grain, undermine the Church and Government of England, take any effect in the United States? Does the fabric of their Constitution retain a proportion of the old British cement, sufficient to withstand any revolutionary attempts at its destruction?—“Rien de tout cela. Voici le fait.”

Dr. Priestley has from time to time been exhibited, and to say the truth has exhibited himself, in an indefinable variety of lights and situations. As a religionist, he has admitted that he wandered from one principle to another without any fixed or determinate ideas, till he settled down into the condensed frigidity of Unitarianism. At first an orthodox believer—then a Socinian—then an Arian—next a Neo-Socinian—afatalist—a Necessarian—a Socinian—a Materialist—Quid non? But among all the changes and chances of his corresponding politics, the world in general is little inclined

to believe that he is a Royalist—yes, a staunch Royalist, Mr. Urban! You may smile perhaps—and some of the gravest of your readers may catch the infection. But do any sceptics, in the true spirit of Dr. Priestley's own scepticism, refuse their assent to this bold assertion? Let them listen attentively to the following narrative of incontrovertible facts, communicated by a witness of undoubted credit and respectability lately returned from America: facts

“Quae vidit et audit ipse,  
Et quorum pars magna fuit.”

On the 17th of January, 1791, my friend accepted an invitation to dinner from an English gentleman of fortune resident at Philadelphia. There was no other guest at table (the members of Mr. —'s family excepted) save only the celebrated Dr. Priestley. The hospitable master of the house led the conversation to a sort of public dinner which he was to give on the ensuing day to a party of his countrymen, invited for the purpose of celebrating, *con amore*, the birth-day of our gracious Queen. He intreated my young friend to join the party. “I conclude I must not ask you, Dr. Priestley; you will find no pleasure in meeting a set of gentlemen whose principles are so little congenial with your own.” I beg your pardon, Sir; you mistake my character and my politics. I shall be very happy to have a place at your table to-morrow. “Are you aware, Doctor, of the turn which the conversation will probably take? Are you prepared for the toasts, the songs, the sentiments, which the day will be likely to produce?” What can you mean, Sir? I love King George from the bottom of my heart; I love him personally, with true and affectionate attachment. I confess that I am not very partial to his ministers, or to their measures; but that is altogether another affair, totally irrelevant to the present question. “But, Sir, are you to all intents and purposes an Englishman, in point of fact? Where is your French derivation? Where your American?” I rejected the first—I have never solicited the second. I am in every sense of the words a loyal English Gentleman, who loves his king and country. “Then, Sir, there can be no possible objection to your joining my party to-morrow.” The conver-

sation ended here, and the Doctor retired.

*Expedite dies adorat.* The guests assembled, my friend among the number. The ex-preacher of the Birmingham cony-nicle did not fail to give his attendance. The dinner was sumptuous; and the spirit of the day was kept up with that sort of enthusiasm, of which persons, who have never been removed 1000 leagues from their dear native country, can have but a very inadequate idea. The company, however, from the first moment, had looked with a degree of coolness on the philosopher. They did not appear to be so fully persuaded of his loyalty as the Doctor was himself. In plain terms, they thought him out of his place; they thought the comfort of the day materially affected by his presence; and some observations were made of a nature too pointed to be mistaken. The Doctor, to do him justice, bore all this with wonderful complacency, and defended himself pleasantly enough against the volley of small-shot fired at his supposed political tenets. The conviviality of the hour increased; and, in the language of the gentlemen of the Stock-exchange, "loyalty was above par."

"And are you serious, Dr. Priestley, in your assertions? Are you indeed the king's friend you affect to be? The company will be infinitely obliged to you, Sir, for some demonstration of the fact." *Hoc shall I prove it, if my words cannot be believed?* "By your notes?" "Yes, your notes. Stand up, Sir, in your place, and favour the company with 'God save the King' in your best manner, and with an audible voice, and we will all join in chorus." *By all means; the sooner the better.* The idea was embraced with a shout of rapture, and every ear lent attention. The Doctor, with that faint like demeanour which never forsakes him, arose, and bowed to the smiling symposiasts. "Silence, gentlemen," said the master of the feast. "Sing, Doctor!" The Doctor sang.

The attendant "angel, whom he still had served," hurried away on footy wing, that this overt act of anti-republican defection might be recorded in the annals of Pandæmonium; but an *Aeolian* explosion\* from the se-

\* Mr. Urban's learned readers will not fail to recollect a ludicrous incident which

cretary-imp, (the consequence of an involuntary burst of laughter at such unparalleled boozing) overturned the standish, threw down the register, and, with the affighted accuser, flew away the accusation.

*Apthem. Verse and Chorus. Sung at Philadelphia on the day appointed for the celebration of her Britannic Majesty's birth-day, Jan. 18, 1792.* By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c. &c. member of all the public literary and political Societies in the world; and (if he is not belied) of some private ones too.

*Vivat Rex et Regna eum.*

*Verse.* Dr. Priestley!  
God save great George our king,  
Long live our noble king,  
God save the king!

*Chorus.* God save great George, &c. &c.

*Verse.* Dr. Priestley!!!  
Send him victorious,  
Happy and glorious,  
*Long to reign over us.*  
God save the king!

*Chorus.* Send him victorious, &c.

*Verse.* Dr. Priestley!!!  
O Lord our God, arise,  
Scatter his enemies,  
*And make them fall!*

*Chorus.* O Lord our God, arise, &c.

*Verse.* Dr. Priestley!!!!  
**CONFFOUND THEIR POLITICS,**  
**FRUSTRATE THEIR KNAVISH TRICKS,**  
*Et que sequuntur catena.* Was it not a choice scene, Mr. Urban? an historical incident, worthy to be commemorated in your amaranthine page?

The test of his loyalty thus given, the modest Doctor sat down amidst the shouts and huzzas of his companions, who to a man declared themselves convinced that every suspicion which they had entertained was perfectly groundless; and that in this electro-chronologico-pyrotechno-politico-philosopho-theologo-satirico-musico prodigy they espied a veritable brother.

And now, Mr. Urban, to be very serious for a few moments.

It may without presumption be asserted, that the arm of Divine Retribution is lifted up in a visible manner among mankind. The malignant spirits, which have been suffered for a season to carry desolation through the universe without control, have fulfilled the purposes of the CORRECTOR of a sinful world, and their fearful

made some noise in the capitol of Rome, of which poor Aethon was the hero. The story is in Martial.

ministry hastens, I trust, to its conclusion. On the more immediate theatre of these horrid convulsions, we see the three principal surviving agents and master-movers in the scene of villainy, brought by the centripetal force of avenging Justice into its vortex; assembled as it were by miracle, and all at this moment placed in conspicuous situations in the capital of what once was France. I mean the wretch, who at Varennes betrayed the royal innocent fugitive into the hands of his enemies—the more infamous offender, who dared to preside at the murderous trials of Louis, and of the partner of his crown and martyrdom, and whose lips pronounced the parricidal sentence on both—and that superlative hypocrite, the supreme accumulation and apex of all atrocity, who, after solemnly giving his opinion to the world that France could only subsist under the regime of royalty, gave his suffrage for the death of a gracious master, for no other reason than because he was a king—and gave it in language of such studied insult, such unfeeling sarcasm, as, if possible, aggravated the criminality of the act which he contributed to perpetuate\*. These three men are, *post varios casus et discrimina*, assembled in Paris. Drouet is returned, at least the worst part of him, from Africa. Barrere from—no, not from Guiana—for, he eluded the Cayenne Diligence†, and the con-

ductor missed his fare. And Sieyes, who has escap'd a thousand dangers, a thousand deaths, whose accommodating and buoyant politics have rescued him from all the revolutionary quick-sands, now apes the majesty of Bourbon princes at the Luxembourg. All this, Mr. Urban, is surely something more than fortuitous. It seems to be preparatory to some signal event, at the completion of which all men that see it shall say, "THIS HATH GOD DONE"—and even infidels themselves shall exclaim, Doubtless there is a GOD that judgeth the earth. Upon the very same principle, though with less severity of punishment to apprehend, it is possible that Dr. Priestley may find the *amor patriæ* so strong upon him. Nor must we be surprized if that libel on human nature, both in his person and manners, who nicknamed himself Antony Pasquin, should again return hither to commit fresh outrages against religion and decency: or if Archibald Hamilton Rowan should cease to drive his wheelbarrow about Philadelphia, and surrender himself at all hazards to his insulted and injured country. The interference of Divine Providence has prevented them from executing the purposes of their hearts; but these three Transatlantic Emigrants, in the true revolutionary disposition, by no means yield the palm of precedence to the Sieyes, the Drouet, and the Barrere, of the Great Nation.

"Now GOD DEFEND THE KING FROM ALL OF THEM!"

Yours, &c. C. J. M.

\* The speaker who had preceded Sieyes at the *appel nominal* alluded to, had prefaced his murderous vote with a prolix harangue. Expectation was at tiptoe when the Abbé mounted the tribune, and the audience looked for something Ciceronian. The words he uttered were four: *La mort, sans phrase!* "Death, and no long speeches!" This ebullition of a malignant temper will, no doubt, be remembered hereafter. It was not forgotten when the apostate made his entry in a diplomatic character into Berlin. The Count de ——, an honest courtier (*frara avis*), was in the presence when the Abbé and his introducer advanced. After the due ceremonies had passed between the king and the king-killer, the friend of Sieyes brought him to the above-mentioned nobleman. "Permettez, Mons. le Comte, que je vous présente M. l'Abbé Sieyes." The answer was laconic and appropriate: "Non—sans phrase!"

† The name given by the monkey-tigers who rule over France, in their wantonness of triumphant cruelty, to the transports which convey their prisoners to South America.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 7.  
WHEN I brought forward, for the confederation of your correspondents, vol. LXVIII. p. 286, the idea of the author of the letters signed *Tanis* being known, as appeared from a passage in a then recent publication, it was with a wish that any discussion arising on the subject might be through the medium of your Repository. However, it has found a different channel, and one better adapted for the desultory mode in which it has been conducted, not to say sarcastic illiberality and needless bickering.

To reader your pages the scavenger's *succedanum* is not my intention; but, stranger to all parties, having witnessed the altercation, the following may not be an improper selection.

The dispute was carried on in The Morning

Morning Chronicle, in addition to the auxiliary correspondence in The True Briton; and the subject has been now revived from the observations in Mr. Chalmers's "Supplemental Apology."

"Considering it," he says, "of some importance to ascertain who was the real author of those Letters, I have collected documents\* which completely satisfy me that Hugh M'Aulay, who assumed the name of Boyd †, was the real author: he had all the genius, all the secrecy, all the malignancy, all the seditiousness, which were necessary for such a task. And it should be recollect'd by those critics who dictate on this subject, that there is no erudition in Junius, nor official detail; there is no sort of knowledge in Junius. But what could be easily picked up at Court, or in coffee-houses, by such boys as M'Aulay or Chatterton. I say, at Court; because it is a fact that M'Aulay constantly went to St. James's, as to a coffee-house, for the purpose of collecting information; and it was there that he collected with his ready ears the half-information which he retailed in his papers."

Mr. Campbell, the editor of the intended edition of Boyd's Works, makes the following statement:

"One of Mr. Boyd's nearest relations ‡ has long thought that he was the author of the Letters of Junius, from the following positive facts:

"1st. Towards the latter end of the year 1768, Mr. Boyd, who at that period resided in Great Marlborough-street, began to be extremely sedulous in collecting political information of every kind; and,

\* These documents have been called for, to know whether they will completely satisfy the publick.

† "Hugh Mac Aulay changed his name to Boyd, in strict conformity to the will of his maternal grandfather, Hugh Boyd, esq. of Billy castle, in the county of Antrim, who bequeathed to his grandson, Hugh Mac Aulay, part of the estate of Billy castle, on condition of changing his name from Mac Aulay to Boyd." Editor of Boyd's Works.

‡ Is Mr. Boyd's relation, or any other person, in possession of any letter, memorandum, &c. written in the disguised hand? and will they produce the same to compare with the MSS. of Junius's Letters, which (I presume) are in H. S. Woodfall's possession? This would put an end to all contest; and if there is not any letter, &c. in existence, how does the editor of B.'s Works purpose establishing his FACTS? The ipso dico of confidence will not be sufficient on a question that curiously has singularly rendered of such magnitude.

being in the habits of confidential intimacy with the late Mr. Laughlan Macleane, secretary to Lord Shelburne, as well as with some other distinguished political characters, whom it is unnecessary to mention here, he was enabled to obtain very early and accurate intelligence of all ministerial proceedings.

"2d. Previous to the appearance of Junius's first letter, on the 21st Jan. 1769, Mr. B. was at wonderful pains in accustoming himself to disguise his hand-writing; and he succeeded so happily in doing so, that hardly any resemblance could be traced between it and his common hand.

"3d. During the three years that Junius wrote for The Public Advertiser, viz. from Jan. 1769 to Jan. 1772, Mr. B. sent letters to that paper once, twice, and sometimes thrice a month, superscribed in his disguised hand.

"4th. These letters were written with the most scrupulous secrecy. Mrs. B. knew not the contents of them, though he often employed her to deliver them. And there is positive evidence, in contradiction to what was stated in The True Briton, that Mr. Woodfall never heard of any such letters, nor even knew that Mr. B. had written for his paper before the year 1777, until he was requested, about three months ago, by Mr. B.'s friends, to point out those letters that had been written for The Public Advertiser during the three years above-mentioned. The writer in The True Briton has told the publick with great confidence, that 'Mr. B.'s contributions to The Public Advertiser, during the time of Junius, are not to be held in comparison with the productions of that admirable writer.' Where are those contributions of Mr. Boyd's? Mr. W. has honestly confessed he knows nothing of them\*; and I defy the writer in The True Briton, or any other man, to shew me any letter of Mr. B.'s in The Public Advertiser in the same years with those of Junius, except one to Sir Fletcher Norton, which was sent to Woodfall in Mrs. Boyd's handwriting, and which will not be found inferior in strength and elegance of diction to the most finished production of Junius's pen †."

The

\* This Mr. W.W. denies, as "fuller allurances were given by his brother that Mr. B. was not the writer of letters signed Junius, but was his frequent correspondent." — Mr. Campbell rejoins, H. S. W. told him, "he did not recollect Mr. B. had ever written for The Public Advertiser before the year 1777, when he sent him some letters on the affairs of India."

† In another place the editor of B.'s Works says, "the letters which the writer in the True Briton and Mr. W. W. must mean,

"The cause of truth is every man's cause, and I would willingly go out of my way to serve it," alleges Mr. William Woodfall as the reason for his entering the list of disputants. From him the only real information seems to be derived respecting Junius. Who knew the following?

"That gentleman (Junius), whoever he was, wrote in *The Public Advertiser* under the three distinct signatures which constituted one celebrated Roman name, *Iulius Junius Brutus*, exclusive of what he himself terms, 'the auxiliary part of his correspondence,' the letters signed *P. Iulius Junius*. I believe I may safely assert, that every one of his letters was shown to me in manuscript by my brother previous to publication, and no one of them ever bore the appearance of being written in a disguised hand."

"During the period that Junius was in the habit of corresponding with *The Public Advertiser*, the late Mr. Hugh Boyd was in that habit likewise, but not as a studiously concealed writer; and, however Mr. Boyd might disguise his hand-writing (in which, by-the-by, he could not easily deceive the acute discernment of a newspaper printer's eye, although he might possibly escape the detection of others), it must be admitted on all hands, that he could not disguise his style, and least of all in that most extraordinary way, of writing infinitely above his own reach of literary talent."

Mr. W. observes, "that Mr. B.'s composition, though tolerably adapted to winter-wear, like a frieze home-spun great-coat, is not to be compared to the superfine broad-cloth of Junius, manufactured from the best Spanish wool, and equally ornamental and serviceable in all seasons." This unfortunate simile galls his antagonists worse than the quills of an enraged porcupine.

In a subsequent letter Mr. W. states, "the writer of Junius sent several private letters to my brother, some of them containing letters to insinuate, if they mean any thing (alleging B.'s incompetency), are those under the signatures of Thomistocles and Democritus, which Mr. B. sent to *The Public Advertiser* in the years 1778 and 1779, in his own hand-writing, and which are written with less care and in a different style from those under the signature of Junius; though they uniformly maintain the same principles, and the same opinions of public men, and are superior in poignancy of wit and severity of attack than those signed Brutus."

dividuals of distinguished character, which he requested my brother to convey. The editor of Mr. Boyd's Works must be able to go much farther than he has yet done, and hint to whom these letters were written, and upon what subjects, before I shall bend to his pretended knowledge." Here is an issue tendered, in which, probably, neither the editor of Mr. Boyd's Works nor Mr. Almon will be much inclined to join, and an *onus probandi* which they will find difficult to overcome.

Such are the principal passages of the controversy; passages of the more import, as they contain the *facts* of one side, and found information on the other. Mr. Almon's share in the contest amounts to a reference to a letter that is to be published in Mr. B.'s Works, which is to support the passage I extracted from his *Political Anecdotes*, and inserted in your last volume. One of Mr. Campbell's letters concludes with declaring his opinion, that Mr. B. "was in every respect qualified for the task of composing the Letters of Junius. And in this opinion he has the happiness of being confirmed by the occurrence of one of the MOST DISTINGUISHED political characters of the present day, who lately said of Mr. Boyd"—what?—"that, whether he was Junius or not, his talents were an ornament to letters, and his death an irretrievable loss. Can this be distinguished from the common-place observation made use of on all similar occasions? Or does the eulogy contain any opinion? It were a pre-judgement to condemn from this sample Mr. C.'s intended work; otherwise the whole would amount to nothing.

Oral controversy, when recapitulated, always creates disputes: and ever, while only emphasis and gesture can alter the tenor of the expression, it must be so. As such, I should willingly have omitted the whole of what H. S. W. had been alledged to have said, if contradicted (as in the present case) while he was alive, had it even amounted to any thing—but it does not.

In the auxiliary correspondence, the assertion, that H. S. W. "was certainly secured from the pecuniary penalties, and indemnified from any other inconveniences which might be risqued as the publisher of them (*Junius's Letters*)," his brother controverts,

Gerts, saying, "an indemnity never was asked for, nor was any offered." Had this been the case, it must have discovered those who were the friends of Junius, if not himself, to the publisher; who, I do not believe, is in possession of the secret, although differing from Mr. A. I conceive him amply competent to vouch, in a decree<sup>2</sup>, who is NOT Junius.

"Possibly time," says Mr. W. W. "the touchstone of truth, may develop the mystery which the writer of Junius threw around him; and when it does (as the writer promised my brother that he would one day let him into the secret), I have no doubt but it will, as in the case of Archibald Bower, George Psalmanazar, Lauder, Chatterton, and Ireland, expose the grossness of the imposture so confidently attempted to be palmed on the publick." As a prelude to which, it may be wished that Mr. W. would be the editor of ALL the letters known to be written by Junius, and, to complete the work, intersperse them with such as he conceives it necessary to answer.

TOBY BELCH.

*Remarks in a TOUR through WALES.*  
By WILLIAM HUTTON, F.A.S.S.  
(Continued from vol. LXVII. p. 1084.)

#### OLD CAERNARVON.

THE antient British name was *Caer Segont*, but Latinized by the Romans into *Segontium*; was the progenitor of the present Caernarvon; and lies about one furlong from it, upon a charming eminence: hence the name, *city upon a hill*. It is an oblong square, containing about seven acres; its boundaries visible on every side. Part of the walls on three sides are standing, and in one place 12 or 14 feet high; and on the fourth, the marks of the trench are compleat. A castle stood, 50 yards distant, upon the river Seiont; the foundations I saw. Though the city was British, yet both the walls and the castle, I make no doubt, were of Roman construction.

The road to Beddgelert crosses this antient spot, which extends 160 yards, bounded by a wall on each side. On a

\* Under this head I class Boyd, or any other writer whose MSS. passed under Mr. W.'s inspection at the period Junius wrote; giving the fullest credit to the "acumen of the printer's eye;" an assertion ridiculously cavilled at by the editor of B.'s Works.

stone, 18 inches by 15, in the middle of the South wall, are cut, in a large character, S V C, with some other letters which are obliterated. This stone, I apprehend, was taken out of an old wall in the city, where it was once placed by a Roman hand, and fixed here to perpetuate the relic.—I will thank any gentleman for an explanation.

During the prosperity of this antient city, its boundary, I was informed, extended into a field of two acres, which joins the wall on one side and Llanbechlie church on the other. Not a building of any sort stands upon this once renowned place; the whole are two closes of grass ground, or rather one, which the turnpike road divides.—Thus cities die as well as men; all the difference is, an unequal term.

When Edward I. about 515 years ago, erected Caernarvon castle, it served this old city as St. Alban's served old Verulam, drew it into its own vertex. Houses began to shelter themselves for security within the castle walls, which, I apprehend, is about six acres; and there are now 172 houses, which compose nine streets. As the power of the castle failed they increased without; and there appear about six streets more, and 300 houses. All these are on the East side of the fortress, for the other three are guarded by water.

The castle at a distance makes a grand and awful appearance, but within, like a man in a consumption, is drawing towards an end. I was curious to examine the room which gave birth to one of the most unfortunate sovereigns that ever lived, a title to an illustrious race of princes, and of uniting and making peace between two quarrelsome nations; that where Edward the second was born. This I could only see, for no man has entered it for ages, having no floor nor ceiling, but is open to the cellar and the sky.

Upon expressing my disappointment, the guide told me, he could take me to that room in the other tower which exactly matched it, and which I found to be 33 feet diameter. This fortunate and unfortunate room, which gave birth to Edward, is in the Eagle tower, and seems to an eye without the castle to be a chamber of considerable elevation; but within is a ground floor, because the land is elevated, rising only three or four steps. It is nearly circu-

lar, 14 or 15 feet high, has one fire-place, and seems, according to the fashion of the day, short of light; nor do the few and small windows there appear to have been glazed, nor the walls wainscotted, painted, or white-washed. What would a queen of England, or the ladies of 1799, think of living-in among bare and cold stone walls! It would shock even the wife of a taylor, make a tinker's grumble, and that of a cobbler flap her husband.

#### DRUIDICAL REMAINS.

The remotest style of action and character that History or Tradition can trace of the inhabitants of this island is that of the Antient Britons, our rude forefathers; the monuments they left us tend to illustrate both. Very few of these monuments are found in England; population and cultivation are destructive to antiquity; more are found in Wales, and still more in Anglesea.

During my stay at Caernarvon, I made many enquiries, and many trips into the island, to follow the footstepps of its old inhabitants, particularly the *Drauids*. I determined to spend a whole day in one line of research, and set out with my servant, Sept. 3, 1799. I entered the ferry-boat with about 40 passengers; not one could speak English. Surprized to see every one with a luggage for family use, as bread, shoes, flour, &c. I was given to understand, "they were obliged to cross the water for a supply, nor could they eat a breakfast till they fetched it from Caernarvon, though some of them resided at the distance of 6 or 7 miles; that it was the practice of the Anglesea farmer to sell his wheat in Autumn to the Liverpool merchant, and sometimes purchased it again at an advanced price." The ferry (*Tal y Foel*), they assured me, was more than three miles over. I believe it much short of two; but a man is sure to meet with the wonderful in Wales.

My intended route did not lie more than two miles from the shore. Upon application to Evan Floyd, esq. of Meas-purth, requesting a conductor, he observed, he had none who could speak English; but kindly ordered his boy to guide me to some curiosities upon his own estate. Whether he could speak Welsh, I know not, for I did not hear him speak a word in any language during his stay.

#### BRYN GWYN.

Here was the court of justice for civil and religious purposes. *Rewland*, who wrote the History of Anglesea a century ago, proves the words Bryn Gwyn to mean supreme, or royal court.

Here too was a principal place of worship, being in the vicinity of the Arch-drauid's palace. Their church was a circle of upright stones, with a large one in the center. But the ignorant country people, imagining money was hid under them, recently tore them up, which destroyed, perhaps, the oldest cathedral in Europe. I am sorry Mr. Floyd suffered it; but that which is seen every day excites no attention. Some of the stones are scattered, others brought into use. One of them, which is 12 feet by 7, exclusive of what is sunk in the earth, stands upright, and forms exactly the gable end of the house, for I saw but one in Bryn Gwyn. Another of the same size is also erect, and forms a fence for the garden. By what power they raised these ponderous masses I did not enquire, for I could not be favoured with one word of English. Three only of the stones of the Temple are standing, which form a triangle, are about 4 feet high, and 24 asunder. I was now about two miles from the Menai, and one North of the road which leads from the ferry to Newborough.

About 200 yards West, close by the river *Breini* (chief, or royal river), is the *Astronomer's stone*; but why the learned in that day should take their observations in a valley, I leave to the learned in this. They seemed to be a cluster of rocks, five or six yards high, which I did not visit.

#### TRE'R DRYW BACH.

About 400 yards North of Bryn Gwyn is *Tre'r Dryw Bach* (castle of the lesser Druid). This is about half an acre, nearly oval, scoped a little hollow, now a meadow; was the habitation of the inferior Druid, who superintended the service of the church; for, we may fairly suppose an Arch-Drauid too ill, or too indolent, to attend in person. His business was to attend the fleece; the other, the flock. This half acre is surrounded with a bank 13 feet broad in the bale, and 12 high, composed of stones and earth. There are no traces of a foss, though there must have been one, nor remains of a building. The mound is in tolerable perfection.

TRE'R

## Tre'r DAWW.

About the same distance, still North, down in a perfect swamp, is Tre'r Dryw, Druid's town, if a place without a house can be called a town. In this is an encampment called *Caer-leb*. Here was the royal palace of the Arch-druid. The whole is a square, and of four or five acres. I first approached a ditch of five feet, which a man might easily stride over, then a mound; both had been larger. Then follows a plain of 27 yards, which brought me to a broach of five yards: this my servant skipt over; but I, having lost the activity of youth, skipt in. Then followed a bank of the same dimensions, and both in a much bolder style. Immediately followed another foss of seven yards, and a bank of the same measure, and still more elevated. All the ditches have been much deeper, and they are now replete with water up to the calf. The banks are four feet high.

I now arrived at the centre, a plain plot of one acre, rather elevated, and perfectly dry. Here stood the Arch-druid's palace, which inclosed the united powers of St. James's and Lambeth. Not the least trace of any building remains. Here we contemplate with a sigh the grandest spot of the British Church, now a silent bog, unpassable, disregarded by man, and without profit to the owner.

On the farther side of the fortification is only one bank, which is 8 yards over, and one ditch of 10, which, no doubt, is deep in proportion.

Upon the plot where the palace stood, but about 30 yards lower, is a broad circular bank, 30 feet diameter, which surrounds a hollow of not more than nine, with an entrance on one side. This Rowland calls a court of justice; neither could I see any other use to which it could be appropriated. This being small induces an idea, that disputes, and the violation of law, occurred so seldom, that a little court might suffice for a little business.

## TAN BEN Y CEPM.

This lies upon a knob of earth 10 yards above the fortification; the ruins of a building about 30 yards long and 20 broad. This Rowland and tradition calls "the remainder of British houses." They are divided into compartments, are the only stones upon the peninsula, and lie in the utmost confusion.

Having surveyed the Arch-druid's royal repository, I left the place, and rose the hill, giving back many a look at this venerable spot of Antiquity, once, perhaps, the first in Great Britain, and arrived at the pleasant village of *Bryn Siancyn*, when my servant, whose ears are quicker than mine, remarked, "this is a Methodist meeting, and the minister is now preaching." It was Tuesday, at noon. Ever at home, I slept in, and was surprized at seeing 200 devout attendants, a number which I supposed the whole neighbourhood could not have produced. I heard a sermon, not one word of which I understood, and saw some gestures in the preacher which I could not approve, but could well allow, because I love freedom; and heard singing, which delighted me.

## LLANIDON.

The worship ended, I asked several inhabitants "whether they understood English?" After many negatives, I was directed to the blacksmith, who I knew had been my pious neighbour in the meeting. I requested him to take me to the field in Llanidon, where the Romans landed in the year 61, and murdered the Britons by thousands. He gave me the Welsh name, now forgotten, which is in English, *The field of tears*. Rowland calls it *Maes Mawr Gad*, *The great armies field*, I knew they both meant the same. It lies about 200 yards from the Menai. I found my pious blacksmith had left all his religion in the meeting-house against his return, for he treated me with plenty of good-natured oaths.

I afterwards examined the other side of the Menai; and common prudence informed me, that the Romans entered the water about 200 yards south of Llanfate ischar church, the shores being here the flattest, the water the shallowest, and only three quarter of a mile wide; but at low-water, and a neap-tide, most of the bed is dry, so that the Romans would only have one or two small channels to swim over.

In the year 67, after the inhabitants of Anglesea had borne the yoke six years at Nero's death, they threw it off. The Druids left alive returned, assumed their authority, property, and pride, which they held till 76, when Agricola crossed the Menai nearly a mile farther North, landed at a field yet called *Pant yr Scrappie*, *Place of Boats*, where the same tragedy was acted

gled in that and the two adjoining fields, Llania Iwion and Bryn ladler, as was after 16 years before.

#### THE CARNEDD.

I now travelled about three miles along the banks of the Menai to Plas Newydd, antiently *Llwyn Mrd*, the wood on the hill, a seat of Lord Uxbridge: nor can I see any reason for abrogating the old name, which was more expressive than the new; for on this hill was one of the principal groves in the island sacred to Druidical worship.

The first object I approached was the Carnedd, or place of burial. It once had covered a space of ground 142 yards in circumference, raised into a pyramid with common stones, evidently broken for the purpose, because they are rather sizable, at a medium, that of a large fist, thrown promiscuously together; and, I make no doubt, but they were mixed with soil, because covered with trees. The Carnedd were of various sizes. This was very large; but to what height raised is uncertain. It would well admit 50 feet. An aperture was left for admission. Time and the rude fingers of man are enemies to the productions of the Antients. One of the recent proprietors of these once-sacred regions, not suspending relics within, but taking this mouldering mound for a heap of rubbish, began to level it, but meeting with human bones, ordered the workmen to desist, which left the Carnedd in its present state,—which is,

A bank, about two thirds of the above circumference, 14 feet high, is yet standing, composed of stones and mould, covered with grass, and here and there a tree. The bank is also sloped down on the inside, in the form of a bowl or dish. At the bottom of this hollow lies a flat stone six feet square, which, supported at one end and two sides by upright stones, leaves an opening at the other end that a man might creep into. At the far end is another stone, which lies in the same state, and designed for the same use, only about 4 feet square. By the side of these, but at 6 yards distance, are the marks of another, now totally demolished.

A certain trait, by which we may judge of the manners of a departed people, is from the monuments they left us. By the Carnedd we see that

GENT. MAG. October, 1799.

the Britons, like their successors, paid great attention to their dead.

In Llanfair church-yard above mentioned, the traveller may be treated with the sight of a modern carnedd, now in use, the burying place of the family of Wynn. A rude heap of stones, of the size above, has probably received the family for ages. It is 9 feet high, 12 wide, and 18 long. In the centre is the stump of an old tree, worn out with age; and towards the end a large yew, which Time has brought to Death's door, which proves this tumulus of some antiquity. The entrance is guarded with a large stone.

#### THE CROMLECH.

Two hundred yards North of the Carnedd, and the same distance from the Menai, stands the completest Cromlech in Anglesea. The cap-stone of this antient British monument is 12 feet long in the centre, and 10 broad; on one side 12 feet and a half long, and 8 on the other: a corner seems always to have been wanting.

The head, or upper end, which points towards the East, is, in the thickest part, four feet and a half. The lower end is three feet and a half thick. This difference in the thickness causes a declension at one end without, but within the height is equal. This part appears to have been split off, perhaps by the frequent heat of the fires, by the rains and the thaws; for there remains one or two small steps.

This amazing weight was supported by seven upright stones four feet high, or rather the irregular points of seven, now five, for two are down. One of these lies within the place by way of seat, and the other rears up near the foot. Three support the head or broad end of the cap-stone; one is four feet and a half thick; one three and a half; and one two and a half. The centre stone of the three seems to have been split by Time, and the severed part gives no assistance. The lower end has but two uprights to support it; the other two, as above, being down; which opens a wide entrance. One is three feet thick, and the other two. One of these two seems to yield to the pressure.

It may give a clear idea of this Druidical construction, which has weathered out more than 2000 years, to suppose it the infide of a small room,

four feet high and six wide, supported, as above, by five coarse pillars.

As the Cromlech stands on the declivity of an eminence, the cap-stone on one side is only two feet from the ground, that ground being also a little elevated; but on the other, and within, four feet, as above. As the floor, which is earth, is a little hollowed with modern use, I suppose a man of four feet six might stand upright.

Eleven inches from the lower end stands a much smaller Cromlech, and which once joined it, because a piece, of perhaps 400 weight, seems to have been broken off, and caused a separation. The whole height of this is five feet, once supported by five stones two feet high, now four. The cap-stone is four feet and a half by five and a half, and nearly three feet thick.

A plot of ground about 18 feet square, on the upper side, has been inclosed for the use of the Cromlechs, of which they form exactly one side. The building is wholly of a hard blue slate, a native of the country. The stones were used just as formed by Nature, and surrounded, as all their sacred places were, by a thick grove of oaks, called Llwyn: hence the word *Llan* church.

Much conjecture has been spent upon the use of these venerable pieces of Antiquity. But I have no doubt of the greater Cromlech being appropriated for the sacrifice; the lesser, for the use of the priest while he attended it; the inclosure to secure the victims; and its elevation to facilitate their approach to the summit of the altar.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 19.

YOUR correspondent J. H. p. 653, complains that no notice has been taken of his request in vol. LXVIII. p. 607, for an explanation of the term *jury-masts*: the supposition there given by a friend appears to him by no means conclusive. He, therefore, begs to recall the attention of your readers to the subject.

Now, Mr. Urban, as it has always been my wish and endeavour to lend what assistance I am able to every one who requires it, I beg leave to offer my conjectures.

So far from the supposition of your friend appearing inconclusive, I think there is little doubt but that it is the real meaning of the term. When a

mast has been damaged in a storm, and cannot by any means be repaired, the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of it a *jury-mast*. If your correspondent would only refer to Johnson's Dictionary, he would there see the above supposition fully approved of. The term *jury-mast* has, doubtless, been altered by the sailors from *injury* or *injured mast*, a thing by no means uncommon in persons of their description. The reason why a ship comes into port under *jury-masts* is in order to be repaired; which fully proves that it must have received some injury. Whether your correspondent will think the above opinion conclusive or not, I cannot say; but I can assure you that an insertion of this will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. DE WILLOWBY.

## HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

### LETTER XXIII.

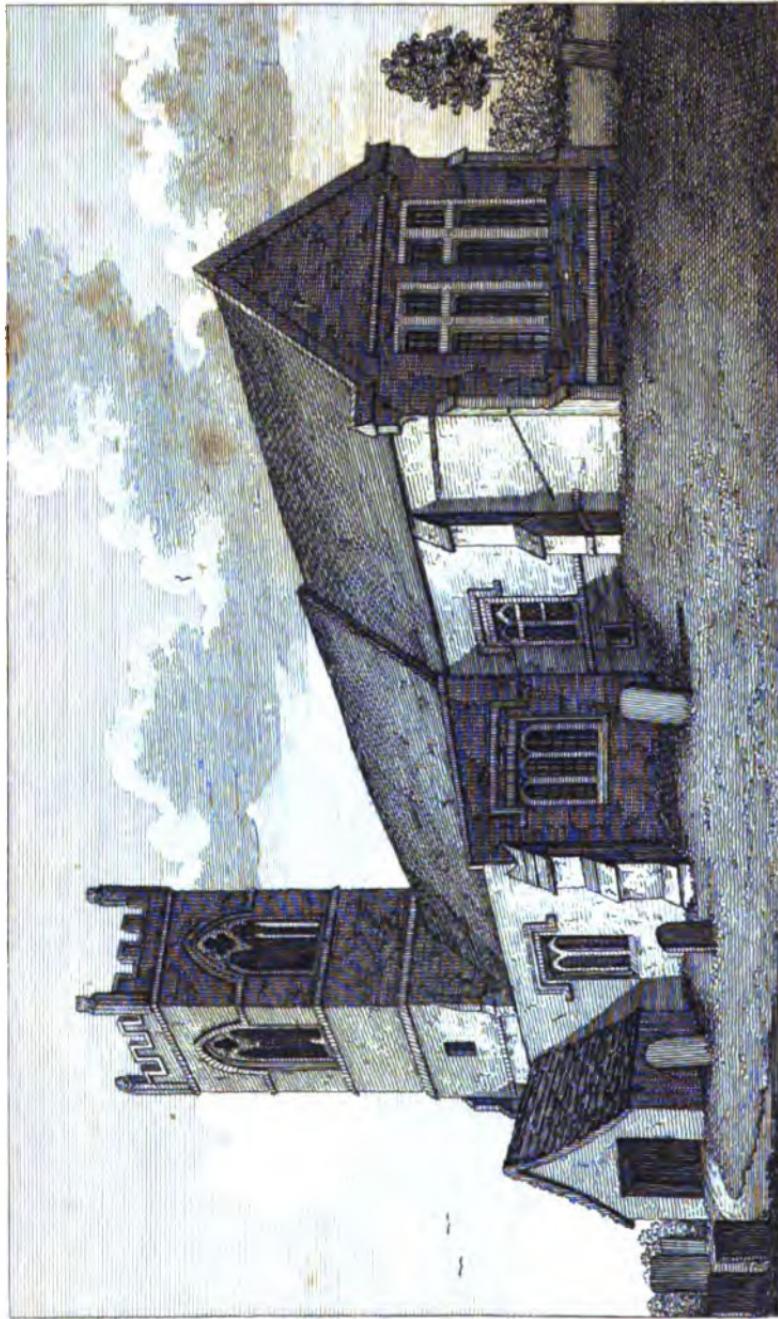
In order to render some parts of Baptista Porta intelligible to the English reader, you may recollect that Homer was not the only person who wrote of the wars of Troy; for Dares Phrygius (*viz.* Dares the Phrygian) likewise described the Trojan war; and he has in general given a very different account of that memorable transaction, in general as partial to the Trojans as Homer is to his Grecians. But why Porta should draw the portraits of his heroes from the former, in preference of the latter, seems a little unaccountable, unless he thought that the account of Dares Phrygius, being comparatively more profaic, might be nearer the fact than the sublimier poetical flights of the Grecian bard. I now allude to the character of the pious Æneas, the fabulous founder of the Roman empire; and it is remarkable that, according to Dares Phrygius, the pious Æneas, who in Virgil's Æneid, in his narration to the credulous Dido, gives so marvellous an account, and so much in his own favour, of his escape from burning Troy, is said to have betrayed his native Troy, and to have escaped in consequence by the indulgence of the favouring Grecians. Thus strangely do not only fabulous but serious historians disagree in their accounts of the same man! Baptista Porta, in his chapter concerning hair of what he calls *rufus color* (but I know of no words in English that express this colour, but he explains



GREAT OXENDON CHURCH, NORTH.

Genl May 1799 Pl. II p. 851.

Lengnate, del. & sc.



explains the matter by saying, that it resembles the hair of a fox), lays, that men with this coloured hair are deceitful; and, by way of instance, asserts that *Aeneas, sue patria proditor,* had hair of this colour. But sometimes again Porta describes the heroes in the Trojan war partly from Homer, and partly from Dares Phrygius. An instance occurs in Menelaus: according to Homer, Porta says, he had yellow hair, a mark of debility. And again, he asserts that Homer terms him strong in voice, and that therefore he should have been a bold warrior. But Porta says, according to Dares Phrygius, the said Menelaus was of a middle stature, and beautiful; and that he was *valens ingenio et viribus.*

"Such jarring judgements who can reconcile?"

Yours very abruptly, T.—R.  
(To be continued.)

Mr. UABAN,

OB. 7.

**H**EREWITH you have a view of Great Oxendon church, in the county of Northampton (*Plate II.*); an object of some notoriety in the high road to Market Harborough. I shall not take up your room by describing what Mr. Bridges has already done in his History of the County, vol. II. p. 56; but will only state, that the church is very old, built of stone, and slated; and much out of repair. It stands at some distance from the village it belongs to, which is pretty considerable, and in 1720 contained 78 houses and 343 inhabitants.

The font is ancient, of an octagon form, made of a composition, and zig-zagged on the outside.

On the South side of the chancel are two stone seats; the first one a little shorter than the other. M. GREEN.

#### A TOUR THROUGH WALES and the central Parts of ENGLAND.

(Continued from p. 758.)

**W**E departed for Pembroke on the same evening, and were ferried over Milford haven. The distance from shore to shore is about half a mile, extending broader and broader as it approaches the harbour. The circumjacent country is beautiful and well-wooded. It will be superfluous to direct our attention, in this place, to the importance of this celebrated and commodious haven, as the subject has been sufficiently elucidated

by previous writers and travellers, who have had proper opportunities of intelligence, and whose opinions are valuable. Let that peace, which cannot be far distant, afford a cessation to the unbounded exertions of the ministers, and they will not neglect to distinguish their administration by the execution of a scheme, that has been so long and so palpably advantageous, and may be carried into effect with such an inconsiderable expence.

Pembroke appears to the greatest advantage on the entrance. Having passed the bridge, we came to the old wall, which formerly surrounded the town, and which has a good gate-way, remaining.—It is populous and extensive, being nearly a mile in length; containing two convenient churches; with another upon an easy elevation in the vicinity.—The market-place is neat and commodious, and somewhat similar to a cloyster.—The ruinous old castle seems rather to have been a magnificent structure adapted to pleasure and amusement, than a fortress, capable of resisting the continual shocks of the battering machines. It is now almost entirely covered over with ivy, making a charming appearance.

The surrounding country is rich and agreeable; but from Haverfordwest you pass over a wild heath, tedious, and uninteresting. We departed from Pembroke on a pleasant morning, with pleasing prospects and delightful sensations.

Strait mine eye hath caught new pleasures,  
Whilst the landscape round it measures,  
Russet lawns, and fallows gray,  
Where the nibbling flocks do stray,  
Mountains on whose barren breast  
The lab'ring clouds do often rest,  
Meadows trim with daisies pied,  
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. MILTON.

About four miles distant to Tenby, on surmounting a small eminence, the eye was suddenly struck with the glare of that much-admired watering-place, seated on a small elevation, and every way calculated to afford entertainment to its numerous visitors. The situation, the enchanting scenery, the assemblies and usual amusements, and particularly the agreeable excursion to Pembroke, are fascinating attractions to the higher classes, who, having relinquished the turmoils of the metropolis, can here find repose and enjoyment during the summer.—

The

The ride from Pembroke to Tenby is universally allowed to be exceedingly pleasant and agreeable; the walk, indeed, is easy, and formed to delight the pedestrian. The sea is on the right; and on the left is a vale, diversified with fields, trees, and villages.—The situation of Tenby exceeds all description; it may be justly esteemed the most charming town in the whole principality. The ruins of the castle are inconsiderable, and stand upon a small promontory.—It was so much crowded with company, that it was with difficulty we found an empty room in which to take even our dinner.

Bygelly and Templeton are trifling villages.—Tavernspite consists of two houses, the one in the county of Pembroke, the other in that of Caermarthen. The latter is a decent inn; but an Irish family and their servants, having previously engaged the whole house, we were obliged to take up our abode that night at the former, a miserable public-house.—Saint Clare is small, and has nothing to recommend it, save only the small bridge over the Taufe.—The country from Tenby to Caermarthen was well cultivated, but not very interesting.

Caermarthen, upon our approach, had a gloomy and heavy appearance; but it was backed with several rich mounts or small tumps.—It contains two market-places, with their respective halls, the lower one being an elegant building. These markets gave us a better opinion of the popularity of Wales than any place we had hitherto seen. For, although Caermarthen is a large town, it was almost impossible to pass the streets; and yet we were informed that, being harvest time, there was only half the usual number. There were articles of all sorts and all denominations, but principally fruit and Bristol ginger-bread.—The county-gaol is large and stately.—Caermarthen is chiefly celebrated for the iron-works, the property of Mr. Morgan.

In our way to these works, we met a fisherman carrying his coracle on his back. It is of an oval form, very much resembling a basket, except that the bottom consists of thin laths laid across at a little distance from each other; the whole is covered with a coarse flannel, securely pitched over.—These vessels are familiar to those

that were formerly used in Assyria “Of all that I saw in this country (says Herodotus), next to Babylon itself, what to me appeared the greatest curiosity, were the boats. These which are used by those who come to the city are of a circular form, and made of skins. They are constructed in Armenia, in the parts above Assyria, where the sides of the vessels being formed of willow <sup>†</sup>, are covered externally with skins, and having no distinction of head or stern, are modelled into the shape of a shield. Lining the bottoms of these boats with reeds, they take on board their merchandise, and thus commit themselves to the stream.”

On Sunday morning, we proceeded in a ferry to Llanstephan, which was a pleasing transition from the toils we had recently undergone on foot. Caermarthen and the shipping from the Towy made a very grand appearance, the castle and the church rising conspicuously. The river was particularly agreeable. We soon passed Ryd gorse, a white house belonging to Mr. Edwards, forming a delightful object, on account of the foliage with which it was surrounded. *Ryd* signifies a ford, and *gorse* a swampy place; it is so called from the castle, which, according to Wyane in his history of Wales, formerly stood on the opposite bank; at present there only remains the eminence and the surrounding moat. A battle between the Welsh and the Saxons is said to have been fought at this place. We next passed Mr. Davis's, an old white house, also on the right. Then, Green-castle on the right, a pleasant object; it is very small, and seems to have been so always. Then, on the left, a large red-brick house, the seat of Sir Frederic Mansell the late member for the

\* The bending willows into barks they twine,  
[ter'd king] Then line the work with skins of slaugh.  
Such are the floats Venetian fishers know  
Where in dull marshes stands the setting

Po;  
On such to neighbouring Gaul, allur'd by gain,  
[main.] The bolder Briton's crost the swelling  
Like those when fruitful Egypti blossoms,  
The Memphian artifit builds his ready boat,  
Row's Lucan.  
They are also used in Monmouthshire,  
† Clio. Beloe's translation,

county. And, at last, we came in sight of the romantic ruins of Llansteffan castle, situated on a smooth downy beach; with the village in the vale, well-wooded, and the church beautifully peeping through the trees. Mr. Miers's is a neat little villa.—We landed at Saint Ishmael's, from whence we proceeded to Kidwelly, a maritime town, with a fine old Norman castle.

We pursued our route to Swansea through Llanelli and Llougher, two small villages, the latter having an old ruinous castle. The bridges of Spud-dore, Breanin, and Llewyllyn, are scarcely worth mentioning.

We crossed the Towy at Llougher, which divides the counties of Caermarthen and Glamorgan. The road was, for the most part, over a heath in the way from Llougher to Swansea. About two miles on this side of the latter, we beheld at a little distance the elevated modern castle; which, as we were informed, contains at least fifty or seventy families, who are concerned in the copper-works underneath. These, however, for want of time we omitted to see; as well as the pottery, which was recommended as an object worthy of our attention. The opposite hill made a singular appearance, being covered with white straggling cottages; it is called Maurice-town, from the name of the proprietor, or rather the founder.

Swansea is smaller, but much better built than Caermarthen: it lays in a hollow upon the sea-coast, and is not perceptible until you approach within half a mile. It contains a small castle, and is more famous for iron and copper works than Caermarthen. It is said of Swansea, that, if it increases in the course of the twenty next insuring years, in the same proportion as it has done during the last twenty, it will be one of the first towns in Wales.

Having crossed Swansea ferry, we had an agreeable walk on the sands to Briton ferry; but should have been exposed all night on the rocks, if we had not been favoured with the assistance of a piloting boat, which safely conveyed us to the place of destination. The number of these ferries, although generally attended with difficulty, certainly affords variety, the desirable pursuit of a traveller: but the ferrymen, like their progenitor Charon, are horrible falky fellows.

The country around Briton ferry is grand, hilly, and well-wooded, and near this place Lord Vernon has a beautiful seat.—Several of the Welsh peasantry had assembled at the ferry-house, and they passed the whole night in singing and dancing. I found that the occasion of this merry and jocund wake was, the reapers having cleared away the whole of his lordship's wheat were now regaling themselves with the fruit of their labours. It was, indeed, curious to see the dancing of these honest rustics, with their rural musician playing on the flute.

— The harvest-treasures all  
Now gathered in, beyond the rage of storms,  
Sure to the swain; the circling fence shut up;  
And instant winter's utmost rage defied,  
White, woful to festive joy, the country round  
Laughs with the loud sincerity of mirth,  
Shook to the wind their cares.—

THOMSON.

We pursued our route to Cowbridge through Aberavon, Margam, Went-nye, and Coratown.

Aberavon has nothing to recommend it, except the neat little bridge of one arch. Upon leaving this place, we passed by some copper-works, which, on account of the owner's absence, we could not examine. We next passed, on the left, a modern castle, seated on the brow of a hill; being incircled and nearly concealed with a thick foliage, it consequently had a romantic appearance. It is in the grounds of Thomas Mansel Talbot, esquire; who has been offered eighteen thousand pounds for his orangery, said to be the first in the kingdom.

There was formerly an abbey at Margam, mentioned by Penruddocke Wyndham; but the principal part of the town was on our left, and imperceptible from the high road. We here observed a curious bridge consisting of two flat stones, with inscriptions and circular figures carved upon them: they are both considerably damaged by time, but *Patri crux* is still legible upon one of them. It is said that there is a Roman stone in the way to Cynfeg castle, about a mile from Margam.

Soon after we had passed this village, we were joined by one of the inhabitants, who entertained us with curious narrations, unnatural and unaccountable, which, however, tended

to give us an idea of the superstition of the lower orders of the Welsh people.

At length we came within sight of the 'Pile, the largest inn throughout Wales, and the most elegant I had ever seen. Indeed, before we were informed of our error, we had imagined it to have been the mansion of some nobleman or wealthy gentleman. It is, however, destitute of arboreal embellishments, which, in point of grandeur, is certainly a very considerable defect. The country around is mild, pleasant, and even beautiful.

About three miles from the Pile, the road, forming an angle, passes by the village of Laleston on the left, in the way to Bridgend; about two miles farther over a small ancient bridge, which, having been lately repaired, has received the title of New bridge.

It next passes through the small village of Wennye, and at a little distance upon the left we observed the picturesque ruins of its old abbey, agreeably situated, incircled and partly concealed with a thick foliage, forming a delightful umbrageous retreat, and calculated to inspire reverence, and to indulge the pensive meditations of the lovers of retirement.

The village of Corntown is not even so large as that of Wennye; upon entering it, on the right were the ruins of a small priory or poor-house. Still proceeding on our journey, we passed over golden-mile common concerning which we heard the following story.

Jestyn ap Gwrgan, the prince of Glamorgan, having waged war with a neighboring Welsh prince, and finding himself upon the point of being conquered by the enemy, and his territories laid waste, entered into an alliance with Fitzhamon, a great Norman invader, supplicating his assistance, and stipulating to pay him a certain sum of money. The hostile army was accordingly defeated in battle by the joint forces of Fitzhamon and Jestyn ap Gwrgan; and upon this very common the former received the promised payment of his services. But the affair did not end here; the impolicy of calling in foreign aid proved fatal to the prince of Glamorgan, and his subjects. The Norman leader, being aware of the value of their country, drove them out by force of arms,

and firmly established himself at Caer-diff, where he built a strong castle. His eleven officers, following his example, erected as many castles in various parts of the district; hence arose the numerous castles whose walls are yet remaining in these parts.

Cowbridge was originally called Bovium; it is a mile in length, but the houses in general are very indifferent. It has, however, a corporation; and the assizes for the county are held here.—It is the dwelling-place of a Welsh bard, whose singular character may afford matter of information, reflection, and improvement. He has been allured to the mysterious standard of liberty, and he glories in enumerating the converts he has made; but this sort of warfare does not altogether agree with his circumstances, the friendly admonitions of a wife are frequent, and Cowbridge is a dangerous place to profess the tenets of reform.

It may not here be amiss to make a few cursory remarks upon the country in general, some of which have been suggested by the bard, who was about to be employed by Sir John Sinclair and Sir Watkin Lewes in making a survey of its agriculture. It produces lime-stone in large quantities, and the people are famous for white-washing their houses, which operation, we were told, is generally performed once a week. The earth is manured with this lime-stone, which proves of great utility in rendering bare tracts of land fertile and flourishing; but Edward Williams says that they apply it too frequently and too plentifully; his observations are valuable, and in this argument he may probably be accurate, but it is not the generally received opinion. At Llantrisant, instances of longevity are numerous; a friend of the author's had a list of twenty-three persons, who have lived a whole century, and who are still living: several of these can discourse with facility on the dreadful ambition of Cromwell, the bloody fury of the civil wars, and the indiscriminating devastation of the Whigs, of the sad effects of which Glamorgan is an existing example; for, since that fatal period, the population of the country has been gradually diminishing, and the melancholy ruins of depopulated houses and cottages every where present themselves to view.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Goodman's Fields, O.B. 7.

I HAVE read with great satisfaction the letter, p. 753, signed Robert Uvedale. That gentleman will confer a favour upon me, and probably upon many of your readers, by mentioning the name of the author, a part of whose "Treatise on the Oriental Languages," he quotes.

Respecting the "pillar ascribed to Pompey," noticed pp. 754, 775, a slight description and a rude engraving of it may be found in Sandys's Travels to the Holy Land, p. 40, third edition. "Where it (the Black Sea) rufibeth into the Bosporus, there are two rocks, that formerly bare the names of Cyaneæ and Symplegades: which for so to seere, as many times appearing but as one, they were fained by the poets useable, and at sundry times to justle each other. Here, upon the top of a rock environed with the sea, supposed by some to be one of these, if not too far removed from a fellow to be so, stands a pillar of white marble, called vulgarly the Pillar of Pompey, the basis whereof did bear these now worne-out characters,

DIVO . CAESARI . AVGVSTO .

L . CLANNIDIVS .

L . F . CLA . PONTO."

As this arrangement of letters differs from that given in your Review of Lord Sandwich's voyage, I transcribe the latter, that your correspondents may have the advantage of viewing both in juxtaposition.

CAESARI AVGVSTO

C . L . ANNIDIVS L F

C . L . FROTO .....

..... CVR .....

Yours, &amp;c.

D. N.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, O.B. 12.

IT is to be apprehended the view of the obelisk, commemorating the glorious battle of the Boyne, p. 737, was not really taken by your correspondent from the original. He represents that erection as much too low, even according to his own scale; and also makes it appear as ending too abruptly and too obtusely on the top; and, beside, deprives it of the battle-memorial plinth between the pedestal and the shaft. Supposing your correspondent's view just, and measuring the altitude of the whole by the breadth of the base (by him ascertained at 20 feet), I believe you will find the whole height to be under 100

feet (allowing for the diminution by the perspective, trivial as it is); whereas himself allows, and justly, that altitude to exceed 170 feet.

The inscription mentioned by your correspondent is not wholly on any side of the pedestal. From the word "sacred" to the date "1736" is on one side; on another is that relative to Duke Schonberg (whose name, however, was by no means Richard), and runs in these words, "Meinhart, Duke Schonberg, in passing this river, died bravely fighting in defence of liberty;" on another side are only inscribed, "1 July, 1790;" and on the 4th, "this monument was erected by the grateful contributions of several Protestants of England and Ireland." Neither has your correspondent's draft clearly expressed the insulated situation of this obelisk, which is on every side completely detached from the land. The best view of the obelisk, next to that published by subscription above 60 years ago, is contained in the Virtuosi's Museum, by P. Sandby, 1778; where the obelisk and the country adjacent are given in their proper proportions and appearances.

Your old correspondent,

JACK PRANCER.

O.B. 14.

THE obelisk on the Boyne, p. 737, invented by J. la Cordi, was engraved by Vivares, with this inscription on the plate:

"Gulielmi redemptoris monumentum accipe, cui titulum a Boyna ded. amic Gulielmi."

"For ever, sacred and immortal streams, Preserve this marble rais'd to William's name;

So shall we thee the king of rivers own,  
Where Stewart lost and William won a crown."

An obelisk erected on the field of battle makes the frontispiece to Mr. Wright's "Louthiana." It is also engraved by Walker and Angus, after the Hon. Mr. Dawson and P. Sandby, in the Virtuosi's Museum, pl. XVIII.

These are all the same obelisk, erected at Old Bridge, on the Boyne, on a rock under which the main body of King William's army crossed that river under the command of Meinharts, duke Schonberg, who was killed in the river by a pistol shot.

Opposite to this pillar is a seat of Lord

Lord Cockington, delightfully situated.

Of the letters in Loddington church, p. 738, fig. 7, is the common initial of the Virgin Mary's name. Fig. 8. may be what is commonly called a merchant's mark, not unfrequent in church-windows, or the initial of some name beginning with *P*.

How imperfect are all notices for tours in Great Britain may be seen from the new edition of Mr. Gray's "Traveller's Companion," just published by Kea Stey, in the single county of Dorset; where, not to mention a material misprint of Whitechurch fort for font; and the repetition of Sherborne church and castle; Aggleston for Aggleston, afterwards Ayggleton; Cramlech for Comlech; Stagbridge near Sturminster; Mark's cell at [Sturminster] Newton; St. Peter's church at Dorchester, remarkable for nothing; Weymouth castle confounded with Sandford or Sandsfoot c. near Weymouth; Druidical circle near Pokewell, now nearly gone; Roman temple near Winchester, and segment of stones near ditto, in a field close to the road on the left, five miles from Dorchester to Bridport, made distinct; whereas it is only one stone; barrows near Corfe Castle, of far less consequence than the innumerable ones scattered over the downs throughout the county, and the circle of them that meets the most incurious eye on the high ground midway between Dorchester and Weymouth; labyrinth at Leigh and Pimpern, the latter, if not the former, long since ploughed up; Hellstone, near Bridy (Long Bridy); Eggerdon camp in Littane, if this means Littane Cheyney parish, it is on the opposite side of the road, and distant from it; Bull barrow in Stoke Woke (Wake); Flower's barrow for Flower's; Hamaldon for Hameldon. Of the houses, Eastbury has been long taken down, except the stable wing. Cranbourne was never considerable. Writers in Dorset are Coker and Hutchings. One might trace error equally gross and numerous in every other county.

In your account of Mr. Bacon, p. 810, for Dear Milner r. Mr. Milner.

One of this great Artist's most beautiful later works was the monument of James Marnwood, esq. in Widworthy church, Devon, described and engraved in your vol. LXI. p. 609. I wish the drawing had conveyed the likeness and spirit of the original picture.

A small monument by him, of exquisite design, is placed in the church of St. Martin, at Leicester, to the memory of Mr. Johnson, father of the present very eminent architect and banker of that name. D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

OCT. 10.

I AM far from indulging the stupid vanity which flatters itself that because a system is not answered it is therefore unanswerable; more especially in any literary or philological disputation. A consciousness of superiority may sometimes, in cases of controversy, occasion a dignified silence & not because much may not be said on the contrary part, but because the puny assailant is not worthy of so honourable a death as would be inflicted

"Aenea magni dextræ."

Your obscure and anonymous correspondent, who ventured to suggest an interpretation of Isaiah xviii. differing *sotto voce* from that of a learned and illustrious Prelate, had no rights to expect notice from his Lordship. In the Republic of Letters, however, (the only real democracy) an argument derives no intrinsic value from the splendid name of its author; nor can it be said of the laws of criticism, however authoritatively delivered *ex cathedra*, that the people have nothing to do with them, but to obey them. I submit, however, and I trust with a good grace, to my fate. The time of my Lord Bishop of Rochester is better employed than in attending to the lucubrations of the poor Agricola.

To your sensible and courteous correspondent X. (p. 378), whom I cannot blame for seeing the prophecy with the eyes of the great Horsey, I have only one remark to offer, which I do with the utmost deference to his judgement. He says,

"What Agricola means in his observations on the words בְּמִשְׁעָן וּמִרְטָבָה; "I do not rightly conceive; בְּמִרְטָבָה, "as it stands in our common Hebrew text, is indeed the active participle, but בְּמִשְׁעָן must be the passive; and, on account of the י prefixed, I should have read בְּמִשְׁעָן in a passive sense also; especially if I had known that Kennicott's MS. read it with the formative בְּ, which Parkhurst (who, as well as Maslief, rejects the Piel and Pual, tells us, denotes the participles Hiphil and

"and Hophrah. I, therefore, think that our version, and the commentators quoted by the Bishop, are right in rendering them by the passive particle; and that these two words are highly descriptive of, and can only be applied to, the Jews in their state of captivity and dispersion."

With respect to the words of this last sentence which I have here marked by a different character, I have only to observe, that, where there are two speculative opinions on any given subject, there is a moral *possibility* that one may be right as well as the other; and that, where there are twenty opinions, there is something more than a possibility that one specific dogma may fail of carrying complete conviction. But let this rest.

When X. admits that מורה may be active, as it certainly is, he must see that, granting this to be the case, מושך cannot be passive; nor would his argument have been at all strengthened, had he at an earlier period known that three of Dr. Kennicott's MSS. read מורה; the formative ו serving as well to the active as to the passive voice. Now, the position of the servile י defines the participle; if after the first radical, it is Benoni, or active; if after the second, Paoli, or passive; and "scattered and peeled," according to the common Hebraism, would have been מושך and מנורת מושך, not בטורת, as Kennicott's MSS. 4, 145, and 150, read the text. The word now in such common acceptation, Memslouk, is the participle of מלך, imperare, and signifies "one that has been under subjection;" with the formative ו and the participial י passively inserted after the second, not the first, radical. Had it been ממלך, it would have signified "one exercising authority."

The assertion, therefore, of Agreola on this subject at least stands clear of absurdity; and he will conclude with adducing one or two authorities.

As was observed in the former dissertation, no less than 10 of Dr. Kennicott's codices insert 1 after the first radical of ְלָוֹן, viz. MSS. No. 1 (princeps), 4, 77, 93, 96, 126, 150, 187, 224, 253. For the character of these several copies your curious readers may consult the Prolegomena.

## **to Dr. Kennicott's Hebrew Bible.**

2. The M. scripti punctuation (*seal quantum value point,*) is decidedly in support of Agricola; the *Kibarz*, or supplementary *vav* (ו), being placed after the *first* radical of **תְּבִדֵּל**. The same observations apply to verse 9, where the words are repeated.

3. The LXX. in *Isaiah xviii. vv. 2, 9*, render the words in question paraphrastically; but, what is very remarkable, ver. 2 is considered as having an *active*, and verse 9 a *passive* signification, although the Hebrew in both verses is precisely the same. In the former instance, ἦστος μιλίαρος, καὶ ξένος λαὸς καὶ χαλιπέτερος—ἦστος ἘΑΓΓΕΛΙΣΤΟΝ (ἼΡ ΙΡ) καὶ καλαπετεμημένος. In the latter, λαῦς τεθλιμένης καὶ τεττάλιμην ἦστος ΕΑΓΓΕΛΙΩΝ (ἼΡ ΙΡ) καὶ καλαπετεμημένος. Here we trace the grounds for the learned Prelate's hypothesis.

4. If Agricola errs, he errs with the learned translator of the Amstel-dam French Bible\*, who certainly renders the words *asservir* in ver. 2 and 9,—"Nation de grand attirail et brillaute"—where in the note he observes, that the words refer to "a grande armée des Assyriens, couverts d'armes insantes." The Geneva French Bible has the same reading.

5. If **Agricola** errs, he has the honour of erring with the great PARKHURST, not only in the general grammatical canon, but in the particular exposition of the two words in dispute. On the word **מִשְׁנָה** this excellent scholar observes, that **מִשְׁנָה** signifies to draw on, drag down or away by force or violence, as to misery, punishment, or slaughter. "And in this view I would interpret the participle **Hiph.** **מִשְׁנָה**, Isa. xviii. 2, by violent, DOMINEERING, or the like; which seems much better to suit the context than that assigned by **Fitrings** and **Bishop Lowth**," &c. &c. And on **מַרְטֵב** he says, "Plucking off the hair, according to the Eastern nations, was, and still is, an indigity of the highest kind; to which, I think, the participle Benoni in kal. **מַרְטֵב** likewise refers, which the LXX. render by **τιληπίω**, but the form shews it to have an ACTIVE signification, pluck-

+ D. Martin, ministre du S. Evangile a  
Utrecht. Aout. 410, 1712.

“ing:—and it seems to relate to the preceding tyrannical insolence of the Egyptians.”

b. If any argument can be admitted from analogy, Agricola’s position is more tenable than his opponent seems to allow. Let X. take the original volume into his hand, and see whether “מִשְׁרָךְ וּמִשְׁבֵּת” be passive! What thinks he Mr. Urban, of Jeremiah בְּכֶשׂ אֲנֹנוֹת, quarens vestitatem? What of the Song of Hannah, יְהֹוָה מִלְחָמָה וּמִיחַת, Jehovah interficit et vanificat? מְרִיר שָׁגָול וְעַל, qui est ad Orcum, imo reduxit? 1 Sam. ii. 6. Or the full wing verse,

מִרְוִישׁ זְמִינָתֶךָ, &c. &c.

What, finally (for I will not multiply quotation), of Isaiah himself in his divine vision, chap. x. v. verse 16, דָוָא דָאִישׁ מְרוֹנִין הַאֲדֻלָּמָרְעִישׁ, hiccine vir quassans terram, penterrefaciens regnabit?

I have done, Mr. Urban, and for ever, on the subject. The cause is before competent judges, and let them decide. I see every reason to persist in my rendering the words in question actively, as predicate not of the oppress’d but their oppressors; and I refer them still to the ancient mighty terrible nation, the nation of Nimrod, of Chedorlaomer, of Sennacherib. (The existing relative circumstances of the kingdoms of Israel and Assyria, at the time of the delivery of Isaiah’s prophecy, give a peculiar interest to this interpretation.) True it is, that Pole, in his *Synopsis Critorum*, has no one quotation in which the words are rendered otherwise than with a passive signification; and to this source may probably be traced the scepticism of X. and the silence of a greater man, on the subject.

AGRICOLA.

#### THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XV.

#### THE ABBEY-CHURCH OF WEST-MINSTER. continued.

*Edward the Confessor’s Chapel.*

EVEN Dart, the historian of this church (a spite of the cant word of modern historians “Superstition”), is compelled by an irresistible impulse to sound forth the praises of this chapel, which he declares is “so solemn and venerable, that it striketh a greater idea of religious solitude and contemplation than any place perhaps in the world!” We must give him credit for

this effusion, as at his day our ancient architecture was so entirely overlooked, that in every corner of the land some innovating disguise in the Roman and Grecian taste was thrown over its most lovely forms. The high-altar screen, through which we have just passed, is a bitter proof of this infatuated propensity, if we may judge from the East front seen in this delightful chapel; which language has no words that can, like the ethereal fire from heaven, dart into our souls that momentary flush of expression to mark its blaze of perfection. What then must have been its front next the choir? Surely the glory of ancient art must have there appeared more than mortal, I have an innate conviction in my breast that this front is still in existence behind the present modern altar-screen. I expressed my thoughts in this way when I had examined a sort of modern screen, some few years past, at the East end of one of the college chapels in our universities, and which was verified soon after, when the said modern screen was removed, by giving to the astonished seminary an ancient altar-screen, the admiration of which was great and universal.

“Feasting then our eyes” on the screen before us, let ecstasy, let remorse, each play the conqueror o’er our feelings. Now we explore the multitudinous parts that distract our comprehension in endless gaze; now we start back with frightful gusts of passion, to see this screen, which should only be approached with the soul profound veneration, battered, hacked, and deprived of some of its principal parts, and is now left to the mercy of mischievous and ignorant visitors\*, whose respect and attention are only directed to the wax-work baby-catching resemblances of inanimate life. If we, who are intent on nobler subjects, enquire why this screen is thus abused, we are told, “Oh, it is your corona-tions that do all the mischief; for, at that solemnity a floor is laid over this chapel for the purpose of making it a retired situation;” and as the architect of the church and the workmen have so much other business on their hands, they cannot attend to trifles.—We are answered.

The first monument on the North

\* In the one instance are sculptured the principal events in the life of Edward the Confessor. See Carter’s Ancient Sculpture, vol. I.

she is in memory of Edward I. Its canopy and screen are demolished down to a very poor structure indeed of decoration. Let my recollection assist me; it was in some of my juvenile visits to this church; yes, I am certain now, it was at the funeral of a Lord Bath by torch-light; the grave was in the aisle below; directly opposite this tomb. I wish many others stood on the top of it. Near the conclusion of the ceremony, the sacrilegious mob broke in on the procession; when a dreadful conflict ensued. Many bye-stadders; in order to defend themselves from the consequences of the general tumult, tore down part of the wood work of the canopy to convert into weapons of defence. Darkness soon closed the scene. The terror I then endured, and the lapse of time since the event, have obliterated all traces in my memory of its disastrous conclusion. Some years after, this tomb was made the object of great curiosity, not alone of Antiquaries, but of those who are not much interested in such studies, from the novelty of the transaction. This tomb (to be brief), was opened, in presence of the late pious and learned Dean of this church (whose memory still dwells in the grateful hearts of those who now lament his loss, indeed who literally live through his benevolent heart), and several members of the Society of Antiquaries. The result of this important examination is explicitly and faithfully delivered in the *Archæology*; vol. III. p. 380. At the foot of this tomb a breach has been made in the uniformity of the chapel, which is now the general way that modern visitors enter into it, not to pay their vows to St. Edward's Shrine, but to play off their facetious jokes at its cost and the surrounding tombs.

The tomb of Henry III. Has the recollection that this monarch was the founder of the building given way to the sole consideration of the emolument that arises from it; an untold mine of aggrandizement to so many! Behold how the emoluments are suffered to vanish away, dictated by\*, the directions given for its repair, or for keeping it in decent order; no means devised, by way of prevention, to secure it from further curtailment. The royal statue is of brass gilt, a tempting material. Henry, the great

and noble art he which thou in thy tomb unheeded didst forget!

The tomb of Elizabeth, the daughter to Henry VII.; which, being a very small and simple design, has (no doubt, from its supposed insignificance) been battered and maltreated, with a view, one would think, to get rid of it altogether; however, it still holds its place.

The tomb of Eleazar, the faithful consort to Edward I. This memorial of connubial attachment has hitherto withheld the "iron hand." The innovators, either in religion or architecture, felt the force of the divine attribute, heaven's best gift to man, sweet male faith! This tomb has not been mutilated.

The tomb and monumental chapel of Henry V. conqueror of France; England's glory, Britons' inspiring theme! While thy delighted eye wanders over thy sepulchral trophy of conquest and of antique art, let me presume to hope, to be prophetic, that Englishmen may again tread in that bright path which led thee out to battle; again may sound to distant realms that France is at their feet! I am confident that this dear object and England triumphant exist together. It must give pleasure to hear it said, that the statue of Henry is of "heart of oak;" Some surprise may be raised, as this material is not usually made use of for such purposes. But when we recollect that the statue of John of Eltham, in St. Edmund's chapel, is of oak covered with enameled brass-work, we may reasonably conclude that Henry's statue was plated with silver, as the tradition sets forth, and which especially remarks that the head was of solid silver. Such a circumstance accounts for the present loss of the head of the statue. Every part of this chapel is in a tolerably perfect state. Our satisfaction is heightened when we consider that our countrymen, though their disorganization of sentiment in other matters may have blinded their reason, so as to commit havoc on the works of Antiquity, have, in the instance before us, held sacred the memory of Henry. On each side of the design circular stairs ascend into Henry's chantry. In this sequestered spot we find a sweet repose; contending passions for a while cease to agitate our thoughts. Our view Elizward is closed by a small and rich altar-screen, perfect, except the want of the statue in the centre, in-

\* Alluding to the injured Work on the south.

fusing a faint gleam of the appearance of the church when in its original perfect state of repair. Nay, our investigating labours are rewarded by a sight of the altar-table, now laying before the fire of the altar, and forming part of the pavement. We also discover on the face of this curious remains its authentic marks, the five croffes.

For these several years past a number of wood models of churches have been lumbered up in a chamber over the East cloister. They lately have been cleaned, repaired, and removed into this chantry for public inspection. However ill they may accord with this sacred situation, yet, for the opportunity it gives all to participate with us in its beauties, we may look-askance at this new sort of furniture. But, what is no small pleasure to the Antiquary, the shield and saddle, part of the funeral trophies of our Henry, have been restored, with as much attention as possible, to their original situations, so as to accompany his helmet, which appears to have remained undisturbed since its first setting up. This shield must be particularly dear to the beholder; who will reflect that, when it graced and defended the arm of Henry, "St. George and conquest" was the cry; to victory or death.

Descending into St. Edward's chapel, we next in order notice the tomb of Queen Philippa, consort to Edward III. It is scarcely possible not to be sensible of the nice perspicuity, the profound judgement, evinced by the excellent disposition of this tomb and the tomb of Eleanor. They in their lives were the patterns of female excellency; and from their deaths their memorials still live, as bright examples to remind the female world, that universal love and universal praise is acquired through the medium of constancy and truth. We however cannot, as when speaking of Eleanor's tomb, here exult and say, its owner's virtues have hitherto protected it: far otherwise, the canopy, the statue, and the several ornaments, have felt the "iron hand." I remember it in a far better state. But to proceed.

The tomb of Edward III. Surely heroism in its own safeguard, a charm that energizes the ruthless hand of the despoiler. This monarch's praise is a theme in which we have continually indulged our loyal sensations, have ever called to mind his warlike deeds, his patronization of learning, arts, and

laws, his most extraordinary powers in raising this kingdom to a degree of splendour it never knew before. These overflowing dictates must have their source from those comparative causes—crowding in my view at the present hour. Thus encircled has Edward's tomb passed through a long succession of years nearly entire: a moiety of its canopy, the crown and sceptres, and the small statues on the North side, are the principal enrichments which have suffered in such a lapse of time.

The tomb of Margaret, daughter to Edward IV. damaged, and suffered to go to decay.

The tomb of Richard II. and his queen. This unfortunate king's destiny pursued him after death: for, till of late, his relicks were the sport of wanton curiosity; certain openings on the South side of the tomb not only shewed the bones, but, by the insertion of the arm, they were frequently taken out for exposure. Highly to the credit of some, revolting at such practices, the openings are now closed up. We find the canopy damaged; the architectural parts, and the small statues that laid on each side of the royal statues, with their crowns, sceptres, and their arms, &c. have been purloined, no doubt, on account of the value of the metal; but at what time is not known.

The shrine of Edward the Confessor. Of the many works of art of this kind that gave celebrity to the structures which contained them, both from the name of the saint, and from the immensity of jewels and costly ornaments inlaid thereon, this shrine of Edward's is the only work of the kind left us in the kingdom. According to the old adage, the dearer the commodity, the more its value is enhanced; which, however, is not the case with regard to this shrine; for a scrutinizing examiner may continually add to his *memoranda* the loss of this part, and the diminution of that. He will soon recount the demolition of the two remaining twisted columns; vain will be his anxious solicitude for the preservation of the beautiful Mosaic work; and he will have to cleft his long account of the dilapidation of the Shrine with this sad remark: "The Shrine of Edward the Confessor, having been long neglected, and the fractures at its West end and at other parts daily growing worse for want of repair (which the expence of a few evenings' entertainment

entertainment of one or more persons either at the Opera or the Play house would have been more than sufficient to defray), yesterday gave way, whereby the whole of the shrine tumbled into a heap of ruins!"

As a professional man, I adore its refinement of workmanship, I grieve at its disregarded state, and, if called on, would contribute every assistance in my power to superintend its repair, so as to co-operate with the liberal hand of the wealthy when they hold it out in generous aid. Shall I go farther in my remarks? The chest containing the ashes of this second founder of the abbey-church of Westminster is suffered to remain exposed to the glare of day, the eye of the irreligious, the reviler, and the infidel!

The pavement, where we see its sent and disjointed excellence in many a winding form of varied fancy, must give disquietude while it attracts our notice; something like horror guides, when we trace our footsteps. Must we give the intruding poison leave to possess our souls? We cannot believe the violation of the ashes of the dead has caused the discomposure of this once matchless pavement. No record that I have yet met with has told when, or who, were the perpetrators. Here is, however, left us one brass, of John de Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, to assist our ideas in forming a judgment of the performance. The brass of Thomas of Woodstock; the gravestone that bore its form still lays by the tomb of Queen Philippa.

We now turn to the coronation chair, which we read was brought, with the famous stone within its seat, from Scotland, whose kings used to be crowned therein. Allowing for its great antiquity, we can find but little damage has been done to it; yet (setting aside my turn of thinking as an Antiquary) I should be better satisfied to see more respect paid to it than is usually the case; and the more so, as it is the identical chair that our sovereigns have been crowned in ever-

since its being deposited in this chapel, by Edward I.

The sword and shield of Edward III. My judgement here denies me to give implicit belief to this piece of tradition. The sword is too gigantic, and the shield is not of the form used in Edward's days. The sword, I conceive, to be what is called the two-handed sword used by foot-soldiers, as we see so excellently represented in the tapestry in the Prince's chamber, Westminster.

The other coronation chair and the wax-work exhibition being both modern performances, there will be no necessity to take any notice of them.

It being impossible to give the praise due to this sublime spot, our minds alone must enter into the ecstatic vision. Wandering over its endless train of enrichments, we may feel by turns the glory of our antient royal heroes, and the splendour of the antient decorations. Brilliant pictures, unnumbered riches in gold, silver, and precious stones, reliques, religious curiosities, the myriads of burning tapers, the heavenly melodies of the minstrels. I almost see brought before my eyes that grand and solemn sight, when Henry III. the founder of this church, with several of his principal lords, bore the remains of St. Edward on their shoulders for re-enshrinement in this chapel. I see the eager enthusiast multitude filling the aisles and the galleries of the structure; I hear their pious acclamations, and now I see the shrine in possession of its royal saint; ascending clouds of incense, gorgeous vestment, glittering insignia, scriptural banners! Again, the soft breathings of the harmonious choir, wafting on angels wings the inspired soul to bliss immortal!—Too far do I pursue the phantom of Antiquarian joys to return at once to the present course of things; insensibly I left its paths, and insensibly must I regain that even flow of mind, which, as guide to my friends, is so entirely necessary.

AN ARCHITECT.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN H. OF LORDS.

April 18.

ON the question being put, for the third reading of the bill to repeal the act, which put off partridge-shooting from the 1st to the 14th of September;

The Duke of Norfolk rose to move a clause, which in his opinion, he

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said, would protect the farmer in some measure from the mischief he might otherwise suffer: at present he had his remedy against horses, hogs, &c. which might stray in among his standing corn, by putting them into the pound until the damages were paid. Now, as he had equal damages to apprehend from the dogs by this early shooting,

*Shooting*, the object of the clause was to put them upon the same footing; but, as they were animals which could not be so confined, it empowered the farmer to seize and keep the dog until he was satisfied for the injury which had been done to his property. This was the substance of the clause; which his Grace having explained, he moved of course.

Lord *Westmoreland* objected to the clause.

Lord *Carlisle* thought the clause proposed very improper, as it went to render a man judge in his own cause, and that in a moment too when he might be inflamed by passion; and, when their Lordships further considered, from the arms with which the parties would be furnished, that passion might lead to murder, he hoped the house would not adopt it.

The question was then put on the clause, which was rejected, and the bill passed without a division, after a few words in explanation from the Duke of Norfolk.

In the Commons, the same day, the House, in a Committee, proceeded to take into consideration the report of the Secret Committee, appointed to investigate the state and extent of traitorous and seditious proceedings in this country; when

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it would be idle of him to take up the time of the House in expatiating on the different items expressed in the report; gentlemen were in full possession of the whole; he should, therefore, simply press the necessity of adopting means to counteract the hydra of conspiracy it presented. For that purpose, it would be found in the bill he should first submit to the House, "that his Majesty should be empowered to transmit persons in custody in and about the metropolis to other parts of the kingdom, as he might deem fit." The necessity for this regulation was evinced, as it was a fact not to be denied, that in Ireland many, who were lodged in custody, still continued their machinations, and conducted conspiracies in that kingdom with the same facility they were wont previous to their confinement; it was therefore evident, that like attempts should, if possible, be prevented here. From the body of evidence before the House, the existence of secret sedition was no longer concealed; its ramifications

were the most extensive, and its machinations the most dextrous, the civilized world ever discovered; whence it became necessary to follow with active laws and exploring ingenuity the subtle ravages of Jacobinism in its various traits. This was to be the duty and the right of the British parliament; and, let the hostile struggle wherein we were engaged be long or long, shew the world that, whilst we are capable of being a match for an external enemy, we are equally competent to counteract the designs of any internal foe; and, therefore pursue Jacobinism in every shape wherein its Proteus-like aspect dared to rear its head, whether in the shape of a Corresponding Society, a Reforming Society, a Society of United Englishmen, a Society of United Britons, or in that most formidable of all, United Irishmen; all of which, whether collectively or otherwise, have, and boldly profess, but one object—the overthrow of order, of social right and civilized life. He should, therefore, propose an antidote for the poison, which should operate as a preventative; first, by setting a mark upon that house which hereafter should afford them access and reception; next, by punishing with a small fine those who from this day would not report the error into which they had inadvertently plunged; and, as there must be necessarily shades and gradations of guilt, inflict imprisonment on others; and, in cases of extreme offence, transportation for a limited time. Those who administered and who made oaths on matters of seditious tendency, and all clubs, under whatever name they might define themselves, being all of the same characterick, he intended should be included in the said bill, with a more severe penalty on the owners of houses who permitted their cabals. He then adverted to debarring societies, which he deemed the most vulgar receptacles of crude nonsense, and the greatest nuisances that a polished country could suffer; they afforded a fly asylum for sedition, and, under colour of various discussions upon objects apparently indifferent, sent forth their baneful influence, and tinged with political corruption the weak or susceptible mind that devoted its attention and its time to their dissonant harangues. It was his purpose to include them within the meaning of the act of the 36th of the King, for prohibiting

biting seditious meetings, and allow none but such as could obtain a licence to exist. The next object, to prevent the extension of Jacobinism, was the abuse of the press, which crept in by the circulation of low hand-bills and cheap publications. To remedy this, none in future should be published without the name of the author, and the responsibility of the printer, annexed to it. It was farther his intention, that all who were concerned in the making of types, presses, and other articles used in the art of printing, and who were in possession of public or private presses, types, or such articles, should be registered annually, and be accountable to the Executive Government for the disposition and for the employment of the same. He then dwelt upon the necessity of the foregoing regulations; and, expressing a hope that the House would willingly adopt them, by consenting to the bills he should introduce, stated, that his motions should be, "for leave to bring in a bill to render more effectual an act of the 38th of the king, for empowering his Majesty to detain in custody such persons as were suspected of treasonable or seditious practices;" and also, "for leave to bring in a bill to prevent sedition and seditious meetings."

Mr. Tierney admitted the necessity of supporting Government; but considered that the measures Ministers were already in possession of were fully adequate to that support. He combated with much force the intention of subjugating the proprietors of types, letter-founders, and printing-press makers, to such an inquisitorial law as was then to be submitted; and was convinced that instead of this law, which went to fetter the press, the best security a free government could have would be a free exercise of the liberty of that press, and a bold freedom of speech, as much less danger was to be incurred by granting than withholding either. He then entered into a few strong observations on the advantages which would necessarily flow from a proper parliamentary reform; and concluded with giving his decided dissent to the question.

Colonel Hope, the Attorney-general, Lord Belgrave, and Mr. Abbott, severally vindicated the expediency of the measures proposed, and the necessity for immediately adopting them.

Each resolution was then severally

agreed to; and bills ordered accordingly, on the report being brought up.

#### M. O F L O R D S.

April 20.

The Duke of Portland, by order of his Majesty, presented some papers sealed up; and then moved for the House to be summoned next day, for the purpose of choosing a Committee to examine their contents. Ordered,

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, for the second reading of the bill for suppressing seditious societies.

Mr. Jones said, he was thunderstruck when he found it was intended to bring forward the present measure. He thought individuals had a right to examine the public conduct and measures of public men; and that to take away this right would be to take away a very essential part of the constitutional security of our liberties. He was not the unqualified unconstitutional enemy of the bill; his principal objections to it might be obviated in a Committee, where he hoped it would be ameliorated as much as possible. Without the liberty of the press there could not exist any other liberty; and, seeing that this branch of the freedom of the subject was about to be entrenched upon, he thought it his duty so long to have detained the House; but he would do his duty if he was sure the next day to be stuck up in the print-shops as a Jacobin. The hon. member concluded with reading a passage from a speech of Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in which the liberty of the press is asserted with uncommon dignity, and its value, when discreetly exerted, extolled in glowing and vigorous language.

Mr. Hawkins Browne was of the same opinion.

The Master of the Rolls said, that, if the hon. gentlemen would take the trouble of reading the bill, they would see whether or not it trespassed on the constitutional liberty of the people. The bill left every man free to publish what he pleased, rendering him responsible to his country for his writings and his conduct.

The Attorney-general would have thought it unnecessary to say one word after the just definition given by the last right hon. gentleman, but that he was determined not to permit any prejudice

judice to be ushered into the world, and affix itself to the public mind, by any thing which might be said in the course of the bill. If a prosecution were brought, which in its nature menaced the liberty of the press, it would not be endured by the country; but the good sense of the people would not encourage a liberty of the press, which, by giving birth to licentiousness, sedition, and treason, would, in the end, destroy every species of freedom. The object of the bill was to ascertain the author and the publisher, in order that it might be known who was the author of, and who distributed, the poison. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Jones) said, he loved the Constitution; if he did, he should not permit opinions to reach the country which, on his authority, might poison the mind. The hon. member must pardon him for saying, that such observations were highly dangerous, and could only tend to encourage a spirit, in the full and savage exertion of which that hon. gentleman, nor no hon. gentleman, could preserve his fortune, his rank, his connections, or his life. He thought such conduct neither a due, a wise, nor a politic discharge of public duty.

#### H. O F L O R D S.

*May 1.*

All strangers were ordered to withdraw; and the House being cleared, two witnesses were examined respecting some article which had appeared in a Cambridge news-paper, relative to what had been said by one of the bishops in that House.

The ballot took place agreeable to Lord Grenville's motion, when seven Peers were chosen to form a Secret Committee, for the purpose of examining the papers which were presented to the House on Thursday by the Duke of Portland; and, being so chosen, they were directed to sit as that Committee next day.

In the Commons, the same day, the order of the day, for the third reading of the Slave-trade limitation bill, being read,

Mr. Thornton brought up a variety of new clauses, by way of riders, to the bill; which, after some opposition from Mr. Dent and Col. Gage, were severally put, and agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time; and on the question, that it do-

pas, a division took place; for the passing of the bill 59, against it 23.

#### H. O F L O R D S.

Lord Grenville having moved the order of the day, respecting a former resolution of the House relative to the printer of a Cambridge paper;

The serjeant at arms, Mr. Watson, acquainted the House, that, in pursuance to their Lordship's commands, he had attached the body of Benjamin Flower, printer, and that he was then in custody. He was accordingly brought to the bar, when the strangers were ordered to withdraw; we are of course prevented from stating what passed relative to this affair.

When the doors were thrown open, we found their Lordships engaged in the dispatch of public business.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Bellingham said, that, in consequence of a difference between the two Houses of Parliament, on the subject of the trea-<sup>r</sup>ing act, last session, he had given notice that he would bring forward the bill again the present. From this, however, he was prevent'd, from not being able to advise with certain law lords who objected to the bill. He would, he said, at all events have moved for leave to bring in the bill without such advice, if the measure were of a pressing nature. But, as there was not any likelihood of a dissolution of parliament from the present situation of public affairs, he would not make his motion this session; at the same time, he wished to have it understood that he by no means intended to relinquish it.

#### H. O F L O R D S.

*May 8.*

Lord Grenville brought down a message from the king, which requested the concurrence of that House to an annuity of 2000, settled by his Majesty, in consideration of diligent and faithful services, upon Sir J. Martlet, late judge of the high court of admiralty, and to enable his Majesty to defray the same out of the Consolidated fund.

On his Lordship's motion, an address of thanks was voted to his Majesty for this gracious communication.

The second reading of the Slave-trade limitation bill was deferred till after the holidays. (*To be continued.*)

187. *The Fall of Babylon; or, The Harmony between Prophecy and Providence, in the Rise, Duration, and Destruction, of Anti-christ. A Sermon, delivered to the Independent Congregation of Long Buckby, in Northamptonshire. In which are considered the Opinions of the Rev. Dr. Valpy and Edward King, Esq. By William Moseley. The Profits to be devoted to the Use of a Sunday School.*\*

**M**R. M. is one of the few Dissenters who have attended to Papacy or Prophecy. In the application of the term Antichrist to the Pope, he differs from some as to the date from which the 1260 years commence, and agrees with others in fixing on the year 606, in which Mahomet planned his impudence, and Phocas constituted the Pope universal bishop; consequently, the spiritual dominion of the Pope will subsist almost 70 years longer; and his temporal dominion at Rome may a short time be restored; but the destruction of his power, and of the city itself, are certainly to happen within that period.

188. *The Inspector; or, Select Literary Intelligence for the vulgar A. D. 1798, but, correct A. D. 1801, the first Year of the 19th Century.*

UNDER this singular title much useful and important information is veiled. The author declares himself to be a native and inhabitant of Ireland, and a clergyman of the Established Church. He describes himself "sitting in his remote and elevated observatory, bordering on the Asiatic ocean, often wrapt in clouds, and buffeted by storms and tempests, incident to such an exposed site, and having a tolerable apparatus about him, especially some chromatic telescopes, though antiquies, of Greek and Hebrew construction, besides others of later date framed by modern ingenuity, and more commodious, perhaps, but not so much to be relied on, in nice observations and calculations, as those intimitable instruments formed and fashioned and graduated by those prime workmen, the prophets, the evangelists, and apostles,

\* We shall avail ourselves of Mr. Wollaston's hint to notice this kind of announce, Sunday schools; yet not infusing any thing to their prejudice till better informed.

† His name is Hales; and he is professor of Oriental languages in the University of Dublin.

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under the direction and guidance of the GRAND INSPECTOR himself, he has seized every favourable opportunity, every transient opening of a hazy atmosphere, for some years back, to view the present state of literature throughout Europe, and especially in the British isles, and with grief and apprehension perceived the inroads daily making by the triple-headed spectre of French Philosophism, German Illuminism, and English Unitarianism." (p. 1—3.) "The grand source of philosophical error is admirably defined by Chancellor Bacon, *Nimis si praeponera mentis felicitatio ad conclusiones temere deducendas.*" This Glanville and Watts call Precipitancy of Judgement; the Greek philosophers, *αργος λογος;* Cicerio, *ignava ratio.* Our author considers the year 1798 as the first of the 19th century, counting from the true epoch of Christ's birth, U. C. 749, three years before the commencement of the vulgar era, U. C. 753. He controverts the opinion of Messieurs King and Valpey (who consider this as the termination of the prophetic period of 1260 years, reckoning from A. D. 538, the supposed æra of the Papal power, to its downfall this year) because, 1. the whole period of 1260 years is represented, both by Daniel and John, to be disastrous and calamitous to the remnant of the Patriarchal and Evangelical Churches, now militant or suffering here on earth, during which the two faithful witnesses are to be persecuted and slain, when they shall have completed their testimony against the grand apostacy and corruption of the world. And the holy Catholic Church (or congregation of the faithful throughout the earth) to be apparently extinguished by its exulting foes, for the short space of three proprie days and an half, when it is to be miraculously revived, to their confusion and dismay. But, though the Papacy is fallen, have the persecutions of the Church militant ceased? or are they not increasing throughout Christendom to a frightful degree? 2. The æra of the Papacy or Romish jurisdiction was not established till the constitutions of Gregory the Great and his liturgy were generally received and submitted to (especially in the celibacy of the clergy), both of which seem to be not obscurely intimated by Paul, 1 Tim. iv. 3, by the arts of his enterprising successors, Boniface III. and IV. the former

mer of whom was graced with the title of *universal bishop*, by the usurper Phocas, A. D. 606; and, about 620, this usurped title was acknowledged generally, under Boniface V. the same year in which Mahomet published his famous vision or ascent to heaven, in the Eastern Church, the year before the era of the Hegira 621, or his flight from Mecca, when his pretended mission was ill received by his countrymen. And perhaps, in the name of this celebrated impostor and corrupter of the patriarchal and evangelical reli-

gion in the Eastern world by *Ismailism*, as in the Western by *Romanism*, we may trace the mystical number 666, incorrectly applied to the Papacy, for it is *a man's number*, Rev. xiii. 8; whereas *Arianos* is the name of a people, and not *Latin* but *Greek*; for the name *Mahomed*, תְּמִימָן מֹהֶםְדֵּן, as fully written, *Lament. l. xi.*, signifying *endoxos, celebrated*, by a usual reduplication of the second letter, *מ Heth*, extending the word to three syllables, and substituting their numerical values,

$608 = 8 + 600 = \square$	or M final 600 becomes $\square\square$	MaH.
$\square$ Heth	8	$\square\square$ — HaM.
$48 = 40 + 8 = \square$	or M medial 40	
1 or Vau	6	71 — UD
$10 = 4 + 6 = \square$	Daleth	4

666

"3. If now we count forward from the common year of the establishment of both impostures, 620, the prophetic division of 1260 years, it will bring us to 1880, when, perhaps, the grand prophetic period intimated by Moses as involving "great plagues, and of long continuance, and sore sicknesses, and of long continuance," to the Jewish nation after the Roman captivity, Deut. xxviii. 49—59, and included, perhaps, in that specified by Dan. viii. 13, 14, as consisting of 2300 prophetic days or years, will be closed; supposing it to commence with Daniel's 20 prophetic weeks, or 490 years, from the restoration of the Jewish polity, in church and state, by Nehemiah, about 420 B. C. in the 4th year of Darius Nothus, according to Mede's sagacious conjecture, counting back 490 years from the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, A. D. 70; and according to the still more sagacious conjecture of the learned and worthy layman (and Irishman too), were I at liberty to divulge his name in Commentaries on the Revelation, 1787, 8vo (Payne), reckoning the 70 weeks, the former branch of the grand prophetic period of 2300 days, and the latter 2300—490=1810, which, added to A. D. 70, will give A. D. 1880. By this solution, offered with trembling awe, the chronological prophecies of the Old and New Testament will be found to harmonize most exactly with each other, and with profane history, as may be more fully proved hereafter." (p. 10—12, n.)

He proceeds to distinguish the true import of terms, and observes, that "the venerable names of *Philosophy*, *Religion*, *Unity*, or *Unanimity*, *Himmlism*, &c. should be kept carefully separate from the contemptuous ones of *Philosophism*, *Theophilanthropyism*, *Unitarianism*, *Illuminism*," &c. (p. 17.)—He pointedly detects the system of that "rash divine and daring ecclesiastical and political chemist," Priestley, as connected with the general plot to promote the *regeneration* of Great Britain, but whose *religion*, as he so well states himself of the enterprising Arabian impostor, Mahomet, his own prototype, perhaps, in the Eastern world, is "*swallowed up by his ambition*." (pp. 19, 20.) "Deep laid, indeed, are the plans, and widely mischievous the operations, of that gigantic monster, *French Philosopherism*;" "dreadful exceedingly, and very terrible," surpassing Roman Republicanism, "that systematic destroyer of mankind," as destroying both soul and body, with crafty and fiendlike wilements endeavouring to "strike, but bide the hand," that hand impiously uplifted to "crush Christianity," if it were possible for the snares of Death or the gates of Hell to prevail against it, yet too fatally successful in undermining and overthrowing religious establishments, so necessary to keep alive the vital spirit of pure and undefiled religion, by a learned priesthood, in the present state of civilized society, counteracting, by their vigilance and study of the original languages of Scripture, the mis-translations and

mis-interpretations of Error, and the overflows of Infidelity; a wise and politic institution, even whose abuse (if not outrage) is less ruinous than its abolition." (pp. 22, 23.)—"The mischievous influence of Paine's work has been widely disseminated by the *affiliated societies* of Great Britain, who subscribed, we are told (probably with the aid of the French Directory), no less a sum than 10,000l. to indoctrinate the British people, previously to their rising *en masse* against their Constitution and Government; and the same righteous pines have been bestowed in Ireland, and with more fatal success, by large editions of the *Rights of Man* poured from the presses of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, and circulated at the lowest rate, and even gratis, among the ignorant and *semi-barbarous* peasantry. An immense edition of it, in French, has also been published in France, but little read, as we learn from the intercepted correspondence of Dr. Priestley with his "*expatriated friends in that country.*" (pp. 25, 26.) The Doctor, as is asserted by Peter Porcupine, in his comment on that correspondence, has lately declared that Republican governments are the most arbitrary in the world. "In the Summer of 1787, I also (says the Inspector) had a conversation with Dr. Priestley, at his commodious and elegant villa near Birmingham, in the course of which, American politicks were introduced. He warmly recommended the American *latitudinarian* plan of *no church establishment*, but a general and impartial toleration of all religious sects. I pleaded the recency of the American constitution, and that no valid argument could be drawn from the state of that *new* country, for *fifty* years at least, till their constitution should be thoroughly settled. And I then suddenly retorted, '*Priestley, Dr. Priestley, have you felt no inconvenience in being subject to the back of every old woman of your congregation?*' 'No man, sir,' answered he with warmth, '*has* felt it more severely than myself.' '*If so,*' replied I, '*give me an ecclesiastical establishment.*' This I will aver to be truth; and I will not affront Dr. Priestley by hesitating whether he would vouch it if he were appealed to." (pp. 27, 28.)

"This most eventful year, 1798, has sprung, in its fullest extent, the deep and wide-running mine hollowed un-

der and throughout Christendom by *Gallic Infidelity*, planned and executed with truly diabolical subtlety by those prime missionaries, Voltaire and his gang. And the coasts of Europe, Asia, and Africa have heard, with terror and affright, the tremendous explosion of Buonaparte's impious and hypocritical manifesto on the banks of the Nile, July 1, 1798: '*In the name of God, gracious and merciful. There is no God but God. He has no son or associate in his kingdom!!!*'  
*—impulsi quo maximus insonat aether;*  
*Difflant ripæ; refutique exterritus*  
*annis.*

"Thus has the great nation of France openly taken the lead in the grand apostacy from Christ, foreboded to be the disgrace and the punishment of the *last days* or age of the suffering Church, by the emissary of an unprincipled Directory, this worse than the robber Cacus. Such avowed apostacy, combined with such gigantic ambition and violence, seems, alas! to be the beginning of sorrows by the righteous judgments of offended Heaven, the dreadful forerunner, perhaps, of the sword and last *woe*, foretold to come quickly after the apparent extinction of *Christian faith* upon earth, for a short period of *three prophetic days and an half*, by the destruction of the faithful *witnesses* of the patriarchal and evangelical Churches, after they shall have finished their unavailing testimony to an inconsiderate, a negligent, and persecuting world, in the last days of *tribulation, and of rebuke, and of blasphemy!!!* Are not these the *days of vengeance*, now commencing, predicted to precede the second coming of the Son of God in power and great glory? when France, who has so long taken a lead in arts, in arms, in all the refinements of civilized and polished society, is now the first to cast off her allegiance to the Son of God. Is there not now alarming, is there not now frightful, ground for our Lord's foreboding.—*Nevertheless* (or notwithstanding the accumulated evidence of his divine mission, and of his universal authority in heaven and on earth), *when the Son of Man cometh will be find faith upon earth?* A merciful respite has, near its close, been given to the nations whose fate stood, at the beginning of this year, trembling on the balance of offended Justice, by the signal and decisive triumphs of the British Navy on the coast of Egypt and of Ireland,

Ireland, gratefully acknowledging the mighty aid of the Lord God of Hosts, whose banners and ensigns still wave with DIEU ET MON DROIT, in "a just and necessary war;" and which, therefore, have inflicted HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE on those disturbers of the whole world, the foes of God and man, sacrilegious and unprincipled to a frightful degree, almost incredible. When even the stupid, the brutish Egyptians themselves, long since "the baseſt of the kingdoms," as sealed by the unerring word of Prophecy, Eze:k. xxix. 25, and degraded to be the *slave* of *slaves* of her Mamaluke beys, spurn with contempt and indignation at the barefaced hypocrisy of the crocodiles of France, professing that "they can place no *faith* in such true *Muslims*,"—"who have denied their own God, and renounced their own prophet, and who, pretending to honour Mahomer, neither read nor understand his Koran, nor practise his rules of "right and justice;" while they profess to come to avenge the people of that superb and unhappy country, to render glorious the destiny of the Egyptian nation." (p. 32.)

"It is a glorious, a reviving idea (which only great and enlightened minds\* could conceive), that, as Britain was made the blessed instrument of introducing the first fruits of the Reformation from the corruptions and abomination of *Romanism*, by the powerful and energetic preaching of a Wickliff, first bearing testimony against that Antichristian Church in 1360†, and which seems to be strongly marked in Daniel's 1290 days, counting from A. D. 70, when the daily sacrifice was taken away at Jerusalem, and the abomination of desolation set up by the Romans (for 70 + 1290 = 1360); and who, by his admirable vernacular translation of the Bible, began 1380, prepared the way for that blessed ensuing martyr, Hus, who began to preach at Prague 1405‡, exactly also at the end of Daniel's 1335 (for 70 + 1335 = 1405); an amazing coincidence in both cases. So there is no slight ground to presume that the British isles, by his inscrutable decree,

"whose ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts," and whose mysterious dispensations of light and knowledge, gradually vouchsafed to purblind mortals, time only can unfold, and their accomplished explanation, if it be not unsafe to argue from antecedent analogy (not unwarranted by prophetic scripture), may, perhaps, be "a chosen people, a royal priesthood," to supply the place of the rejected, infatuated, and hitherto incorrigible, Jews, in spreading the truth from pole to pole, from the rising to the setting sun, diffusing, with the English language, the knowledge and worship of

*The only true God,  
The God and Father of our Lord  
Jesus Christ.*

*The one God and Father of all,* in finishing that awful, glorious reform, which must soon be "the desire of all nations," when the present "tyranny shall be overpast;" and, to bring about which, in the proper "times and seasons," known only to *Omniscience* (as we learn from the beloved, the only genuine Son of God, in all the magnanimous humility of his *transcendant exaltation*), might perhaps be one grand purpose of the *French Revolution* itself, to be effected by *Omnipotence*, notwithstanding all the apparently "little good" it hath hitherto wrought, and abundance of *real* and still dreaded *evil*." (p. 32—37.)

The writer here pays a proper compliment to the piety of British admirals, and of the vestry at Ballynamuck, voting a thanksgiving there on the Sunday following the defeat of the French army there.

The writer proceeds to confute the opinion of Mr. Belfham, that Jesus Christ and his Apostles acquiesced in the mythology, fabulous philosophy, and religious prejudices and popular opinions, of the age, respecting *evil spirits*. "Happily for mankind, this universal pervasion of the *existence and agency* of a powerful wicked spirit has been clearly revealed in the Bible, permitted, under the control of the Supreme Being, to try and tempt the sons of men, to sift them as *wheat*." (p. 48) "The fatal hypothesis of the non-existence and agency of a dreadfully-powerful wicked spirit, and of a mighty deliverer (God) expected from the earliest ages, and longed for at the delight of all nations, and destined, from

\* "Possibly it may be the appointed office of this country (Great Britain) to extend and establish the *faith* throughout the world." British Critic, November, 1798, p. 548.

† L'Enfant, Concile de Constance, I. 201.

‡ Ibid. 26—205.

from the fall, to crush the serpent's head, or, in God's own good time, to abolish the sway of the grand adversary of mankind, annihilates the whole mysterious doctrines of the fall and redemption of mankind, an allegorical fall and temptation of our first parents, requiring only an allegorical recovery; and this was the dreadful delusion of the earliest heretics, the Gnostics and Manicheans; and, perhaps, one of the deepest devices of the tempter, the deceiver of the world, is to ridicule or allegorize his own existence and agency, in order the more effectually to put mankind off their guard against his fatal delusions, by engendering a false security in his unsuspecting prey, and an overweening confidence in their own strength." (p. 54—56.)

"The last woe is "coming quickly," in this ominous year 1798, marked by the downfall of the Papacy and the public apostacy from Christianity of the great nation of France!!!; which woe, I conjecture, will last till the sounding of the seventh trumpet by the almighty angel, cloathed with a cloud, and a rainbow on his head, whose face is as the sun, and his feet as pillars of fire, Rev. x. 1; so highly descriptive of Christ at his second appearance in glory, Matt. xxiv. 29—31, to establish the kingdom of the God of heaven upon earth, among all peoples and tongues, and nations and languages. At that aweful period may be expected to take place "the restitution of all things," foretold, by the mouth of God's holy prophets, from the beginning, Acts iii. 21. And the resurrection of the just, or the first resurrection at the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit on the throne of his glory, and his Apostles on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of the Israel [of God]. "And the commencement of that long and glorious period of 1000 prophetic years, during which the kingdom of God is to prevail "on earth as it doth in heaven." And then, "at the end of time," to be translated into eternity,"—"when the Son of God shall deliver up his fiduciary and preparatory kingdom or government to God the Father, after he shall have abolished all principality, and all authority and power adverse to holiness—then shall "the Son also himself be subjected to Him who subjected to Him the universe, that the Deity might be the ALL IN ALL;"—when all rational beings are rendered

capable, by a train of progressive improvement, from fl. eng h to strength, from glory to gl. rv, of becoming the immediate subjects of the Lord God Omnipotent, and of amor ximerring, throughout all eternity, i word the inexhaustible source of all good, the unattainable standard of all perfect or !!!" (p. 64—66.)

Our author suggests a different sense from that which that respectable biblical scholar, Archibishop Newcome, puts on Christ's *magnum, or presence*, Matt. xxiv. 3, which his Lordship limits to the "destruction of the Jewish polity," but which the Inspector distinguishes into his coming in judgement during the days of vengeance on the apostate Jews and Christians, preceding his appearance as the Son of Man, in power and great glory, in the clouds of heaven, to raise the righteous dead at the first resurrection, Matt. xx v. 30. The blending of these two distant events with each other, throughout that momentous chapter, has occasioned all the difficulty. (p. 69—73.)

"It is truly remarkable that the trials of our Lord, the blessed seed of the woman whose cause he came, in the fulness of prophetic time, to avenge, and the temptations of Eve, were similar in kind, intended to work on his appetite, his vanity, and his worldly ambition." (p. 79.)

The Inspector proceeds to examine the inconsistencies of *Unitarianism*, as defined by Doctors Price and Priestley, and Mr. Wakefield, and their partisans, and concludes the first part of his plan with canvassing their objections. He should "proceed to the third and last head of the gigantic spectre, GERMAN ILLUMINISM, the most mischievous, especially among the literati of a higher class and biblical tricklers, because the most learned, most ingenious, and most industrious, and, consequently, the most difficult of inspection in a popular way. To inspect the various cells of this voluminous head, even summarily, with any degree of accuracy proportioned to its importance, requires not a little learning, and much more room than the fatiduousness of the publick at this inauspicious season of rebellion, war-fare, and union, will admit. Perhaps a more critical and scientific investigation of the principles of German Hypercriticism may be offered soon to learned theologians, both Grecian and Oriental,

Oriental, in a separate work, "in a more questionable shape," from an *Emeritus Professor*, and therefore better suited to serious consideration, and a sufficient "*answer*," by the whole corps of German and English Professors and Reviewers, than an anonymous *Inspector*, fighting in invisible armour. Some *specielegia*, however, in *German* phrase, from the learned of the three philosophizing schools of Europe, may be selected from the mass; "*gleanings*" which may assist the English reader to form some estimate of the nature of the beast in the following part." (pp. 116, 117.)

After observing that the grand "batteries of false religion and false philosophy have been variously and unremittingly levied, both open and masked, against the *Canonical* Scriptures of the Old and New Testament," he thus proceeds :

"The *French* school, with *Voltaire* at their head, would gladly sweep away the whole *Bible*, root and branch, from off the face of the earth, leaving nothing behind but the *Book of Nature*, or visible works of Creation, and the reveries of unassisted *Reason*, for the regulation of our faith and morals. Of this school the lowest, but not least, mischievous retainer is *Paine*.

"The *German* school, ranking under the celebrated *Michaelis*, *Eichhorn*, *Dathe*, &c. are satisfied to lop off some of the main branches, of the Old Testament principally; and to methodize the remainder by all the vagaries of hyper-criticism.

"The *English* school, under *Priestley*, *Wakefield*, &c. wish to curtail such parts of the New Testament, and methodize others, as militate against their favourite but jarring tenets falsely denominated *Unitarian*; though some over "strenuous" Unitarians, indeed, would go nearly as far as *Paine* and the French school, as *Evanion*, &c."

The first illustration by the Inspector is the *natural day* of Scripture, beginning in the evening, which he very happily elucidates from ancient and modern authority of Nature itself. The second, the origin of language, which he shews to be *divine*. The third, vindicating the extant Hebrew Scriptures, and the character of Moses as an historian; and shewing that the former were far prior to Ezra, and that the latter was not only an inspired historian but prophet, and predicted both capti-

vities of his nation by the Babylonians and Romans. The Inspector having himself traversed the field of the Hebrew Scriptures for several years past, detects the flagrant errors of Geddes, which, in the two first volumes of his "*faithful translation*," would swell to a folio. The song of Moses is, however, given as a specimen. He vindicates the writing of the Peotateuch from Voltaire, as also the appearing of Samuel, who did not understand the *Hebrew* account or name of the evil spirit, and the originality and antiquity of the book of Job from Paine; the authenticity of Daniel against Eichorn, who only followed Michaelis, by the express testimony of Josephus, whose testimony of Christ and St. James the Inspector supports, p. 187—190; and the 70 weeks of Daniel against all the German professors together; and the prophet Isaiah against Eichorn. "It is truly remarkable that the *Canonical* books of the Old Testament, which form the main pillars of the New—Moses, Jonah, Isaiah, and Daniel—formerly referred to by Christ himself, and so revered in the antient Jewish and Primitive Christian Churches, are those which are principally proscribed by the *philosophizing* schools." (p. 219.) "Nor is the still more important capon of the New Testament treated with more reverence by the intemperance of hypercriticism—like Priestley sacrificing the credibility of the Gospels to save their *authenticity*! not leaving the latter worth defending. The *vindication* is surely more ruinous than the attack." (p. 223.) The Inspector shews the unfairness of Dr. Priestley's objections to the beginnings of the Gospels by Matthew and Luke; against the rejection of which Wakefield himself entered his caveat. Here the Inspector takes occasion to express an earnest wish for the publication "of the newly-discovered and precious fragment of a most antient MS. of St. Matthew's gospel in the library of Trinity college, Dublin, in round and square uncials, like the Alexandrian, Ephrem, and Cambridge MSS. and most fortunately supplying deficiencies in them; a fac simile of which was engraved in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Antiquities, vol. I. p. 121, furnished by the learned and lynx-eyed librarian, Dr. Barret, who discovered it under-written under some modern Greek MSS. And surely, if of the 64 pages

pages which he has deciphered, no less than 59 contain parts entirely wanting in the Alexandrian, to withhold such a treasure from the literary world is utterly unpardonable\*, especially when the authenticity of Matthew's introduction has been so peremptorily impeached, and which this MS. goes fully to establish. Unfortunately for the cause of literature in Ireland, the University has no fund appropriated to printing, as in Oxford and Cambridge. But even this is no excuse for a delay of 13 years. Surely, if their finances will not afford the expence, it might, and I am persuaded would, be gladly supplied by *private subscription* — even in Ireland, where sacred literature, unpatronized and neglected, still languishes." (p. 236 — 238, n. (See our vol. LVIII. p. 528.)

These cursory gleanings are cloed with the last and not least respectable on the German list, the celebrated *Griesbach*, to whose valuable labours we owe an useful *manual* edition of the New Testament, and an excellent selection of various readings, ingeniously appreciated by different *sigla*, but sometimes unfortunately disgraced by *hyper-criticism*, as in the celebrated passage 2 Tim. iii. 14, where he adopts ΟΣ, referring it to σωλε, in the preceding verse; in Coloss. ii. 2, omitting, after πυργονον, "Τα Σει και σωλε." —

"Such editorial temerity (to wave any farther instances) surely is most highly reprehensible, furnishing no slight suspicion that the judgement of this laborious collator has been warped, unaware, by the fascinating influence of German Illuminism." (p. 244)

"Such is the "*nofri farrago libelli*," the strange medley of *variations*, *contradictions*, *real inconsistencies*, and *down-right absurdities*, gleaned, with a sparing hand, from the motley pages of *French Philosopherism*, *German Illuminism*, and *English Unitarianism*, and reduced to a small focus of illustration and comparison in "*our*" honest, and, I trust, not illiberal "*satire*," in which I have scrupulously endeavoured, as I shall render an account of my *inspectorship* before the great Searcher of Hearts,—nothing to extenuate, nor aught set down in malice: not scrupling to inspect the failings of the *Orthodox*† no less than

the offences of the *Heterodox*, divesting myself, as much as possible, of all undue prepossession for the former, and prejudices against the latter. Even these few pages or extracts of infidelity may form alarming *internal evidence* to corroborate the testimony of those truly respectable witnesses, Barruel and Robison, touching the tremendous existence and wide spread of that *systematic conspiracy to crush Christianity*, planned by the *arch-infidel Voltaire*, and executed, in its various departments, by his confederates, and emissaries, and disciples, many of whom, it is charitably to be hoped, will not finally be rejected by that Jesus of Nazareth whom *they persecuted*, and for whom, I trust, his prayer and apology, breathed forth during his sharpest agonies on the cross, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" may be found effectual, at the last day, to cover their involuntary sins, negligences, and ignorances. If I have spoken, at any time, with severity of the *biggest names* in the republick of letters, be it not imputed to overweening conceit, or malignant depreciation of their well-earned fame, but only to an ardent wish to remove from *error* the mischievous weight of their undue authority, and to that "virtuous indignation" which even Jesus Christ and his Apostles did not reprobate on great and solemn occasions, and which it is perhaps impossible for human nature not to stifle without "*lying unto God above*," and "*quenching the holy spirit*," and "*destroying the Lord Jesus Christ*, who redeemed us with his precious blood," and incurring the guilt of that "fear of man which bringeth a snare." Nor can they, on whom the greatest severity of animadversion has fallen, reasonably complain if they be "*condemned out of their own mouths*," or brought to "*confute each other*." Scarcely any but *retorted* censures will be found in the course of so laborious, difficult, and trying an *inspection* as the scrutinizer of this will be found to be; and I shall conclude it with that *warning voice* addressed by Wakefield to the Clergy of the Church of England, of whom I am one from

40, that "he has an honest and good, a pious and patriotic, *bear*, though not, perhaps, a perfectly clear and well-informed *bear*, versed in the scientific study of the Scriptures, so essential to constitute a *critical divine*."

\* The British Critic of August, 1799, announced the intended publication of it by fac simile. EDIT.

† Of Mr. Wilberforce he observes, p.

choice, as approaching the nearest of any I have been hitherto able to inspell towards the pure model of the Evangelical Church, and now retorted on himself and on the philosophizing Church in general, with earnestness mingled with compassion for their ill-founded "fession" from "him who hath the oracles of eternal life," and from his reformed Church. "Come out of her, my people, that ye partake not in her sins; and that ye receive not of her stripes" Wakefield's Enquiry, p. 349. My be and many bright ornaments of religion, humanity, and learning, who are unable to extricate themselves from their Antebrarian bondage into the glorious liberty of the sons of God," after a series of intense meditation, and unremitting study of the Scriptures, "beginning," like Wakefield, "their

enquiries at a period when selfish considerations seldom operate," but too early, perhaps, for mature judgement and a comprehensive view of the amazing outline of the patriarchal and evangelical scheme of revelation, and sometimes misled by private fancies, and rooted in error by the vanity of authorship\*, listen to the following admirable "discharge of a Christian philosopher's duty," translated from Wakefield's final citation of Justin Martyr's Οὐν δύναμις περιστρέψασσος ὑμᾶς, εἰσερχόμενος οἰδηπος λόγος οὐλές καὶ ὑμεῖς αἰτίατε τοῦ γαγ μητέρος γενος καὶ περιστάτε. "Having endeavoured, as much as in our power, to convert you, we know that we are not accountable in future, although ye disbelieve, for our duty is done and discharged." (p. 245—252.)

\* "The intemperance of literature oppresses the present age with the quality and quantity of the productions of the press, the art of book-making being brought to such perfection by the lasting aid of the illiterate, unprincipled, and mercenary crew of master printers throughout Europe, whose God is sordid gain, and who trample even on the cross itself for filthy lucre, abetting and encouraging all the desolating inundation of licentiousness, immorality, and infidelity, to be found in the orang-outang philosophy of modern Epicurism, tending fast to Savagism, and in the atheistical religion of modern Stoicism or Fatalism, when the cumbrous volumes of Menabaldo, Voltaire, and Wieland, &c. are greedily sought, and printed with all the meretricious decorations of engraving, type, box-press, and wire-woven paper, and "the grape-seed of literature" spreading havoc all around, in the lighter effusions of a Volney, a Condorcet, a Godwin, &c. in the deleterious novels of a Lewis, a Holcroft, &c. and in the licentious and unprincipled plays and crazy tales of Diablerie and Witchery, now pouring from Germany throughout Europe, and too fashionable, alas! in these kingdoms, threatening to re-barbarize Europe, to extinguish all light, and all order, human and divine, in this most highly-favoured quarter of the globe. Alas! the age of the Aldus's, the Plantin's, the Stephani's, those great scholars and revivers of literature in Europe, is past! And where shall we find, even in London, that emporium of arts and sciences, and the first academy, perhaps, in the whole world, the worthy successor of a Royce-st. who could undertake such stupendous works as a London Polyglott Bible and Caietel's Heptaglott Lexicon, the glory of the British press, such liberal paragons of sound and solid literature as a Bouyer, a Dodfley, and a Tonson, &c. all men of learning and genius themselves, when some of the first-rate printers of modern times reject, and will not venture even to print, at their own risk, works of sterling merit, levelled point-blank at the errors of the age, because "they are too learned for the London market!!!" thus flinging honest literature, and libelling the character of the country which injudiciously supports them in affluence while preying on its vitals? Among the "wise, speedy, and radical reforms" indeed of the present "age of reason" and of infidelity, so much talked of, and so little understood, the first and most important reform, and which loudly calls for the immediate and serious attention of every philosopher, statesman, and divine, in the British Parliament, is to RESTORE THE RESPECTABILITY OF THE BRITISH PRESS, prevent it from being degraded to the despicable level of the venders of the licentious and profligate publications of Germany, at the great fairs of Leipscig, &c. which are now undermining the sound and solid literature of Europe, and the literature, especially, of the Augustan age in Great Britain, of Hooker, Mede, Ligbifoot, Newton, Locke, Butler, &c. those ornaments of science and pillars of religion; and by no means to suffer master printers and master booksellers, in future, to exercise their craft unlicensed, without due inspection of their literary as well as moral qualifications, at a perilous season, when — in uitium libertas excidit, et vim

Dignam legi regi. HOR.

Licenc they mean, while they cry liberty;

For who loves that, must be first wise and good. MILTON.

This, however, is not the language of an enemy to a free press, nor of a political Mefiner, magnetizing the public mind to vend his own nostrums." Introd. p. iv.—ix.

289. *Coombe Ellen, a Poem, written in Radnorshire, September, 1798. By the Rev. William Bowles, A. M.*

**COOMBE ELLEN**, in Welsh *Cwm Elan*, is situated among the most romantic mountains of Radnorshire, about five miles from Khyd'r. Mr. Grove\* purchased 10,000 acres and upwards, which he has greatly improved by draining and watering, and he resides there, with his family, some of the summer months. "As a place, it is well worthy the attention of the poet, the painter, and the practical agriculturist." *Advertisement.* Mr. B. inscribes it to Mr. G. as "a testimony of esteem for an upright magistrate, a humane, sincere, and sensible man." The straits do honour to Mr. B. as a poet. He has added some rural Latin inscriptions of his own.

290. *The Elements of universal Chronology, taken from the Holy Bible, applied, for the first Time, to the astronomical Calculations of the Cycles, for the Correction of the Almanack. By Joseph Emanuel Pellozer.*

**INCAPABLE** of abridgement, being only 8 octavo pages.

291. *The History of the Jaquerie in France, in the Year 1358; with an Account of their horrid Cruelties, and final Extirpation. Taken from Barnes's History of the most victorious Monarch, Edward III. to shew that the Character of the French Peasantry, when unrestrained by Law, has ever been brutally ferocious.*

THESE insurgents, actuated by the same levelling spirit as, 23 years after, actuated Tyler and Straw in England, meditated the destruction of all persons of superior rank to themselves, and committed the same excesses as their revolutionary followers in the present age. Their number, had they all joined, would have amounted to above 100,000 men; and their final defeat was owing to the valour of 500 men, under the command of the Earl of Foix, the Lord John Greysley, and the Lord Fauconberg.

292. *Ballad Stories, Sonnets, &c.*  
By George Davies Harley, Comedian.

THIS elegant little collection does honour to the head and heart of the ingenious author; and is very neatly printed at the Bath pres. We shall take some future opportunity of presenting our readers with a specimen of the poetry.

\* Thomas G. esq. of Fern, Wilts.  
GENT. MAG. October, 1799.

293. *A timely Appeal to the common Sense of the People of Great Britain in general, and of the Inhabitants of Buckinghamshire in particular, on the present Situation of Affairs, with reference to the Opinions of most of the British and French Philosophers of the present Century. By J. Penn, Esq. Sheriff of Buckinghamshire.*

HOW many appeals have we witnessed to common sense, which is the superior, irresistible guide of all parties! And yet here Heterodoxy is only another man's doxy, and Orthodoxy the doxy of the partisan of common sense. With such ideas the sheriff of Buckinghamshire has been tempted to try the value of any hints he may owe to reading and observations on the chief objects of popular discontent which have existed during the present war, beginning, naturally, with the least rational, as, during the course of it, the political frenzy it fixed has considerably abated, though, unfortunately, the democracy it occasioned has by no means lessened in the same proportion, they will be properly enumerated and examined in the order of time, which is the following: 1. the restraints of religion and morality; 2. the unequal distribution of wealth; 3. inequality of rank; 4. the severity of our penal code, as understood by modern philosophers; 5. disregard of the good will expressed for us by the French; 6. religious establishments; 7. partial representation; 8. the imperfect diffusion of knowledge; 9. indisposition to peace; 10. the weight of taxes; 11. the discouragement of agriculture; 12. restrictions of trade; 13. the distresses of the poor; 14. ministerial influence; 15. and, finally, that attachment to persons as well as things, usefully, as I contend, endeared to us both by intrinsic merit and antiquity."—The design of this essay is so highly meritorious, that we cannot but regret the execution renders it too difficult for us to comprehend.

194. *A Vindication of Homer, and of the ancient Poets and Historians who have recorded the Siege and Fall of Troy; in Answer to Two late Publications of Mr. Bryant. With a Map and Plates. By J. B. S. Morris, Esq.*

HAVING more confidence in our countryman's view of the plain of Troy, than in the report of it from a Frenchman, we shall not take up our readers' time in Mr. M's refutation of Mr. B's arguments, which we are sorry

to consider as unworthy such a scholar; and agreeing with Mr. M. that, as we "cannot perceive the success of his first attempt to subvert, so, whilst the old building remains unshaken, it will not be expected that we should acknowledge the value of his modern edifice." We cannot, however, but regret that Mr. Bryant, like Anaxagoras, has "pulled down the received system, and built up another" (p. 65); on foundations alike weak; or that Mr. B. should support his favourite hypothesis by such misrepresentations of Herodotus as are exhibited p. 67. After Mr. M. has recapitulated his arguments against Mr. B. and "shew[s], as he trusts, that Ilion did not exist in Egypt, and that there is no reason to doubt that ancient story concerning the war in Phrygia, he proceeds to endeavour to convince the reader that it did exist, and in the very situation where Homer has placed it" (p. 77.) "He follows, M. Chevalier over the plain, and, though he may, perhaps, sometimes differ with him in his conjectures, he found him every where a faithful relator of facts, and refers to his own map, of which the chief part exactly agrees with that of M. C. since he found it (except some trifling oversights, which are here corrected) as accurate as that of Mr. B.'s is erroneous and defective. To make these arguments more conclusive, he previously informs the reader, that, considering, *a priori*, the situations and remains which Homer's writing would lead us to expect, he will shew, that, in most points, our expectations may be gratified, and will endeavour to answer the topographical arguments which Mr. B. has brought forward." (p. 79.)—Mr. B. began the controversy 30 years ago, and M. Chevalier since discovered that the modern issue of the Scamander is artificial, and those travellers confirm it.

"Nov. 6. 1794. Mr. M. in company with Mr. Dallaway and Mr. Stockdale, arrived from Lesbos at the Southern part of Ida, and landed below Leclum, now Cape Baba, in the Sinus Adramyttenos. Nothing herabouts answers to Homer's descriptions; and it has been on all hands agreed that Troy was not at Alexandria Troas, of which many ruins still remain. They traced the whole plain, and the two rivers Simois and Scamander, and the tumuli of Achilles, Patroclus, and Ajax. The latter has still on it remains of the "circular chapel which Strabo, and

Pausanias say the Rhetesians erected on it, and the opening made in it by the sea on the side next the shore. Other tombs are viewed along the coast of the Hellespont; but we have not *data* sufficient to ascertain the owners of each. Those who affix the names of Antilochus and Peneleus to other barrows are rather to be respected for an ingenious conjecture than absolutely relied on for facts. They all are situated on the shore, and appear far out at sea, thus uniting every character of the tombs of Grecian heroes. Returning to the hills behind Bozmarbachi, we found, on the summit of the highest three tombs, exactly similar to those on the shore, a fourth, similar in shape, but composed, in a great measure, of heaped stones. One side of it is injured, and appears to have been opened. In this short description do we not recognize the character of the sepulchre of Hector, as described by Homer, which was opened by the Thebans, to carry off his ashes? These tombs are near the Acropolis; they are as visible as those on the shore, and are seen from most parts of the plain below. Another proof that the Trojan warriors were so buried appears from the epitaph on Paris, preserved by Aristotle, who mentions his as situated on the summit of the hills." (Pepli Fragm. Ep. 54.) What conjectural proofs can overturn a demonstration strong as that which arises from these coincidences? "I have hitherto purposely avoided mentioning the antiquities found by the Duke de Choiseul in the tomb of Achilles; they were much mutilated, and, in consequence, so many vague conjectures were made, that, since I had not an opportunity of seeing them, I dare not hazard an account which I have heard contradicted. Every one agrees, however, that charcoal and bones were found there; an ample proof that it was a place of burials. When in the country, I attempted, repeatedly, to obtain permission of digging in the different parts of the plain; but, as I was not authorized by the Porte itself, the agas, who always suspected that we wished to look for treasures, were too ignorant and too fearful to permit us." (pp. 105, 106.) "However, Mr. B., unconvinced by the coincidence, boldly says, these were all Thracian barrows, founded before the era of Troy, appropriated afterwards, by the Germans, long afterwards, to the names of their heroes;

and

and why? because such barrows are also found in Thrace. One of these is ascribed to Proteus, and another to Hecuba. Certainly, upon the Cynossema, there is a barrow similar to all the rest, which may be that of Hecuba. It stands above the European castle of the Dardanelles; and that this hill was the Cynossema, we learn from Strabo, who places it West of Sestos, near Madyros and Koiliss. These two last towns still remain, and are called Marta and Kolliss. Many other barrows are seen in Thrace, Asia, and Greece. The Thracians colonized Phrygia; but the Thracians were Greeks; witness the Greek of Orpheus, Musæus, Linus, and Thaniris. The heroic ages every where have conformed to the custom of burying in barrows. Pausanias mentions several in Greece and Asia; and I speak from my own knowledge when I declare he scarce ever mentions a tomb of the heroic times where a barrow does not still exist. That the history of those in Thrace should be lost, as well as our own Druidical tumuli, is no wonder; but, if any one now in England was to give each of them the names of people who lived within a century or two, he would be laughed at, or pitied, but certainly not followed\*. Homer lived within a little time of the wars of Troy; would he hazard so absurd an application? This is a presumption in favour of the Grecian story, in which there is united the uniform concurrence of every age against Mr. B's unsupported conjecture." (pp. 207, 208.) "Among the tombs mentioned by Pausanias, and still remaining, I cannot help taking notice of some of the most particular. That of Antiope, the Amazon; in the road to Athens from Phalerus, was opened by M. Fauvel, a French painter, employed there by the Duc de Choiseul, late French Ambassador to the Porte, and found to contain ashes and charcoal, and a small vase of the Etruscan kind, the workmanship particularly curious; it was glazed white, and some figures of very rude drawing delineated on it, the outlines only marked with red. The nature of the vase, and the style of the work, both gave strong evidence of the infancy of the arts and its high an-

tiquity; the tomb of Auge, at Pergamum, near the Caicus mound of earth, girt with a breastwork of stone, now in the same situation, and breasted by a high wall of enormous diamond-cut stone, similar in masonry to the walls of Mycenæ, and, like them, evidently a work of most remote antiquity. Mr. M. mentions others." (p. 108, n.)

Chevalier's map perfectly agrees with the Iliad; and there is not an event mentioned there for which a place might not be assigned with probability in the plain of Bounarbachi. Mr. B. misrepresents the distance of Troy from the shore, as being 12 miles; whereas M. C.'s 4 leagues conform only to the rough local composition of 4 *stadii*, or hours, from Bounarbachi to Jeruchchi, each consisting of 3 Turkish or Italian miles, which are but little more than 2 English; and, by the scale of English miles, in the map, it will be near 9½ miles, which is nearly consonant to truth. There is a considerable accretion of land at the mouth of the Simois, which has occupied the bay, which the Sigæum and Rhetæum anciently formed. Strabo repeatedly contradicts Pliuy, but has sufficient proof of the situation of Troy. He mistakes Homer's Scamander for Simois, and sometimes makes the latter the lesser stream: the mouth of the Scamander is changed; but he makes both rivers join and fall into the sea between the Sigæan and Rhetæan promontories; which is directly contrary to the hypothesis Mr. M. combats, and perfectly corresponds with the geography of the plain of Bounarbachi. The passage in which the places along the coast are mentioned is possibly corrupted by transcription; and, indeed, few ancient authorities have been handed down to us in a more imperfect condition than Strabo. Mr. M. solves Chevalier's difficulty about Xerxes, in Herodotus, passing Mount Ida on the left hand, meaning Garganus, the summit of Ida. Succeeding historians confirm the identity of the plain, and situation of the monuments in it. In recapitulating his arguments, Mr. M. shews the agreement of all traditions in the general outline of Homer's narrative, and the united testimony of Asia and Egypt. Together with Homer Mr. B. annihilates the whole of the early history of Greece; of which great chain of events the Iliad contains only a few links; and almost all the ancient authors concur.

\* "For instance, the names of Henry VIII. Edward VI. or Queen Elizabeth; or take it higher, even to William the Conqueror; the imposture would not be borne."

cur in the event. We find almost every poet, from Hesiod downward, mentioning it: we find it recorded in every historian who treats of the times. Herodotus, Thucydides, Diodorus, give it their unanimous sanction. The geographers acknowledge the places mentioned to exist; and Strabo's whole book is a commentary on the poet. The philosophers' and critics have never looked on the story as fabulous. Men of science and judgement, in all ages, have paid the same honours to Homer's veracity; and Alexander, by sacrificing at the tomb of Achilles, shewed in what light his tutor, Aristotle, had taught him to consider the Iliad. The reader, who will examine the references I make to ancient authors, will soon convince himself of their truth; and his mind will probably suggest to him *many* more; but these are sufficient to establish my assertion. Therefore, supposing the story false, Homer adapted it not only to the plan, but the names, characters, and collateral history of the times, and, what is more extraordinary, to the traditions of Asia Egypt, and the different parts of the world; which traditions were discovered by Herodotus: not to mention the prophetic spirit which he must have had to adapt himself to the many collateral stories brought into light by authors who lived long after him. Nothing but acknowledging this truth can extricate us from this perplexed labyrinth of absurdity; nothing more remains for me to prove. To those who have never doubted the veracity of Homer, I may, perhaps, have afforded some satisfaction, by the testimony I have given in his favour, by the actual state of the plan. From thence who, without being aware of the whole merits of the cause, had placed an implicit confidence in the well-deserved fame of Mr. B. I have perhaps removed some prejudice. If, either as a witness or an advocate, I have been the means of throwing additional light on this celebrated part of ancient history, as this only has been my intention, the candid reader will make allowances for the manner in which I have executed it."

Besides the map, we have five elegant aquatinta views of the plain of Troy, from the Sigean promontory, mount Garganus in the distance. The plain from the tomb of Ajax. Troy from the source of Scamander. View

of the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus, and promontory of Sigeum, now Cape Janyssari. The plain from the tomb of Ajax, on the hill behind Bounarbachi. Two only have *Merrett* *pinxit*. Merrett goes.

195. *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, a Disease discovered in some of the Western Counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the Name of The Cow-Pox.* By Edward Jenner, M.D. F.R.S. [See p. 835.]

THIS disorder consists of pimples on the teats of cows, degenerating into foul phagedenic ulcers; it is by no means characterised in its form, and is not attended with regular fever. When it has been communicated to the milkers' hands, the same pustules appear; the axillary glands are painful, and some degree of fever follows, but there is nothing peculiar in the pustules or fever. Dr. J. derives it from the *grease* in horses, communicated by the farmers' men's hands to the cow; and is of opinion that this disease, trifling and by no means dangerous, prevents the constitution from being infected with the small-pox. The grease, it is said, appeared in the horses before the cows were affected; but the consequences do not seem to be fairly deducible, or that the Gloucestershire milkers are so generally uncleanly. The persons who have had the cow-pox had it in so early an age, that it is very probable they had the small-pox also. There are few cases where the individuals were young, and the interval between the disease and the attempt to produce the small-pox by inoculation was short. From the frequent recurrence of the cow-pox, it seems improbable that it should prevent the susceptibility of another poison and not of its own. The work is splendidly printed, and illustrated with four coloured plates, representing the appearance of the pustules.

196. *A Letter to the Honourable Charles-James Fox; showing how Appearance may deceive, and Friendship be abused!!* A STRONG detection of the views of this champion of Opposition, and its train of dangerous consequences; and a warm expostulation on his treachery to his friends.

197. *Observations on the Taxation of Property;* chiefly extracted from "The Daily Advertiser" of October 6, 9, 16, 27, 30, and December, 1797.

THESE papers were written before the

the passing of the affected tax bill, and argue for taking an EQUAL PROPORTION OF PROPERTY.

298. *Thoughts on Taxation; in the Course of which the Policy of a Tax on Income is impartially investigated.*

THE author sums up his observations with informing us that he has endeavoured to establish the following propositions :

" That taxes, with a few exceptions, ultimately fall on the consumer—that they tend to raise the price, not only of the articles on which they are laid, but likewise of those which are not immediately taxed, and, consequently, tend to lower the value of many, by raising the nominal price of goods in general—that, though paid by every consumer, some consumers have it in their power to transfer the burthen to others, and, therefore, they are not all equally affected by their operation—that annuitants, not having it in their power to transfer any part of their burthen, and having a great part of that of others thrown on them, suffer more by their operation than any description of men—that taxes diminishing consumption, and thereby defeating their own object, cannot be extended *ad infinitum*; nor can they be rapidly increased to any great amount without great inconvenience and danger—that a farther increase of the funded debt would be highly impolitic, and eminently dangerous, at the present period—that a tax on income, though liable to strong and weighty objections, is preferable to a perseverance in the funding system—that the stockholders, far from being aggrieved, will be eminently benefited, by such a general contribution.",

299. *State of the Country in the Autumn of 1798.*

AS we must transcribe the whole of this little statement to do justice to it, we shall only observe, that the comparison between the conduct and successes of the French and English is well drawn; and the measures of Opposition, both in Great Britain and Ireland, detailed and exposed. Our present distresses were therefore inevitable; but, if the country is true to itself, the perseverance of the minister will accomplish the great *desideratum* in British policy, and our cause, which is that of religion, virtue, and order, will finally triumph.

300. *The Proceedings at large on the Trial of an Action, brought by Mr. John Mackell, of Park Lane, Smith, against Mr. John*

*Hanson, of Bruton-Street, Smith and Furnishing Ironmonger to the King, for a supposed Libel on the Plaintiff, in a Pamphlet, published by the Defendant, relative to the Prices charged by Mr. Mackell for the Iron Railings made by him for inclosing Gardens in the Green Park, before the Right Hon. Lloyd Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury, at Guildhall, on Saturday, June 29, 1799. Taken in Short-hand by Joseph Gurney.*

THIS very important trial (at which we were present) is faithfully reported; and the examination of the plaintiff's witnesses, the opinion of the noble judge, and the result of the trial, confirm the opinion we hazarded in p. 221 of our present volume. The speeches of Messrs. Erskine and Mungay are here given at large, together with the examinations of James Watt, Esq. Robert Bretttingham, Esq. Samuel Cockerell, Esq. Mr. Alexander Brodie, Mr. Geo. Wapshot, Mr. Anthony Fortune, &c. &c.; and will be found highly interesting to all architects, surveyors, smiths, furnishing ironmongers, and the publick in general.—We say no more.

201. *The Poetical Works of Thomas Gray, LL.B. late Professor of modern Languages and History in the University of Cambridge. With some Account of his Life and Writings. The whole carefully revised, and illustrated by Notes, original and selected. To which are annexed, Poems written by, addressed to, or in Memory of, Mr. Gray; several of which were never before collected.*

IN this elegant edition of the works of the English Pindar it appears evident that diligent research has been employed, and with considerable success. Much attention seems to have been paid to the punctuation of the poems, which are also (for the first time, we believe) printed with those indentations by which alternate verses, and other variations of metre, are usually distinguished, and which the present editor\* considers "as being at least a relief to the eye, if not an assistance to the ear." Prefixed or subjoined to the majority of the poems is some explanation of the subject or occasion on which they were respectively written, or some observation illustrative of their character or tendency.

\* Understood to be Mr. Stephen Jones, author of the "New [Pocket] Biographical Dictionary," &c.

† The word understanding seems to us more clearly expressive of what is here evidently intended.

cy. To the Norse ode and Welsh fragment are appended literal versions of the originals from which they were imitated by Mr. Gray. Of the Latin poems and fragments we find translations at once spirited and correct. That of the fragment "On the Gauls" is acknowledged to have been copied from our vol. XLV. p. 339.

After the poems usually printed as Mr. Gray's, there follow, in this edition, his "Posthumous Pieces and Fragments;" these are succeeded by "Four minor Productions, generally attributed to the Pen of this Poet," but hitherto only to be found scattered in periodical publications; and the volume closes with "Six Poems addressed to, and in Memory of, Mr. Gray, of which only Two ever appeared before in a Collection of this Kind."

The notes include all Mr. Gray's own illustrations, together with remarks selected from Mr. Mason, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Scott of Amwell, and several anonymous commentators. Interpersed among these are some occasional observations by the editor, who, in his preface, expresses a "hope that they will not be found useless or impertinent." We find them generally calculated either to throw additional light on some passage of disputed meaning, or to defend Mr. Gray against the acrimonious censures of Dr. Johnson, and of persons of inferior consideration.

The memoirs prefixed have been compiled on purpose for this edition, and are more ample than any that we have seen before, excepting those by Mr. Mason, which occupy four duodecimo volumes.

The engravings are five in number, and, excepting one referring to the Church-yard Elegy, are entitled to praise. We might particularly mention that illustrative of the Ode to Spring, from a design by Burley.

**202.** *Biographical Sketches of Henrietta Duchess of Orleans, and Louis of Bourbon; with the Funeral Orations pronounced at their Interment, by the celebrated Bishop of Meaux.*

THE translation of these discourses is highly deserving of notice; it is warm and animated, and every where contends with the original. To these two orations the translator has added observations on all the other orations of Bossuet. Having particularly noticed the unrestrained applause which that

illustrious prelate gives to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in his discourse on Le Tellier, the chancellor of France, the translator concludes his strictures with the following eloquent antiadversary:

"From this unmitigated, intolerant language, and from a prelate of so comprehensive a mind, of conduct so unimpeachably moral, and of feelings naturally prone to humanity, we turn away with melancholy impression. There is not an emigrant prelate among us, we are well assured, who would subscribe to the exterminating creed of the great Bossuet. These illustrious exiles receive that respect their merit demands. We behold their purity of manners, we acknowledge their learning, we pay homage to that apostolic courage with which they have sacrificed their former splendid situation at the shrine of Adversity. To these highly-honoured characteristics we cannot refrain from wishing that they would add an acquaintance with the works of our eminent divines; that, waving the prerogative of antiquity, they would discriminate between the vital and unessential parts of religion. We earnestly wish, that, as they wander through the desert of their exile, they would gather that amaranthine plant, *federatio!* and, when a merciful Providence shall ordain their return, may they carry that sacred flower to their own country, as a celestial exotic, which will add a rich fragrance to the native odours that envelope their altars!"

Report imputes this elegant publication to a gentleman well known in the poetical world; in that case we are ready to adopt the sentiment of Joseph Scaliger, who says that "eloquent prole should be translated by a poet."

**203.** *False Ideas; or, Hints to Parents. In Three Parts. Dedicated, with Permission, to Henry Dunster, Esq. By George Morland.*

THE subject of the present essay is of infinite importance, and has exercised the pens of the most eminent writers. After what has been written by Milton, Locke, Rousseau, Lord Kames, and Knox, we can expect few new ideas to be started. The writers above-mentioned have all given hint on education worthy the attention of parents and preceptors; we cannot say so much of the poetical essay of Mr. George Morland, which, had the author not informed us, we should have conjectured to have been the performance of a youth of fifteen or seventeen years of age. The observations in this pamphlet

phlet are in general trivial and unimportant; the grammatical construction singularly reprehensible. Surely Mr. M., before he presumed to bring his favourite work before the public tribunal, should have committed it to the revision of some friend, who cou'd have tendered the language in some degree more accordant with the rules of English grammar. Mr. M. certainly entertained "FALSE IDEAS" on this subject. The following passages will corroborate the truth of the above observations: "It may be urged as an argument, and I confess seemingly a very sound one." "Parents, look to it! Think! But ye never think what ye have done," &c. Glorious advice! to tell those who never think to think! (p. 16.) Mr. M., speaking of tradesmen, makes another blunder: "Tradesmen have their failings. They are, for the most part, gay in their youth, INDUSTRIOUS when of maturer years, and avaricious in old age" (p. 20.) According to the sense of this paragraph, if any sense can be made of it, *industry* is a failing. May that failing ever characterize English tradesmen! "Words are too powerless to express their feelings." (p. 38.) We could select many more passages of a similar nature, but we forbear. That this writer possesses no small degree of pertness, is evident from an observation in his preface: "that it is singular so interesting a subject as the formation of the youthful mind has never been a topick upon which wise men have employed their pens." Such an observation, when we have so many celebrated living authors on this interesting subject, such as Knox, Parr, Whitaker, Darwin, &c, fully convince us how unequal Mr. M. was to the present task.

203. *The Battle of the Nile. A descriptive Poem. Addressed, as a tribute, to Nautical Bravery. By a Gentleman of Earl St. Vincent's Fleet.*

IT is seldom that the brave sons of Neptune invoke the Muses; but such a glorious event as the battle of the Nile must have regived the strongest emotions of joy in the breasts of all who wished well to their king and country. The naval victory of the gallant and pious Lord Nelson is "a subject highly suitable to an heroic poem." It is an event which will render the era in which it took place illustrious to latest posterity. The ingenuous and modest author of the elegant poem now before us has taken singular

pains in the composition of it. It abounds with beautiful passages, descriptive of the operations of the British fleet, from its anchoring in Syracuse bay to the close of the dreadful battle. We shall insert the following description of the blowing-up of the French admiral's ship *L'Orient*, as a specimen:

"The pale-fac'd orb now with full lustre shone,

[Zone.] And trac'd Heav'n's concave with a silver

High o'er the scene the shed her milder light,

[Sight.] And beam'd unconscious of the dreadful

Still the fight rages—still loud thunders roar—

[Shore.] Still, fearful echoings din from shore to

The mighty *L'Orient*, by fierce foes beset,

Still swells vindictive in the conflict's heat;

Now spite with spite, now force with force

repays,

And furious rages midst the general blaze,

But cruel Fate their valour's boon denies,

And with a mightier foe their courage tries,

See through her decks and seams white

fumes ascend,

[Rigging tend'rs.] And quick'ning flames which tow'rd the

Sea, from her masts and sails to heaven af-

pire

[of fire.] The thick black clouds and circling flames

Wide o'er the scene she shoots an awful

light,

And swells the horrors of the bitter fight;

To all around the vivid brightness shows,

The true, sad picture of their several woes.

Aloft their fury spent, the flames descend,

And tow'rds the hull with cruel purpose

tend.

See, in surrounding fires her valiant crew

Their vengeful charge with tenfold spite

renew.

[Spring.] Still shooting flames from flames encasing

Still their swift horrors on the foe they

fling.

Her decks now yield to the devourer's rage,

Nor can they longer the dread conflict wage.

The hapless crew, their sad remains to save,

Dreadful alternate! plunge beneath the

wave.

[black.] With vivid flush now shook the aweful

And with thick shades the face of Heav'n a

o'ercast.

[found.] The mighty shock does every sense con-

And stupid terror seizes all around."

205. *PANTOGRAPHIA: Containing accurate*

*Copies of all the known Alphabets in the World. Together with an English Explanation of the peculiar Force of each Letter.*

*To which will be added, Specimens of all well authenticated Oral Languages, forming a comprehensive Digest of PHONOLOGY.*

*By Edmund Pyle, Letter-founder.*

THIS work could not have been dedicated to any one with more propriety than

than to the President of a Society for the Encouragement of all Arts of which the arrangement of Words, Sentences, &c. originating in some alphabet, are the great diffusers and promulgators. It must long have been reckoned one of the *desiderata* of literature; and it now comes forth to the publick with a neatness and accuracy of delineation not less honourable to Mr. Fry as a letter-founder, than agreeable to the curious and intelligent inspecter.

In the preface Mr. F. has entered, we know not whether necessarily, into the grand question of the origin of language in general; whether it arises from Divine inspiration, or human invention; a question which no man can hardly flatter himself with bringing to a decision. It is agreeable to find those arguments on both sides, which are diffused through a great variety of volumes, many of them unattainable to the common reader, brought under one view, and opened to general investigation. It is a field of speculation on which thinking men have long indulged their researches, and on which sacred history being silent, the diversity of opinions may perhaps serve to invigorate, without improperly warping, the human faculties.

We must, however, be permitted to doubt whether, by any thing there adduced, men of either side will become converts to the opinions of the other. If man has never been found without the power and habit of articulating to a certain degree, surely the latter, as well as the former, may be deemed an essential property of his nature. The idea of inspiration on this subject seems, when properly investigated, ultimately to resolve itself into a capacity of obtaining certain ends by proceeding through certain means; every one of which have their origin, mediately or immediately, from the Deity. These observations apply more strongly to the invention of articular oral language than of alphabetical writing; the latter of which the Chinese have never yet acquired by the mere light of natural reason.

The design of this volume is, in the words of the editor, "to promote the diffusion of science, which is effected in all cases by facilitating the communication of ideas, at present done by means of oral or written language only." And he thus proceeds to the illustration of his design:

"The limits prescribed to this volume render it impossible for the author to enter into minute details or anecdotes, even of the most important languages; his view is rather to give an outline of the subject; to shew what is commonly known, and to put it in the power of philologists to extend the sphere of our knowledge; and to furnish them with a centre of communication to which their discoveries and researches may be directed. He has, therefore, only given what he promised, hoping it will enable his friends and critics to state the errors, omissions, redundancies, &c. which he will endeavour to rectify on some future occasion. No extensive work was ever brought to perfection at once; but something must be begun to form a ground for criticism and improvement."

Mr. Fry afterwards says,

"The principal object of an undertaking of this nature is, to exhibit correct copies or representations of those alphabets which are at present known: for this purpose the author has spared no pains or expence in procuring the most authentic originals and engraved copies which have come to his knowledge."

For the latter part of this sentence full credit will be given to the editor when it shall be known that he presents the literary world with copies of more than two hundred alphabets, amongst which are 18 varieties of the Chaldee, and no less than 32. of the Greek; of which language we find the following anecdote:

"Before the victories of Alexander, this language was principally confined to Turkey in Europe, Sicily, Dalmatia, Anatolia, and the islands of the Archipelago. His generals and successors extended it over many parts of Asia and Egypt; so that, from the time of Alexander to that of Pompey, it may be considered as having been the most general language; and what is truly astonishing, it continues to be spoken in a manner which would have been intelligible to the antient inhabitants of Greece. This is, perhaps, an instance of the greatest longevity of language; few others have continued living and intelligible more than 500 years, whereas Greek has survived 3500 years. The causes of this will be found in the structure of the language itself, the extent of its use, and the great merit of the authors who have written in it. The New Testament (as well as the early fathers) is also written in Greek."

In the search after these characters, Mr. Fry must have turned over numberless volumes, and he cites not less than 50 different works. Besides these alphabets

alphabets, we are presented with 140 readings of the Lord's Prayer, and above 70 specimens of other kinds, in various languages and dialects, or in exemplifications in English letters, in order to convey to the British reader some idea of their sound and structure. Amongst the alphabets, a striking pre-eminence of simplicity of character appears (p. 164) in the first of the two alphabets called *Irish Ogums*, one named *Craabb*, and the other *O'Sullivan's*; and which being, we are told, "derivations from Roman notes, were first *Stenographic*, then *Steganographic*, then *Magical*, and lastly *Alphabetic*—*Oga*, *Ogum*, and *Ogma*, are Celtic words, implying letters written in cypher, and, indirectly, an occult science. *Ogan*, in Welsh, is *Augury*, *Divination*."

The specimen of the translation of Pope's "Universal Prayer" into the Malay language, by Capt. Forrest, is by no means the least curious or interesting passage in the work to us, as countrymen of that metaphysical poet. We may be apt to forget that this celebrated poem has assisted but too much in the propagation of *Duism*, while we consider with pride that the thoughts and the diction charm in remote regions, and spread the fame of the poet's genius over realms divided from us by half the habitable world.

Among the characters appears a set said to have been used by *Adam*; as others, by *Noeb*, *Setb*, and *Abraham*. Such a tradition proves at least their very remote antiquity; though, as Mr. Fry properly remarks, no one would vouch for their authenticity. "But, in a work professing to exhibit all, it was thought proper to give those met with on respectable authority."

We should wish to have seen added to the list of subscribers to this curious work the names of the various Universities; its object must be deemed well worthy their attention, while the neatness and attention bestowed in its execution are highly commendable.

We shall conclude this slight sketch of a work, which cannot but interest the votaries of literature, with the concluding sentence of the preface. By this Mr. Fry bespeaks that lenity which men of real learning, as most competent to judge of the difficulties of undertakings, are ever most ready to exert; and displays a diffidence (the mark of true merit) naturally arising from the experience of inaccuracy in

others, and of the difficulty of avoiding it in an attempt of this nature.

"If his feeble endeavours may be hereafter found to have been in any degree of service to the literary world, and a future amended edition or supplement to the *Pantographia* may meet encouragement, as the plan is now before the publick, he will solicit the kind assistance of the Antiquary, the Virtuoso, and every Gentleman possessed of an alphabet or specimen of oral language of good authority, which shall be faithfully given in the work. He is sensible that, in a work of this kind, the candid critick may find many opportunities for the display of his learning and *acumen*; but he hopes the novelty, extent, and importance, of the subject will shield his errors or omissions from the severity of censure."

206. *Poems and Plays*. By Mrs. West, Author of "*A Tale of the Times*," "*A Gossip's Story*," &c. &c. Two Volumes. 12mo.

AT a time when the press swarms with publications pretending to be miscellaneous poems, but which are, in reality, ramifications of that dreadful system which threatens to pervert all our ideas of right and wrong; publications, whose least fault it is that they violate every known rule of composition; we ought surely to acknowledge our obligation to such authors as furnish us with a safe and rational amusement. It appears to us, that several of our female writers, who really possess literary talents, are anxious to preserve the Delphic honours of their sex from the infection of that deadly aconite which the school of Woolstoncroft has taken such pains to naturalize in a country once distinguished for the domestic virtues of its women. Too much praise cannot be given to the weighty and exemplary labours of Mrs. Hannah More, who, in combating the false doctrines of those infamous characters above alluded to, is herself an host. The author of the present article is well known to the publick as a vigorous champion in the same glorious warfare. The poetical selection with which she has now favoured us fully realizes her own assurances in the preface, that it "contains nothing offensive to the principles of pure taste and sound morality." In addition to the applause that is due to it on this account, we are happy in paying that tribute of admiration which true genius, when its exertions are aided by correct judgement, may always

ways claim. In the present state of our theatres, the author could scarcely hope that her plays would be acceptable. They both possess considerable merit, and the tragedy, in particular, is marked by a nice discrimination of character, and is written in a high strain of poetry. The lesser pieces are elegant and harmonious; but we were more than usually delighted with an ode which celebrates, in lofty verse, the ancient pride of Greece and Rome, the warlike bards of Nature, the inspired prophets, and the poets of our own country. In selecting a leaf from this Delphic book, we naturally recur to that which is inscribed with names peculiarly congenial to the exulting feelings of Englishmen.

"What tho' the polish'd bards of Greece  
With art their tragic temple plann'd,  
And deck'd the well-connected piece  
With ornaments correct and grand;  
Shall not the swelling sea amaze,  
Shall not the eye enraptur'd gaze  
On Niagara's thundering waves?  
And shall fastidious Taste refuse  
The page of Shakespeare to peruse,  
Tho' Nature's suppliant voice thy fix'd attention craves?

"Oh! master of that airy hand  
Who round imagination throng,  
Grac'd with the spirit-stirring wand  
That subjugates the power of song!  
Who but thyself, great Bard! could feign  
. The horrors of the murderous Thane?  
Who bid Othello's fury swell,  
Make us with frantic Lear to weep,  
Or call up spirits from the deep,  
Embody fairy sylphs, or form the wizard  
spell?

"See! where the British Homer leads  
The Epic choir of modern days;  
Bind as the Grecian hard, he speeds  
To realms unknown to Pagan lays:  
He sings no mortal war—his strains  
Describe no hero's agonizing pains;  
He channels the birth-day of the world,  
The conflict of angelic powers,  
The joys of Eden's peaceful bower,  
When fled th' infernal host, to thundering  
chaos hurl'd.

"Yet, as this deathless song he breath'd,  
He bath'd it with Affliction's tear,  
And to posterity bequeath'd  
The cherish'd hope to Nature dear.  
No grateful praise his labours cheer'd,  
No beam begeificant appear'd

To penetrate the chilling gloom;—  
Ah! what avails that Britain now  
With sculptur'd laurel decks his brow,  
And hangs the votive wreath on his unconscious tomb!"  
These small volumes are elegantly printed; and we recommend them to

the attention of those who are entrusted with the direction of young people, and who wish to furnish their pupils with improving amusement.

*207. Les Petits Emigrés; ou, Correspondance de quelques Enfants. Ouvrage fait pour servir à l'Education de la Jeunesse. Par Mad. de Genlis. Nouvelle Édition, avec des Notes grammaticales.*

THIS edition, more correct and cheaper than the original, is better calculated for the improvement of youth in the French language, on account of the grammatical remarks with which it is interspersed; and is more adapted to form the manners of youth than *Les Aventures de Gil Blas* and *Le Diable Boiteux*, which abound with dangerous examples of crimes and debauchery.

#### FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In FRANCE have been published, "Histoire secrète de la Révolution," by Francis Pages, 3 vols. 8vo, from the calling of the Notables together to the capitulation of Malta, the cessation of the conferences at Seltz, including the detail of Buonaparte's campaigns in Italy, and a geographical sketch of the French republic.

Three folio volumes of "Diplomata, Chartæ, Epistolæ," and other documents relative to the affairs of France, extracted from the archives and libraries of that and foreign kingdoms, by the labours of many learned men, particularly the Congregation de St. Maurice; published and illustrated with notes by L. G. O. Feudrix de Brequigny and P. J. G. Porte du Theil; printed in 1791, but the publication prevented by the circumstances of the times.

"Voyages de la Perse," &c. 2 vols. 16°, translated from the Persian and English, containing a journey from India to Mecca, by Abdoul Kerrim, favourite of Nadir Sha, translated from the English; a journey from Persia to India, 1442, 1443, 1444, by Abd Ul-rizaq, embassador from Shah Rokh to the King of Bisnagar, from a Persian MS.; and Franklin's journey from Bengal to Shiraz, 1787-8, from the English.

"Voyage pittoresque de la France," in numbers, with six plates in each, has reached the 78th number.

A translation of Sir George Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's embassy, in 5 vols. 8vo, the last containing a new preface, an abridgement of Chinese history, and the life of the emperor Tchien Lung.

Huttner's travels in China and Tartary, translated from the German, and 32 new plates designed in London. Several new notes are added to the work.

A topographical description of the *cinquième district de Basquage sur Mer*, the state of its agriculture, and proposals for improving it. By Henry and Delporte. 8vo.

A fifth volume of Millin's "Antiquitez Nationales."—A natural history of the mountain of St. Peter at Maelstricht, by Paujas de St. Pond. 8vo.

"Flora Atlantica;" the Flora of Mount Atlas, by Des Fontaines, vol. I. of a magnificent and valuable work.

"Oeuvres diverses de J. J. Barthélémy," 2 vols. 8vo. This collection of the smaller pieces of the celebrated writer of the travels of Anacharsis is preceded by a well-written eulogy, containing excellent remarks on his writings, the infamous treatment of him, and the risks he ran of being guillotined by the tyrants on the false accusation, together with other respectable members of *la Librairie*, after being deprived of an income of 35,000 livres, and reduced almost to necessity, dying in the arms of his nephew, who lived 40 years with him, and to whom he left all his papers, April 30, 1795, at the age of 83, being born in 1716. This collection consists of a short treatise on morals, written, 1753, for the use of the only son of Louis de Lamoignon, sister of the illustrious Malherbes, by Castaier L'Aurine, first president of the great council; together with the romance of "Charis & Polydore," on the ancient Greek model.—Poems. "La Chanteloupée; or, The Battle of the Fleas;" against Madame L. D. de Ch. from *Chanteloup*, his rural retirement.—Critical remarks on the accounts of Palmyra, Balbec, and Herculaneum; Mazzochi's Herculanean tables; Paecaldi's remarks on the consular medals of Mark Anthony. These are the accounts given of books read by Barthélémy to a literary society, which, with the chancellor or the magistrate who has the care of literary publications (*la librairie*), met every fortnight, and read extracts from books. Those of Barthélémy were inserted in the "Journal des Savans."—Vol. II. contains two letters from Hans Stanley, on the division of booty among the antiets, with the Abbé's answers. Fragments of a literary tour in the South of France and Italy. Remarks on medals and in-

scriptions. Plan for the preservation of monuments, manuscripts, &c. &c. in some general depots at Paris and other great towns. Instructions for M. Houel, the king's painter, for his voyage to Naples and Sicily, on whose plates the editor has this remark: "They are in a kind of walls, change very rapidly, and greatly fatigues the sight." (Les planches sont en maniere de lavis; aussi se sont-elles alterées fort rapidement, et fatiguent-elles beaucoup la vue.) In one of his letters to M. Dutens, the Abbé vindicates himself from the charge of the Monthly Reviewers, that the plan of his "Travels of Anacharsis" was suggested by the "Athenian Letters," and protests that he "had not that excellent model before him." His farther justification is probably in the hands of Mr. D. These letters were printed for private use in 1741, 8vo, and 1782, 4to, and afterwards for publication in 17 . . .

*Arriam's Expedition of Alexander*, and his Indian History, before announced, have been published by Frederick Schmieder, with the Latin translation of Vulcanius; various readings by Gronovius and others; Dodwell's dissertation on Nearchus's voyage, and Dr. Vincent's refutation of it, and a map formed out of the Doctor's two.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In p. 657, b. upon the subject "of Searchers, should we not read "Exce in the vicinity of town, there are no searchers required?"

A very small portion of information would have informed A. T. (p. 787) that Bishop Sheridan and Mr. Spincks were both deprived for the same cause,—refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary.

P. 836, read the note thus: P. 692, b. L 33, for *simplicity r. sublimity*.

AN ADMIRER asks, Whose daughter was Margaret Baronea Cloncurry, whose decease is recorded in vol. LXV. p. 256? We can inform him that "the learned author of 'The Vindication of Shakespeare,' &c. &c. is the brother of Lord Sunderlin, to whom (if his lordship dies without male-issue) that title will descend."

SCRIBA asks, Who is the present Protestant descendant of the ancient barony of Scrope, and has the title become extinct?

AN ENQUIRER asks, What other institutions are there in England, or abroad, like the Magdalene Hospital, or nearly like? Also, What books have been published for the purpose of preventing the dreadful vice of Seduction and Prostitution?

MR. WOOLSTON'S SUNSET is out next; and ADDERBURY CHURCH very soon.

S O N N E T,  
ON MISS SEWARD'S SONNETS, &c.  
L A T E L Y P U B L I S H E D .

—“ for your words, they rob the Hybla  
“ bees,  
“ And leave them honeyless.”

SHAKSPEARE.

**Y**E—I have heard, when Silence  
rul'd the hour,  
And placid sail'd the silver Moon along,  
‘Lorn Philomela trill her varied song,  
Queen of the Night!—but, with superior  
power, [strong,  
Tun'd soft to woe, or rais'd sublime and  
Diviner strains pervade the Muses'  
bower : [among !  
Hark, how they rise the Mercian groves  
SEWARD's bright wires the magic in-  
fluence shower.  
Not Petrarch, in his love-devoted vale,  
More sweetly hymn'd the mistress' of  
his soul, [affail,  
Than Anna sings, when tender thoughts  
And sorrowing Fondness proves its high  
control ; [pourtrays,  
But when thy beauties, NATURE, she  
Each breast to HEAVEN its silent homage  
gives.

ROBERT FARREN CHEETHAM.

Brown's-m-s College, Oxford,  
October 10, 1799.

MR. UREAN, Sept. 20.

**T**HE inclosed are the juvenile produc-  
tions of a man, who has since made  
a distinguished figure in the literary world.  
There are such traits of poetic genius in  
these little poems, that I need not offer  
any apology for thus presenting them to  
the world. D. D.

## 1. ODE TO A SCREECH OWL.

**T**HOU shrill proclaimer of the lonely  
hour !  
Thou dusky courier of the sable night !  
Come, leave the hollow tree, or ivy'd  
tow'r, [flight,  
And to thy vot'ry urge thy flapping  
Thy voice than Philomel's appears more  
sweet, [hat,  
When thou, companion of the flitting  
With echoing screeches leav'it thy rude  
retreat, [cat,  
To smooth the discord of the amorous  
At that dread hour what pensive thoughts  
arise !  
Pity majestic in each bosom glows,  
The tears of Sympathy inflame our eyes,  
Like chrystral dew-drops on the blushing  
rose.

Then airy nothings threaten quick decay,  
The curdling blood with horror coldly  
creeps, [day;  
Remembrance brings the sorrows of the  
And now the friend, and now the lover  
weeps.

What, tho' no glaring plumage marks thy  
wings, [kind,  
No varied hues bespeak the Peacock  
Humble thou shew'ft the joys Contentment  
brings, [mind.  
Thou stern reformer of the human  
Leave thou those haunts where fools thy  
noise despise,  
And seek the shades of academic groves;  
Where men of science thy perfection prize,  
And the young Muses woo thee to their  
loves.

## 2. ODE TO THE BAT.

**L**ITTLE bat, whose airy flight  
Fills the ev'ning with delight,  
Flit, and flit, and frisk along,  
Subject of my youthful song.  
When in dappled twilight grey  
Through the sombre grove I str [3],  
Whilst fair Philomela's throat  
Warbles forth its varied note,  
Thwart my dusky footsteps fly,  
Adding dance to minstrelsy.  
Now along the glittering stream,  
Now beneath gay Cynthia's beam,  
Now amid the vista's shade,  
Thou thy giddy circles lead.  
Joyous elf ! whose fairy play  
Glands the gloom of parting day,  
Ever my companion be,  
And live but for thyself and me.

## 3. ODE TO APATHY.

**O** Adamantine fiend ! whose flinty heart  
To sensibility is yet unknown,  
Why aim'st thou at Life's joys thy deadly  
dart, [frown ?  
More fell than tempests, or the tyrant's  
Why low'ring shrink'st thou; thrice de-  
fested form, [gale ?  
From youth and beauty's ever silken  
When shall thy icy breast fair parhos  
warm ? [gale ?  
When wilt thou listen to the orphan's  
Fly to that realm, where, o'er the frozen  
tide, [goes,  
The cold Laplander with his rein-deer  
There thy dread shape innotitately hide,  
In chilling mantle of congenial snows,

MR. UREAN,

Oct. 22.

**T**HE following Tanzas from Tasker's  
Ode to the Spirit of Alfred, the  
Founder of the British Constitution, were  
lately recited at the Weymouth theatre,  
by Mr. Sandford, before their Majesties,  
and received with universal applause.

## Stanza 1.

O Muse ! dispel the mists, which Time  
Hath spread round Glory's lucid clime ;  
While, to the mental vision bright,  
Ethereal objects strike my sight.  
Rapt in poeth ecstasy,  
Alfred ! thy princely form I see,

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'Mid heroes, sages, patriots, old,  
Who (rising from their seats of gold),  
To thee supreme their gratulations pay,  
While choral harps around attune the  
grateful lay.

Stanza II.

My hambler song, immortal Alfred I hear,  
If such weak strains may reach thy polish'd  
ear;

Restorer of the sacred fane !  
Expeller of the bloody Dane ! [ring !  
Hark ! with applause the distant regions  
Hail ! legislator wife ! hail warrior, patriot  
King !

Stanza III.

Thy mighty mind, O sage rever'd !  
The British constitution rear'd ;  
A wide-bas'd fabrick, towering high,  
With spires, that met the bending sky.  
When free born Britons shed the crimson  
lood,  
The walls' firm cement was heroic blood.  
High on each trophies arch display'd,  
In tints of heavenly hue pourtray'd,  
(Mocking the sculpture vana of Parian stone)  
The sacred Tripod of the land, [band,  
King, Peers, and People, join'd in Union's  
Exulting Freedom saw, with smiles her  
features shone.

Stanza IV.

Still shall the glorious bulwark rise,  
By nations view'd with envious eyes ;  
The Genius of thy favour'd Isle,  
All clad in adamantine mail,  
(While storms of Anarchy assail,  
And Faction's tumults idly roar,  
Like waves against a rocky shore),  
Shall with a flaming sword defend the  
pile, [height,  
Preserve its strength entire, and pillar'd  
Till fades the dome of Heaven, and every  
orb of light.

VERSES,

BY A DIVINE OF THE CHURCH OF  
ENGLAND, OCCASIONED BY THE  
DEATH OF THE REV. TITUS BARON,  
A YOUNG DISSENTING MINISTER,  
AT BLACKPOOL, IN THE COUNTY  
OF LANCASTER, SEPTEMBER 25,  
1799. (See the present month's Obituary.)

A CCEPT, dear Shade, this melancholic lay, [pay I  
The last sad offering which a friend can  
A friend, who, watching thy departing  
breath,  
Mournful attended to the gates of death ;  
Who yet survives in Life's uncertain way,  
But hopes to follow to the realms of day.  
No servile Muse with flattery decks thy  
hearse,  
Nor venal prostitutes the funeral verse ;  
From adulation she disdainful flies,  
From thee survivors to instruct the tries,  
And courts the homage of the good and  
wife.

A life, like thine, so exemplary led,  
Gain'd honour living, and claims reverence  
dead ;

Fortune in thee beheld no sordid elf, [self ;  
Who m'ounts the rostrum as the road to  
A purer motive thee sublimely mov'd,  
A faithful pastor, and a people lov'd.

Early, from pleasing scenes, thy drooping  
head

An offering to the King of Terrors paid ;  
Thy meek, thy modest, unassuming air,  
Gain'd thee applause from all, and chief  
the fair ;

No ribaldry disgrac'd thy youthful tongue,  
On which no dark mysterious sentence  
hung ;

Thy unaffected worth could ne'er decry  
The cheek suffused, nor th' averted eye;  
Alive to contemplate fair Beauty's glow,  
The brightest emblem of our GOD below,  
Thy virtue ne'er encircled in her arms,  
Howe'er seductive, meretricious charms.

Impress'd with thy last counsels, yet I  
hear [ear :

One truth, which long will vibrare on my  
" What's'er disputing sectaries hold best,  
This ought by all to be alike confess'd ;  
When charms of life no longer glad the eye,  
The still small voice of conscience to decry ;  
Conscience, that shews us faithful to have  
been,

Before we quit for ever Life's gay scene."

This Conscience, Baron, buoy'd thy  
fleeting soul, [strol.  
Defyingickness, and stern Death's cont-  
Thine bright-ey'd Faith and never-faint-  
ing Hope, [scope

Thy object Mercy, and the Cross thy  
With learned Barnes, thy tutor, be it mine,  
In Orthodoxy's truths sublime to shine !  
Such kindred spirits, link'd by talking  
chains, [fountains ;

One Faith, one Hope, one Heaven at last  
To such allied, together stand or fall,  
We're undivided by the party-wall.

And Charity, in these degenerate days,  
Would still enforce a hope, and claim our  
praise, [trod,  
That many, who Secession's paths have  
Ne'er preach sedition, nor dethrone their  
GOD ;

Preachers and hearers who'd alike disgorge,  
That hurl down JESUS, and would prof-  
trate GEORGE ! J. A. P.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. XXXVI.

THERE is a discipline in Colleges,  
Which, reverently observed, leads  
on to science,  
Resisted, all our after-course of life  
Is pass'd in shallows, and in fooleries :  
'Tis now full term with youth ; and they  
attirex

Mult

Must take the current vantage when it  
serves,  
Or lose the pride of scholarship.

JULIUS CAESAR, IV. 3.

HAVE I that library,  
T' improve my hours within ; that sage  
tutor, [soul  
Whose every look doth bind the pupil's  
To the vow of study; those lectures which  
Take prisoner the wild motion of the  
fresh-man, [then !)  
Fixing him to 's room ? and shall I (dolt,  
Saunter with common loungers i' th' High-  
street ; [schemes with those  
Or mount the hackney'd hunter ; join  
That labour hard the toil of dissipation  
Hourly to vary ; then waste the night in  
revel, [liquor,  
Dull and ingriste with the fumes of  
That's drugg'd with th' infame root ; it  
were fit  
That all the marks of drivelling idiotism  
Should follow such dafain.

CYMBALINE, I. 6.

THIS stale unprofitable celibacy  
Presents no happy scenes, as that wherein  
The wedded state abounds; Life's a paradise,  
And wives the ornament and comfort of it;  
Woman at every age is Heaven's best gift,  
Her acts all lovely; at first, the little darling,  
Dandled and fondled in the nurse's arms;  
And then the prattling girl, with her  
mark'd sampler, [like fawn,  
And pretty dimpled cheek, skipping,  
On holiday from school; then, the coy  
nymph, [vows  
Blushing like damask, at the whisper'd  
Breath'd by her sighing lover; then, a  
bride, [an angel;  
Full of sweet smiles, and beauteous as  
Him she now honours, constant and quick  
to please,  
Seeking with him the jewel contentment,  
Under the cottage roof; and then, the  
mother, [lot,  
Her fair young offspring round the table  
With eyes intent, and yearning heart,  
o'er all,  
Full of wise hints and good economy,  
And so she guides the house; the sixth age  
shews [mama,  
The wrinkled, grey, and cheerful, grand-  
With spectacles on nose, and book before  
her,  
Full of old saws and former instances,  
Her youthful trinkets saved, and purse  
well lin'd, [boys  
For new-year gifts to the fine manly  
And blooming daughters of a second race;  
Turning to whom, and doting with excess,  
She schools and spoils each one by turns;  
last scene.,

That ends her days in calm tranquillity,  
Is honour'd widowhood, meek resignation,  
Teeth, eyes, taste, hearing, perfect to the  
last. As YOU LIKE IT, II. 7.

MASTER SHALLOW.

A JOURNEY FROM BIRMINGHAM TO  
CAERNARVON, AUGUST II, 1799.

To J—— N——, Esq.

WE long'd for a ramble, and this  
was our plea,  
"That we might deposit our ills in the sea;"  
For he's but a blockhead, who cannot  
produce,  
To hide his true meaning, a fable excuse.  
The great trunk is sent forward, Miss  
knew how to stow it; [the pocket;  
We took ten fare-wells, and some cash in  
And when the two grays we were mounted  
upon, [and John.  
'Twas Hutton and Co.—that is, Catherine  
Ere one mile pass'd over, the rain  
came to vex us, [not perplex us;  
When an oak stood our friend, that might  
Towards Dulley, through Tipton, and  
Toll-end, we go,  
Resembling exactly, the regions below;  
In fire, and in smoak, we're condemn'd to  
abide, [side;  
While a crater, like Etna, lies close on each  
Nay, the fire and the smoak in the horse-  
track we meet, [our feet.  
For it burns up the road which lies under.

And now Wolverhampton appears in  
full sight, [night,  
Our labour is o'er, we'll repose for the  
The horses well knowing the Swan in that  
town— [and sit down.  
"Your servant, good Sir?"—We dismount  
"To Caernarvon, as usual, you steer, I  
suppose?" [and our woes,  
Yes, Madam, to keep down our wealth,  
If with best dishes treated,—a smile in  
their train, [can complain?  
And charg'd by fair reason—who then

Now Tettenhall's fair village expands to  
our view, [two,  
The most charming I ever beheld, except  
For Hagley, and Aston on Trent, I aver,  
To the beauties of Tettenhall, though  
great, I prefer.

If Shiffield's a town which no beauty  
embellish'd,  
Yet soon it appear'd that the coffee we  
relish'd, [vellers mourn all,  
Now oaken gates rise, which make tra-  
Who justly suppose them regions infernal;  
He may think it is Doomsday, and wish to  
retire, [on fire;  
With horror, he sees the great world set  
And all his support, while two long miles  
he walks, [and ill smells;  
Are sights most ungrateful, rank smoak,  
Smoak-dry'd are the people, you'd think  
as you go;  
As if they belong'd to the people below;  
At Hay Gate dismounting, our day's journey  
ends, [friends.  
Honest Wilson receiv'd us, as if we were  
The soft-rising Wrekin I mounted, once  
more, [before;  
Which I often mounted but two years  
ago

Not shall envied Wellington rest in the church,  
For again I attended her next little church.

The smooth-flowing Severn round Shrewsbury moves, [gloves ; Protecting, like ivy, the oak which it And by its slow motion it seems to declare A wish, that, like ivy, its station was there— [inclin'd, As you, my dear friend, are antiquely You'll see, in the Abbey, a tomb to your mind, [appears, A piece of dull stone, which, by all that Has slumber'd in silence for seven hundred years. [stone,

'Tis a hero ! or, rather, a rogue, cut in As ev'ry man is, who takes more than his own.

Sir Roger Montgomery wielded the sword For William the Norman, his cozen and lord, [his hands And, winning at Hastings, it plac'd in An earldom, besides a whole country of lands.

At Neft-Cliff a cottage stands under the hill, [nature may fall ; Where you with good cheer and good The landlady treats with the best in her pow'r, [more. You think it too much,—she wishes 'twas

Now Oswestry rises, we may if we please Do just as we us'd to do—stop at the Keys; The town, inn, and country, the prospects, and wood, [for more good ? Will all tend to please us ; can we wish

Fare-well now to England, where true friendship lies, [wet skies ; For seas just beneath us, rough winds, and But, although the weather in August was frightful, [most delightful ; The roads, hills, and valleys, we found We point to Llongollen, where the Dee and P—— tries [the most noise ; Which loudest, and longest, can make But this little diff'rence will quickly appear. [chaste ear.

One pleases, the other will wound, the By want of attention, that's ever your due, [in two. You're forc'd to divide a dull breakfast

Now, finding completely we're redriven'd with sky fluid, [at the Druid. We trot down twelve miles, and then stop Here's two antient Britons, who ne'er were trepanners, [manners ; Because never tainted with South British Hearts pure as their sign, and you'd quickly discern, [had to learn.

They weather'd three score, and yet trick We told them they'd plac'd there, and told them no lie, [could pass by." "A house in our way which we ne'er Through a road as delightful as you'd wish to ride,

And weather too cruel for man to abide,

We reach'd Keniogie, but in a sad plight, And there we determin'd to rest for the night ; [come to his aid, But what man, though Wisdom should Is sure to succeed in a plan, though well laid ? Dame Fortune may step in and give him a wound, [ground. And his airy castle be brought to the A judge had possession a little before, So I, and my people, were turn'd out of door. [preside, In scenes where distress is, should Pity 'Twill tend to relieve us, but this was deny'd.

Though the night and the rain were advancing apace, And both me and mine in a terrible case, Yet on for Llanrwst were obliged to depart, [in the heart. With rain in the clothes, and with grief Though nothing, we thought, could exceed this bad weather, [altogether. Yet the rain, night, and tempest, increas'd

Eight miles were gone over, but not one with glee ; [than three ; We'd a full to descend, which took up more A brow with so steep, and so angry a frown, [not ride down. It frighten'd poor Catherine—the dark So the poor drowned horses, commanded by John, [march on ; With saddle and pillion, were bid to While Catherine and I tramp'd on foot to the town, [run down ; Like two water-rats, which the dogs had But, when night commences, what traveller fees, [knees.

If one, or if two folks, are up to the We borrow'd apparel, fast dropping the whil', [with a smile ; At the Three Golden Pidgeons—'Tw is silent When ducks came for supper, these, moisten'd with sherry, Then o'er our wet journey we made ourselves merry.

Next morning the Conway and we rose together, Again to encounter this singular weather ; The mountains their wonderful cat-rails pour'd forth, [of froth ; Which instantly turn'd to white atoms Though water the traveller's judgment might balk, [of milk. And make him conclude they were cat-rails

The castle of Conway with awe strikes the eye, [joy ? But who can behold it in rain without 'Tis noble without, but within rather scurvy, [ppify-turkey.

For gun-powder quickly turn'd things 'Twas the pride of the sovereign, and dread of the hoar, [more. Now stands as a cypher, and injures no The shore, wood, and prospects, delighted again ; [the rain. Nay, ev'ry thing pleas'd us—excepting

Rous gladdly receiv'd us, set wider his door,  
He found us, and horses, the same as  
before. [days are spent.]  
At the Harp we're immur'd, while two  
Because the rough clouds had not done all  
they meant; [again]  
On the third day we mounted, and set out  
Once more to encounter the wind and the rain.  
At Abber the torrents three bridges had  
dipt, [we stopt.]  
Which again put an end to our course, and  
To a tragical incident let us remove,  
Of deception, and conquest, destruction,  
and love. [doing,]  
But why bring four evils to be our un-  
When any one singly a nation can ruin!  
At Abber resided a prince of high state,  
His moat is yet standing, Llewellyn the  
Great; [his doom;]  
In his wars with the English success was  
He took a Knight prisoner, and kept him  
at home. [were,]  
A friendship succeeded, companions they  
Whatever the Prince eat the Knight had a  
share.  
The prisoner had beauty; the Prince  
knew this, [kiss.]  
She wish'd his embraces, he long'd for a  
When sentiments harmonize, 'tis like a  
door, [more.]  
Which quickly will open, and introduce  
If a private connexion ensued, I profess  
I'll give no opinion, but leave you to guess.  
Although the Prince wanted to have him  
in fight, [dear Knight;]  
And the Prince wish'd more to potefess the  
Yet a ransom was sent, and the Knight  
must return, flowers should mourn.  
Though the Prince should regret, and the  
Soon after they parted some acts came  
to light, [Knight;]  
Between the fair Prince and late-captiv'd  
Llewellyn determin'd a letter to send,  
To invite back to Abber his late worthy  
friend. [from day,]  
Arriving, the dungeon must hide him  
Till a gallows was built, in full view, by  
the way, [the dell,]  
Where, on a small eminence, down in  
Six score yards from the Castle, I know  
the place well, [would not move!]  
The valiant knight suffer'd—What heart  
The victim of treach'ry, the victim of love.  
While hanging, the Prince to his lady  
apply'd, [aside,  
And on to'ards the window he took her  
And, while a sarcastical smile you'd discover,  
Ask'd "what she would give for a sight of  
her lover?"

\* Dugdale tells us, and Pennant after him, that this knight was William de Breos, son of Reginald, a potent baron in the reign of Henry the Third. The incident happened in 1229. Llewellyn died in 1240. I examined the mound where the cattle stood, now about 18 feet high, tapers, and is about 60 feet diameter at

When we'd viewed with wonder the  
charming cascade,  
The sore devastations the river had made,  
The spot, where a field of good barley had  
stood [the flood,  
But three days before, but wash'd down by  
Land, barley, and pebbles, were quite  
swept away, [into the sea,  
And they, with the bridges, wash'd  
Seen the whole of the field which sup-  
ported the grain, [remain,  
Now the bed of the river, and so will  
We saddle our horses, and, with a light heart,  
Arriv'd at Caernarvon. Here ends the  
first part. W. HUTTON.

## HORACE, Book I. ODE IV.

**R**ELAX'D is Winter's keen asperity,  
By fanning gales and Spring's variety;  
The sounding cranes proclaim all hands at  
work, [port;  
To undock the vessels from their Winter's  
From fire the herdsman flies, from folds  
the herd,  
No hoar frosts whiten the reviving sword.  
Now, under cover of the pale-fac'd  
Moon, [fou,  
The dance fair Venus leads, and Venus'  
And as they move alternately along,  
The Nymphs and comely Graces join the  
throng; [loft,  
While, for their master Jove, who reigns  
The toiling Cyclops forge the massy holt.  
Now, now, with flow'rs, from Earth's  
dissolved bed, [head;  
Or verdant myrtles, crown the perfum'd  
In shady groves to Faunus raise the fires,  
For lamb or goat, whichever the God  
requires.  
Pale Death, my friend, rides regularly on,  
Fills up the poor man's grave, the rich  
man's tomb;  
And makes us feel Life's short catastrophe,  
Forbids a longer, better, destiny.  
You soon, o'erwhelm'd by Erebus' grim  
host, [ghost;  
May stalk in Pluto's realm a slender  
No longer then shall dice with zeal be  
thrown, [crown;  
Or Bacchus grace you with the drinking  
No tender Lycidas, by you approv'd,  
Now lov'd by youths, by virgins to be  
lov'd.

E. R.

the top, covered with grass. The vestiges  
of a moat, and its feeder, from the Abber,  
are visible. Upon enquiring into tradition,  
at the foot of the mound, the people  
gave me Lewellyn's question, and the  
Lady's answer, in Welsh, nearly as stated  
by Pennant; the production, perhaps, of  
the Prince's bard; in English,  
"Diccyu Doccyn," says Llewellyn,  
"What will you give to see your Wil-  
lim?" [Llewellyn,  
"All Wales, and England, and  
I'll give to see my dearest William."

I N-

## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Vienna, July 31.* Gen. Melas has dispatched Baron Ertel with 6 pair of colours, taken from the garrison of Alessandria, and with the following articles of capitulation. These articles contain a great number of requisitions not complied with by the Austrian general; but our readers will find full information in the answers returned by the captors to the prolix demands of the enemy. The first permits, that the garrison shall march out with all military honours, drums beating, colours flying, matches lighted, and two guns, through the gate of Asti; but, upon the glacis they are to lay down their arms and surrender as prisoners of war, to be sent to the dominions of his Majesty the Emperor. The answer to the request, that the French generals, and 600 others, should not be considered as prisoners of war, is, that the commander, the adjutant-general Lewis, the other adjutants, and the whole general staff, must share the fate of the garrison. The other answers fully explain themselves. The officers of higher ranks, as Gen. Gardanne, Gen.-Adj. Lewis, the chiefs of artillery, and of the other corps, shall keep their arms; the officers in general will retain their horses and military accoutrements; the men their knapsacks; and the officers and other persons their horses and effects. Care shall be taken to supply them with horses upon their march. The Piedmontese, Cisalpine, and Swiss, are prisoners of war equally with the French.—The possession of the personal effects is granted; but, as for the rest, it is understood that all military cheifs or magazines, plans, archives, and military stores whatever, whether they belong to the French or Piedmontese governments, must be most faithfully delivered.—The sick and wounded are prisoners of war, and shall be treated with our usual humanity. The garrison are to leave behind the necessary surgeons and attendants.—Three hours after the signing of this capitulation, the forces of his Majesty shall garrison the inner gate of Asti, as well as the outer guard-posts of the gate.—The garrison, in conformity to the capitulation, will be furnished with a sufficient escort. There were found in the citadel 103 guns, of a different calibre; the other stores were not particularized at the departure of the express. The number of prisoners of war in the garrison was 2400, except the sick that were left behind. According to the reports of Gen. Klenz to Gen. Melas, dated the 20th, from Florence, the people of Tuscany, encouraged by the victories of the Imperial armies, and by the love of their country and Prince, and an hatred of the enemy, have invested Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, and Pescia. Ac-

ording to this report, the insurgents of Florence have invested the fortresses of Antignano and Pombino, made 200 Frenchmen prisoners of war, took 8 guns, and a French privateer with 3 guns and 21 men. Volterra and the whole country about Rome are free; and only Perugia and Civita Vecchia are occupied by the enemy, of whom, however, a great number are fled to Ancona.

*Extract of a letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, August 3.*

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to be enabled to close my official correspondence from this place with the important intelligence of the surrender of Mantua to the Imperial arms. A courier is just arrived from Gen. Kray with dispatches of the 30th past, stating, that on the 27th the horn-work was taken; on the 28th the town was summoned; on the 29th the capitulation signed; and on the 30th the place was occupied by the Imperial troops. The garrison are prisoners of war; the privates have liberty to return to France, on condition of not serving against the Emperor or his allies till they are exchanged against an equal number of Austrians. The exchange, it is stipulated, shall take place immediately; and the officers are to be kept for three months in this country as hostages for the exact fulfilment of this stipulation. Permit me, my Lord, to convey to you my most sincere congratulations on this most fortunate and important event, which will furnish such facilities to the farther progress of the allied arms; and to add my most cordial wishes that the successes of the allies may be continued with the same brilliancy and rapidity which have distinguished all the operations of this remarkable campaign. [See p. 896.]

*Head-quarters, Boso, July 30.*

My Lord, I have the satisfaction to inclose the capitulation of Mantua. The trenches had been opened only 14 days. The garrison I am informed amounts to near 13,000 men; the sick, including the non-combatants, are about 500. The loss of the Austrians does not exceed 200 men.

I have the honour, &c. W. BENTINCK.

[Then follow the articles of capitulation, the principal of which is, that "the garrison of Mantua will march out the 30th of July, 1799, at 12 o'clock, with the honours of war, 6 pieces of cannon in front. The garrison shall be prisoners of war; and, in order to prevent the disgrace and misery of confinement, the general commanding in chief, the other generals under his orders, the officers of the staff, and all the officers of the garrison, consent to remain prisoners in the nearest part of the hereditary states in Germany, in order to serve as hostages for the non-commissioned

commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be sent back into France by the shortest road, and shall not serve against the troops of the Emperor or his allies till after their exchange;" which was "granted in its fullest extent; and, in consideration of the open, brave, and honourable conduct, of the garrison of Mantua, the commandant, the officers of the staff, and the other military officers of the garrison, after having remained three months in the Hereditary States, shall be at liberty to return to their respective countries, upon their word of honour not to serve against his Imperial Majesty or his allies until they are reciprocally exchanged. The period of three months shall begin from the day on which the capitulation is signed."

*Admiralty-office, Aug. 13.* Extract of a letter from Capt. Troubridge to Rear Adm. Lord Nelson, K. B and transmitted by his Lordship to Evan Nepean, esq.

*Antignano, near St. Elmo, July 13.*

My Lord, Agreeable to your Lordship's orders, I landed with the English and Portuguese marines of the fleet on the 27th June; and, after embarking the garrisons of the castles Ovo and Nuovo, composed of French and rebels, I put a garrison in each, and on the 29th took post against Fort St. Elmo, which I summoned to surrender; but, the commandant being determined to stand a siege, we opened a battery of 3 36-pounders, and 4 mortars, on the 3d inst. within 700 yards of the fort, and, on the 5th, another of 2 36-pounders. The Russians, under Capt. Baillie, opened another battery of 4 36-pounders, and 4 mortars, against the opposite angle, intending to storm it in different places as soon as we could make two practicable breaches in the work. On the 6th I added 4 more mortars; and on the 11th, by incessant labour, we opened another battery of 6 36-pounders within 180 yards of the wall of the garrison, and had another of 1 18-pounder, and a howitzer, at the same distance, nearly completed. After a few hours cannonading from the last battery, the enemy displayed a flag of truce, when our firing ceased, and their guns being mostly dismounted, and their works nearly destroyed, the terms of capitulation were agreed to and signed.

J. TROUBRIDGE.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation agreed upon between the garrison of Fort St. Elmo and the troops of his Sicilian Majesty and his allies; the general tenor of which is, that the French garrison shall surrender prisoners of war, and engage not to serve again until regularly exchanged; to march out with the honours of war; and lay down their arms at the gate on the outside of the fort. The English grenadiers to take possession of the gate of the fort in the course of the

day of surrender. The subjects of his Sicilian Majesty to be given up.]

*Downing-street, Aug. 17.* Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received by Lord Grenville.

*Extracts of letters from the Hon. W. Windham, dated Florence, July 15 and July 18.*

Deputies from all the principal towns, and from the armies, have been sent to Vienna, to intreat his Royal Highness to return to Tuscany, or at least to send a regent to act with full powers in his name; I profit of the occasion of a deputation from Arezzo going this day to Vienna to send this to your Lordship. The Aretin army has really performed wonders. In every action it has beat the French, killing numbers of them, making many prisoners, and driving the enemy from their strong posts. The army consists of about 40,000 Tuscans, chiefly mountaineers, who encounter every danger, and march forward with the firm determination to conquer or die. I can venture to assure your Lordship, that in a few days the French will be entirely expelled from Tuscany; and this country will be happy in the re-possession of its beloved sovereign, the re-establishment of its laws, and the return of industry and commerce.

The departure of a deputation of the Senate of this city for Vienna, this evening (July 18), does not allow me time to write so fully as I could desire. The victories of the Tuscan armies, which, by degrees, was grown formidable, has enabled them to take a position within a few miles of Leghorn; in the mean time, the Austrians likewise increased their forces in the Modenesse, and threatened a considerable invasion of Tuscany. Gen. Moreau's army having been again completely beaten in the Riviera of Genoa, an express arrived on the 15th inst. to the French general commanding the forces at Leghorn to withdraw all the French troops from Tuscany, and to march immediately towards Sarzina; in consequence of which he entered into a capitulation with the Tuscan general Laviale; a copy of which I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship. I make no doubt but, in the present situation of French distress, a capitulation more honourable and advantageous might have been made; but, however, it is a great consolation to know that all Tuscany is completely evacuated by the French, without bloodshed or any inconvenience. This night a column of Austrians and Aretins united marched towards Lucca to dislodge the French, who are in small numbers in that country, and who it appears are disposed to evacuate it without opposition. In Tuscany there is no farther cause of fear of the French, who are in every part of Italy too weak

to be able to return; besides, the people, armed in mass, already accustomed to the use of arms, and provided with plenty of artillery and ammunition, are determined to support their religion and sovereign against any force that could be sent against them. I have sent off an express to Lord Nelson at Naples with this intelligence. The presence of a squadron off this coast and that of Genoa would prevent the French from carrying off immense treasures robed from the various states of Italy.

[Then follow the conditions, which are of little moment. The sick prisoners to remain in the hospitals till they can be removed; protection afforded to the evacuating army; and indemnity to the trading companies, for requisitions of saltpe. e, &c.]

*Admiralty-office, Aug. 20.* This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Democrat French Schooner privateer, of 12 guns and 80 men, by his Majesty's ship Amphitrite, Capt. Ekins.

*Admiralty-office, Aug. 24.* This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Boorder, of his Majesty's sloop L'Espiegle, stating his having, in company with the Pylades sloop and Courier cutter, cut out and taken possession of, on the 21st inst., from Shiermannikoog, the Craft gunbrig (formerly in our service), mounting 12 guns, 18, 24, and 32, pounds; as also having burnt a schooner, of 70 men; and likewise taken possession of a row-boat, of 30 men; and then landed on the island, (having previously driven the men from the battery), spiked 4 pieces of cannon, and brought off 2 brass field-pieces, 4-pounds. The Craft made an obstinate resistance of from 40 to 50 minutes, and, with the loss of not more than 2 men killed and 3 wounded.

*Aug. 27.* Extracts of the Vienna Gazette, of the 10th of August, and the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette of the 11th of August.

Accounts of the 31st July have been received from his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, which state, that on the 29th the enemy attacked the chain of posts entrusted to the care of Gen. Kienmager, near Brinder Zell and Wehr, with a body of 4000 men; but without success. On the same day the garrison of Old Britac made an attack upon our out-posts in that neighbourhood, for the purpose of carrying away the grain that had been cut the night before at Ginglingen, Upper and Lower Rimsingen, Irringen, Achbaan, and Rothwell; but the enemy was driven back with loss by Gen. Ginaly, who had the whole harvest removed behind this line of out-posts. Our loss in the two affairs is trifling.

The state of the magazines that the

French had collected at Mantua was not completely ascertained at the departure of Baron Kray (the general's son), but all accounts concur in representing them as very considerable. The garrison of Mantua consisted of 6622 French, 601 Cisalpines, and 467 Swiss, and of about 1000 Galicians, partly deserters, and partly prisoners, whom the French had persuaded to serve in their army. These latter have been sent back to their respective regiments. And the Swiss and Cisalpine commanders have declared their determination not only not to return to France, but to quit the service of the French Republic. About 1220 remain sick at Mantua, who are to be sent to France as soon as they are able to perform the journey. 665 cannon, mortars, howitzers, &c. were taken in the fortrefs of Mantua, as well as 12,059 stand of small arms, besides 1260 pistols and Doppelbaken. The loss of his Imperial Majesty's troops during the course of the siege amounts to 77 killed and 235 wounded. According to accounts received from Gen. Melas, and dated the 1st of August, the necessary preparations for the siege of Tortona were carrying on with great activity, so much so that the general thinks it not unlikely that the siege of that fortrefs may be actually begun.

[This Gazette also contains detailed accounts of the capture of the Craft Dutch gun-vessel noticed in col. 13; in addition to which it also announces the capture of a row-boat, and 12 schoots.]

*Admiralty office, Aug. 31.* Lieut. Clay, of his Majesty's ship Kent, arrived this morning with a dispatch from Adm. Lord Duncan, K. B. to Mr. Nepean, of which the following is a copy.

*Kent, at anchor off the Texel, Aug. 28.*

Sir, Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I shall go on from my letter of the 25th inst. and say, it blew so fresh on Sunday that we could not approach the land; but, the weather becoming more moderate on Monday, the whole of the fleet, with the transports, were at anchor close in shore by noon on that day. I shall not enter into detail of the landing the troops, or what happened on Tuesday, as their Lordships will have that stated by Vice-Adm. Mitchell. Suffice it to say, the troops rowed towards the shore at day-break, and landed, though immediately opposed by numbers; and from that time till half past 4 P. M. were continually in action. However, the gallantry of the British troops surmounted all difficulties, and drove the enemy wherever they met them. The Ratitzer Russian ship got ashore on the South Haik, in coming to the anchorage, where she remained some time

time in great danger, but, by timely assistance and exertion of her captain and officers, in getting out some of the guns and lightening her, she was got off, and last night reported to be again fit for service. At 5 P.M. the Belliqueux, with her convoy from the Downs, anchored. This day it blows strong from the Westward, with a great surf, so that I fear little can be done; but I am sure the Vice-Admiral will avail himself of every opportunity to carry on the service, as I never witnessed more attention and perseverance, in spite of most unfavourable weather, to get the troops landed; and nothing shall be wanting on my part towards furnishing him with every aid in my power, in order to bring the business to a happy termination.

I am, &c. DUNCAN.

P.S. 8 P.M. The weather is still bad; but a lugger is just returned with an answer to a letter I wrote to Vice-Adm' Mitchell this morning, by which I find the Helder Point was last night evacuated, and the guns in it spiked up. The Lieutenant of the lugger likewise reports, that the General and Vice-Admiral had not sent off their dispatches; and, as I think it of the greatest consequence that Government should have the earliest notice, I detach a cutter with this interesting intelligence, although it was my original intention only to have sent one away after the General and Vice-Admiral had forwarded their dispatches; and, as I have not time to alter my other letter to you of this date, I beg to refer their Lordships to Lieut. Clay, of his Majesty's ship Kent, an intelligent and deserving officer, for farther particulars. DUNCAN.

*Admiralty-office, Aug. 31.* Extract of a letter from Capt. Cunningham, of his Majesty's ship Clyde, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated Plymouth Sound, August 28.

I have the satisfaction to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter addressed to Lord Keith

*Clyde, Plymouth Sound, August 28.*

My Lord, I have the honour to inform you, that on the 20th inst. at half past 8 A.M. Cordovan light-house bearing E. by S. 6 or 7 leagues, I discovered 2 sail in the S.W. to which I gave chase, and soon perceived that they were standing towards us, which they continued to do until his Majesty's ship under my command was within 2 miles of them, when they both bore up and made sail, going large on different tacks. I continued to chase the largest, and soon brought her to action, which was maintained with great gallantry on the part of the enemy, until his ship was wholly dismantled, and had received several shot between wind and water; when La Vestale, a French frigate of 36 guns, 12-pounders, and 235 men, commanded

by Monsieur P. M. Gaspard, struck to his Majesty's ship Clyde. Her consort, the Sagesse, of 30 guns, availing herself of the vicinity of the Garrone, had got so much the start of us that any pursuit of her would have been unavailing. The Clyde's officers and men conducted themselves much to my satisfaction; and I received that support from Mr. Kerr, the first-lieutenant, which I was prepared to expect by his animated conduct in former critical and more trying situations. He has lost an eye in a former action. The Vestale is from St. Domingo; I find, by her rôle d'équipage, that she brought from thence many passengers, whom she landed at Paflage; from which place she had sailed 2 days on her way to Rochefort, in company with the Sagesse, who had lately arrived from Guadalupe.

I have, &c. CHA. CUNNINGHAM.

*Lift of killed and wounded.*

Clyde: W. Gatt, quarter-master, and John Hurne, private marine, killed; John Tucker, S. Collins, and John Gardiner, seamen, wounded.—Le Vestale: 10 seamen and marines, killed; 2 officers and 20 seamen and marines, wounded. 1 officer and several seamen since dead of their wounds. CHA. CUNNINGHAM.

*Downing-street, Sept. 2.* A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B.

Sir, *Helder, August 28.*

From the first day after our departure from England, we experienced such a series of bad weather as is very uncommon at this season of the year. The ardour of Adm. Mitchell for the service in which we were jointly engaged, left it only with me to follow his example of zeal and perseverance, in which I was encouraged by the manner that he kept a numerous convoy collected. It was our determination not to depart from the resolution of attacking the Helder, unless we should have been prevented by the want of water and provisions. On the forenoon of the 21st inst. the weather proved so favourable that we stood-in upon the Dutch coast, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to sea by a heavy gale of wind. It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began once more to clear up. On the 26th we came to anchor near the shore of the Helder, and on the 27th, in the morning, the troops began to disembark at day-light. Although the enemy did not oppose our landing, yet the first division had scarcely begun to move forward before they got into action, which continued from 5 in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

noon. The enemy had assembled a very considerable body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, near Callantsoog and made repeated attacks on our right with fresh troops. Our position was on a ridge of sand hills, stretching along the coast from North to South. Our right flank was unavoidably exposed to the whole force of the enemy. We had nowhere sufficient ground on our right to form more than a battalion in line; yet, on the whole, the position, though singular, was not, in our situation, disadvantageous, having neither cavalry nor artillery. By the courage and perseverance of the troops the enemy was fairly worn out, and obliged to retire in the evening to a position 2 leagues in his rear. The contest was arduous, and the loss has been considerable. We have to regret many valuable officers lost to the service, who have either fallen, or been disabled by their wounds. The corps principally engaged were the reserve, under the command of Col. Macdonald, consisting of the 2nd and 55th regiments. The regiment of Maj.-Gen. Coote's brigade, which have been much engaged, were the Queen's, the 27th, 29th, and 85th, regiments. Maj.-Gen. Doyle's brigade was brought into action towards the close of the day, and has sustained some loss. As the enemy still held the Hekler with a garrison of near 2000 men, it was determined to attack it before day-break on the morning of the 28th; and the brigade under Maj.-Gen. Moore, supported by Maj.-Gen. Burrard's, were destined for this service; but about 8 yesterday evening, the Dutch fleet in the Mars Diep got under weigh, and the garrison was withdrawn, taking their route through the marshes towards Medemblick, having previously spiked the guns on the batteries, and destroyed some of the carriages. About 9 at night Maj.-Gen. Moore, with the second battalion of the Royals, and the 92d regiment, under the command of Lord Huntley, took possession of this important post, in which he found a numerous artillery of the best kind, both of heavy and field train. All that part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuwe Diep, together with their naval magazine at Nieuwe Werk, fell into our hands this morning; a full detail of which it is not in my power to send. This day we have the satisfaction to see the British flag flying in the Mars Diep, and part of the 5000 men, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Don, disembarking under the batteries of the Helder. During the course of the action, I had the misfortune to lose the service of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney, from a wound he received in his arm, but not before he had done himself the greatest honour, and I was fully sensible of the loss of him. Maj.-Gen. Coote supplied his

place with ability. Col. Macdonald, who commanded the reserve, and who was very much engaged during the course of the day, though wounded, did not quit the field. Lieut.-Col. Maidland, returning to England, to go on another service, and Maj. Kempt, my aid-du-camp, and bearer of this letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to your favour and protection, will be able to give any farther information which may be required. A list of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, accompanies this letter. **RALPH ABERCROMBY.**  
*Killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's forces under the command of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B. in the action of the Helder.*

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 6 subalterns, 18 serjeants, 1 drummer, 334 rank and file, wounded; 26 rank and file missing.

*Officers killed and wounded.*

Killed: Lieut.-Col. Smeleett, of the 1st regiment of the Guards, brigade major of 1st brigade; Lieut.-Col. Hay, of the Royal Engineers; Lieut. Crow, of the 3d brigade of the 27th regiment of foot.

Wounded: Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney, bart. second in command; the Hon. Col. John Hope, of the 25th foot, deputy adjutant-general; Lieut.-Col. Murray, of the 3d regiment of Guards, affilant quarter-master general; Capt. Arthur McDonald, of the 5th West India regiment, affilant quarter-master general; Capt. Manner, of the 82d regiment, aid-du-camp to Maj.-Gen. Coote; Lieut. Chapman, and Lieut. Squire, of the Royal Engineers; Capt. Gonthorpe, of the 1st brigade of the grenadier battalion of the Guards; Capt. Ruddock, of the 1st brigade of the 3d battalion of the 1st regiment of Guards; Lieut. Swan, of the 3d brigade of the 2d (or Queen's) regiment; Lieut.-Col. Graham, of the 3d brigade of the 27th regiment of foot; Capt. Wyatt and Lieut. Grove, of the 3d brigade of the 29th regiment of foot; Maj. Orley, Capt. M'Intosh, Lieut. Traverse, Lieut. Berry, of the 3d brigade of the 85th regiment of foot. The Reserve: Capt. Berry, Capt. Ellis, Capt. Hon. G. McDonald, of the 23d regiment of foot; Col. McDonald, Capt. Brown, Capt. Power, Volunteer John M'Gregor, of the 55th regiment of foot.

1 non-commissioned officer, and 4 gunners, of the Royal Artillery; 1 serjeant, and 14 rank and file, of the 92d regiment; drowned in landing.

N. B. The casualties in the general staff noticed in the detail, but not in the body of the return. **ALFRED HORN.**

*Admiralty-office, Sept. 2. Capt. Hope, of his Majesty's ship Kent, and Capt. Oughton,*

Oughton, of his Majesty's ship *Iris*, arrived this afternoon with a dispatch from Adm. Lord Viscount Duncan, of which the following is a copy.

Sir, Kent, off Aldeburgh, Sept. 1.  
I transmit, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter to me from Vice-Adm. Mitchell, giving a distinct detail of the great success with which it has pleased Almighty God to crown his Majesty's arms. The boldness of the Vice-Admiral in running in on an open shore with so numerous a fleet, and in so very unsettled weather, could only be equalled by the gallantry of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and his brave troops, landing in the face of a most formidable opposition. During the whole of the conflict on Tuesday I could plainly perceive the vast superiority of the British troops over those of the enemy, though opposed with obstinacy; and, in justice to both the land and sea service, I must say, that I never in my life witnessed more unanimity and zeal than has pervaded all ranks to bring the expedition to its present happy issue. Finding the Kent, with several of the Russian seventy-four gun ships, to draw too much water to be able to get into the harbour, I have returned with them to this anchorage; but, previous to my getting under-weigh, at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, I had the pleasure to see Vice-Adm. Mitchell, with the men of war, transports, and armed vessels, in a fair way of entering the Texel, with a fair wind, and have not the least doubt but the whole of the Dutch fleet were in our possession by noon on that day. These dispatches will be delivered by Captains Hope and Oughton, both able and intelligent officers, and who will give their Lordships more satisfactory information relative to our successful operations. I shall now only add my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on this great event, which, I think, in its consequence, may be ranked among one of the greatest that has happened during the war. I am, Sir, &c. DUNCAN.

P. S. The winds having proved unfavourable, has occasioned my anchoring; but I shall proceed to Yarmouth as soon as the weather moderates.

*Iris*, at anchor off the Texel, Aug. 29.  
My Lord, In a former letter I had the honour to write your Lordship, I there mentioned the reasons that had determined Sir Ralph Abercromby and myself not to persevere longer than the 26th in our resolution to attack the Helder and Port of the Texel, unless the wind became more moderate. Fortunately the gale abated that morning; and, although a very heavy swell continued to set-in from the Northward, I thought a moment was not to be lost in making the final attempt.

The fleet, therefore, bore up to take the anchorage; and I was happy to see the transports, and all the bombs, sloops, and gun-vessels, in their stations, to cover the landing of the troops, by 3 in the afternoon of that day, when the signal was made to prepare for landing. The General, however, not thinking it prudent to begin disembarking so late on that day, it was determined to delay it until 2 in the morning on the 27th. The intervening time was occupied in making the former arrangements more complete, and by explaining to all the captains individually my ideas fully to them, that the service might profit by their united exertions. The troops were accordingly all in the boats by 3 o'clock; and the signal being made to row towards the shore, the line of gun-brigs, sloops of war, and bombs, opened a warm and well-directed fire to scour the beach, and a landing was effected with little loss. After the first party had gained the shore, I went with Sir Ralph Abercromby, that I might superintend the landing of the rest, and, with the aid of the different captains, who appeared animated but with one mind, the whole were disembarked with as great regularity as possible. The ardour and glorious intrepidity with which the troops displayed soon drove the enemy from the nearest sand-hills; and the presence of Sir Ralph Abercromby himself, whose appearance gave confidence to all, secured to us, after a long and very warm contest, the possession of the whole neck of land between Kick Down and the road leading to Alkmaar, and near to the village of Callantsoog. Late that night the Helder Point was evacuated by the enemy, and taken possession of by our troops quietly in the morning, as were the men of war named in the inclosed list, and many large transports and Indians by us the next day. I dispatched Capt. Oughton, my own captain, to the Helder Point, last evening, to bring off the pilots; and he has returned with enough to take in all the ships necessary to reducing the remaining force of the Dutch fleet, which I am determined to follow to the walls of Amsterdam, until they surrender or capitulate for his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange's service. I must now, my Lord, acknowledge, in the warmest manner, the high degree of obligation I am under to your Lordship for the liberal manner in which you continued to entrust to my directions the service I have had the honour to execute under your immediate eye; a behaviour which added to my wish to do all in my power to forward the views of Sir Ralph Abercromby. It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my admiration of the bravery and conduct of the general and the whole army, or the unanimity with which

which our whole operations were carried on; the army and navy, on this occasion, having (to use a seaman's phrase) *pulled heartily together*. Where the exertions of all you did me the honour to put under my orders have been so great, it is almost impossible to particularize any; but Capt. Oughton has had so much to do, from the first embarking of the troops to the present moment, and has shewn himself so strenuous in his exertions for the good of the expedition, as well as given me much assistance from his advice on every occasion, that I cannot but mention him in the highest manner to your Lordship, and at the same time express my wish that your Lordship will suffer him to accompany whoever may bear your dispatches to England, as I think the local knowledge he has gained may be highly useful to be communicated to their Lordships of the Admiralty. The manner in which the captains, officers, and seamen, landed from the fleet, behaved, while getting the cannon and ammunition along to the army, requires my particular thanks; and here let me include in a special manner the Russian detachment of boats, from whose aid, and most orderly behaviour, the service was much benefited indeed. I am also much indebted to Capt. Hope for the clear manner in which he communicated to me your Lordship's ideas at all times, when sent to me by your Lordship for that purpose, as every thing was better understood from such explanation than they could otherwise have been by letter. It is impossible for me to furnish your Lordship at present with any list of the killed, wounded, or missing seamen, or of those that were unfortunately drowned on the beach in landing the troops, having as yet no return made me; but I am very sorry to say, that I was myself witness to several boats over-setting in the surf, in which I fear several lives were lost. I have, &c. A. MITCHELL.

*Man of war, &c. taken possession of in the Nieuw Deep.*

Breederschap (guard-ship), of 54 guns; Vowaguing, of 64 guns; Helden, of 32 guns; Venus, of 24 guns; Dak, of 24 guns; Minerva, of 24 guns; Hector, of 44 guns; and about 13 Indianmen and transports.

A. MITCHELL.

*Admiralty-officer, Sept. 2.* Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this morning received by Mr. Nepean, from Rear-Adm. Lord Nelson, commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

Sir, *Foudroyant, Naples Bay, Aug. 1.*

I have the honour to transmit you copies of my letters to the Commander in Chief, with his several inclosures, and most sincerely congratulate their Lordships on the entire liberation of the King-

dom of Naples from the French robbers by no other name can they be called for their conduct in this kingdom. This happy event will not, I am sure, be less acceptable from being principal brought about by part of the crews of His Majesty's ships under my orders, and the command of Capt. Troubridge. His own merits speak for themselves: his own modesty makes it my duty to state, that to him alone is the chief merit due. The commendation bestowed on the brave and excellent Capt. Hollowell will not escape their Lordship's notice, any more than the exceeding good conduct of Capt. Oswald, Col. Strickland, Capt. Crofton, to whom I ordered the temporary rank of Major, and all the officers and men in the marine corps; also the party of artillery, and the officers and men drawn from the Portuguese squadron. I must not omit to state that Capt. Hood, with garrison of seamen in Castel Nuovo, held for these 5 weeks, very much contributed to the peace of the capital; and Naples, as I am told, was never more quiet than under his direction. I send Capt. Oswald, the Perseus bomb, with this letter; and have put Lieut. Henry Compton (who has served with me since January 1795, as a lieutenant), into the Perseus; and beg leave to recommend these two officers as highly meriting promotion.

*Lord Nelson, to Earl St. Vincent.*

*Foudroyant, Bay of Naples, Aug. 1.*

My Lord, I have the honour to transmit you a copy of Capt. Troubridge's letter to me, and the capitulation of Cagliari and Gaeta, &c. Too much praise can be given to Capt. Troubridge, for wonderful exertions in bringing about these happy events, and in so short a space of time. Capt. Hollowell has also the greatest merit. Capt. Oswald, whom I send to England with a copy of my letter, is an officer most highly deserving of promotion. I have put Lieut. Henry Compton, who has served as a lieutenant with me from January 1796, into the Perseus bomb, in his room, and whom I recommend to your Lordship. I sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from the band of robbers; and am, &c. NELSON.

*Culloden, Naples Bay, July 1.*

My Lord, Agreeable to your Lordship's orders I marched on the 20th instant with the English and Portuguese troops from Naples, and arrived at Caferta the following morning. After resting the people marched, and encamped near Cagliari. The Swiss, under Col. Tchudy, the cavalry under Gen. Acton, and the different corps of infantry under Gen. Bouchard and Col. Gams, took up their appointed stations, the former on the left of our camp and the latter to the right of the r.

On the 22d a bridge of pontoons was thrown over the river to establish a communication; batteries of guns and mortars were immediately begun within 500 yards of the enemy's works; and on the 25th, the gun-battery of 4 24-pounders, another with 2 howitzers, and 2 mortars-batteries, were opened, and kept up a constant and heavy fire, which was returned by the enemy from 11 pieces of cannon; on the 26th trenches were opened, and new batteries began within a few yards of the glacis. The enemy, on finding our approach so rapid, sent out the inclosed terms, which I rejected in 1000, and offered in return the unconditional capitulation, which the French General agreed to, and signed the following morning, at 6 o'clock. The French garrison marched out this morning at 3 A. M. and grounded their arms, and proceeded to Naples, under the escort of 200 English marines, and 2 squadrons of G. n. Astor's cavalry. In performing this service I feel much indebted to Capts. Hollowell and Oswald, to whose abilities and exertions I attribute the reduction of the place in so short a time, as they staid night and day in the field to forward the erecting of the batteries. I also beg leave to recommend Lieut.-Col. Strickland and Maj. Creswell, the officers and marines, for their constant and unremitting attention, as well as the

officers and men of her most faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal. The Russian forces under Capt. Bulle rendered every assistance. Gens. Acton and Bouchard, and Col. Gams, merit much for their zeal in cheerfully performing all the different services that arose. Col. Tchudy's zeal merits great attention, for his constant readiness to send working parties to the batteries, as well as pushing his men forward on all occasions. To M. Monfrere, a volunteer gentleman from the Sea Horse, whom I had the honour to recommend to your Lordship's notice at S. on Elmo, I feel indebted for his great ability and assistance as an engineer, which forwarded our operations much. Lieuts. Lowcay and Davys, who served aides-du-camp to me, have also great merit, as well as Mr. Greig, an officer in the Russian service (serving as a volunteer in his Majesty's ship under my command), whom I beg your Lordship to recommend to the Court of Petersburgh as a promising officer. Count de Lucci, chief of the etat-major, was unremitting in his attention. I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship a return of the ordnance stores and provisions found in Capua, as well as a return of the garrison (not including Jacobins) which were serving with the French.

I have the honour, &c. T. TROUSDALE.  
Then follow the articles of capitulation.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*Turin, Sept. 8.* Yesterday our university was shut, and the colleges sealed, by order of the King. This morning 70 priests who were hitherto confined in the Archbishop's Seminary, were embarked on the Po, to be transported. Among the provisors of our university were several Jacobins. Our city has presented Field Marshal Suvarroff with a beautiful gold-hilted sword, as a token of gratitude for their delivery. He graciously received this present, and invited the deputies who delivered it to dine with him.

At Mantua the feast of the re-conquest of that city was celebrated with great solemnity. Before the cathedral the following beautiful inscription was exhibited:

"Deo redemptori quod Mantua feliciter expvgnata, et a clementissimo D. N. Imp. Fransico II. Semp. Aug. iterum in fidem recepta, Italiam a triennali captivitate liberaverit: plavso orbis Christiani universi gratiarum solennitas."

*Dresden, Sept. 8.* On Friday last the Princess of Hohenlohe and suite arrived here, and alighted at the Hotel de Poignie. This morning the doors of her apartment were found open; the bed of the Princess, and the floor of her bed-room, stained with blood; and neither she nor her jewels, money, clothes, and other effects, to be found. None of her servants or

equipage are missing. Horsemen have been dispatched in different directions; and every body is anxious to unriddle this mysterious circumstance.

*Sept. 14.* A shock of an earthquake was this day felt at Lisbon, more or less, all over the city, and lasted about 3 seconds; fortunately only one house fell in consequence, and no lives were lost.

*Hamburg, Oct. 6.* The following letter, dated London, 3d October, from Goldsmid, Son, and Co. and D. Ehdorn, has been received by Parish and Company. It proves the efforts made by the merchants of London to support the credit of the foreign houses.

"It gives us the greatest pleasure to inform you, that the Bank has given us permission to export a great sum in silver and gold, which we shall send off by the packets of Sunday and Friday to Cuxhaven. We entertain no doubt that this seasonable relief will restore public credit. As soon as it was known here that our application was granted, several other houses made similar ones, which have had similar success. The good effects of these measures are obvious; and we hope soon to see the course of the Exchange again at 36."

Amidst the horrors of war, and the din of arms, the people of Paris do not appear to have lost any of the vivacious traits of their character. There are at present no less

less than 12 theatres, and 5 other places of amusement, open every night in that city.

**DECLARATION MADE BY HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.**

"His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, ever animated with zeal for the cause of Sovereigns, and wishing to put a stop to the ravages and disorders which have been spread, by the impious government under which France groans, to the remotest countries—being fully determined to dispatch his sea and land forces for the support of the sufferers, and to restore royalty in France, without, however, admitting any partition of that country; to re-establish the ancient forms of government in the United Netherlands and in the Swiss Cantons; to maintain the integrity of the German Empire, and to look for his reward in the happiness and tranquillity of Europe.—Providence has blessed his arms, and hitherto the Russian troops have triumphed over the enemies of Thrones, Religion, and Social Order. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias having thus declared his views, and the motives by which he is guided, addresses this declaration to all the members of the German Empire, inviting them to unite their forces with his, to destroy their common enemy as speedily as possible, to found on his ruins permanent tranquillity for themselves and their posterity. Should his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias perceive that they support his views, and rally around him, he will, instead of relaxing his zeal, redouble his exertions, and not sheathe his sword before he has seen the downfall of the monster which threatens to crush all legal authorities. But, should he be left to himself, he will be forced to recall his forces to his States, and to give up a cause, so badly supported by those who ought to have the greatest share in its triumphs. *Gaisfchina, Sept. 15 (O.S.), 1799.*"

*Vienna, Oct. 9.* The Cardinals assembled at *Venice* have had several meetings relating to the Conclave, which will be held in the island of *St. Giorgio* (one of the islands of which *Venice* consists), in the Convent of the Benedictines, for the election of a new Pope.

It is in contemplation to establish boiling-houses at *St. Helena*, in order to reduce into oil the blubber of the spermaceti whale: the whalers upon this fishery will therefore touch at the Island, and leave their fish, and then proceed upon a second expedition, without the delay of coming to Europe. This plan is represented to be of a very advantageous nature to those concerned in the Southern whale fishery, and, according to the extent thereof, promises to be very productive to this country.

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**COUNTRY NEWS.**

The oldest person at *Marskeby* can scarcely recollect a torrent of rain and wind, so long, incessant, and boisterous, as that of Aug. 17. Many mills, with valuable machinery, are swept away; and several families have, in a moment, as it were, been forced from the comforts of life, to seek the bitter bread of chance and adversity. Our old river exhibited, on Sunday night, a terrific scene; many hundred pieces of manufactured goods were descried upon the surface of the waters; one man alone has lost nearly 800. Numberless cattle, sheep, horses, &c. have all been swept away by the remorseless element; the banks of many canals have been forced, and the adjacent land inundated. The aqueduct bridge for the Duke's canal over *Chorlton brook*, at *Stratford*, the aqueduct near *Alderton*, and the banks of the *Huddersfield* canal, have all failed; the *Preston* brook cut is said to be at present in some parts unnavigable. The gardens and fruit-trees have, we fear, sustained material injuries. In the vicinity of our local streams, the destruction has been shocking; palings, hedges, summer-houses, cucumber-frames, &c. &c. have been swept away, and individuals have been hardly able to recognize their once favourite retreats. The melancholy effects were felt generally throughout the West-riding of Yorkshire, and in other places. In *Saddleworth* several mills have been washed away, and others materially damaged; Mr. *Horsfall's* mill, near *Huddersfield*, a dwelling-houses, and a number of cottages near the rivulets in the neighbourhood, have also been destroyed. The brooks in the valleys near *Halifax* were swelled with the rain, that all the mills from *Sowerby bridge* to *Rushworth* are materially injured, and the occupation bridges destroyed. The river *Calder* was never known to have been so high in the memory of man; and about *Wakefield*, and all the places near that river, considerable damage has been sustained; the river *Aire* was also much out of its boundaries, and has swept away great quantities of hay, timber, &c. At *Casleford* a farmer has lost 100 acres of hay; at *Fairburn*, Mr. *Jackson* lost hay worth upwards of £500. At *Ferrybridge* both the great inns were overflowed a considerable height; and the banks of the river below there being broken, the loss to the farmer and mill-owner, by this melancholy storm, cannot be estimated. The head of a mill-pond on the *Lidlow* road from *Worcester* gave way, owing to the force of the current; and the water, rushing out with irresistible fury, drowned 5 horses in a team loaded with coal, at a short distance, before any assistance could be given them. Another team also on the *Marsley* road,

which was going to Worcester market with a load of wheat, was overturned into a ditch, and 2 of the horses drowned.—A dyer at Stockport threw out a drag to catch a piece of timber, which he missed; but, on pulling the drag back, he caught the body of a boy belonging to his work, who had fallen unperceived by any one, and was going down rapidly with the stream, out of sight. Proper means were immediately used, and the boy was restored to life.

Sept. 8. The rain fell this day in such torrents, that the flood next morning at Melbury, co. Leic. was by far the highest ever remembered by the oldest person, though some of the natives are near 90 years of age. In a few hours the rivulet there rose 10 or 12 feet perpendicular; and several houses were much inundated, in which before-time the water in the highest floods were never known to enter. A bed of large gravel and stones, containing about 60 or 70 loads, was brought down by the rapidity of the stream, and lay together in an oblong heap in the town street; and in some places the brook has changed its course, and entirely formed a new bed. These uncommonly heavy rains are the more alarming, as the greatest part of the wheat and barley are standing in the fields; and in this neighbourhood much now is not sown, some not cut. The beans are nearly all mowed, but none carried; circumstances which the eldest persons cannot remember. A small brook also between Rothwell and Daffron (co. Northampton) at the same time rose 14 feet perpendicular.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, Sept. 2.

The gentlemen forming the Bank Association, received their colours in Lord's cricket-ground. The colours are very magnificent, and are embroidered in gold, silver, silk, foil, and chenille, trimmed with broad gold fringe. The emblems are, on one side, the arms of the Bank; in the centre, Britannia encircled with branches of palm and oak, in the corners are medallions, with gold seals; in opposite corners are emblems of Justice and Equity; and in the other corner are the initials of the Bank Association, worked in gold spangles and foil: above the whole is a royal crown, with "God save the King" on a label, and underneath is, "Our laws to maintain" on a scroll. On the reverse side are the arms of the city of London; a compliment justly due to the metropolis of this commercial empire, into whose lap the treasures of the commercial world are perpetually pouring. The supporters, which are dragons, have all the effects of chased solid silver. In opposite corners are beehives, emblems of industry and commerce; also, trophies of war, de-

scriptive of the loyal and martial spirit of the nation. There are also two scrolls under the crown: the one has, "Bank Association;" the other, "Commerce to prefer." This Union has a green medallion in the middle, suitable to the uniform of the corps, encircled with the words "Bank Association," between the capital letters B. A. with the crown above the sword and palm embroidered under it,

Sunday, Sept. 15.

A large and brilliant meteor was observed about half past 8 this evening. The sky was tolerably clear, and it passed in a direction from the N. W. to the S. E. at a considerable elevation in the atmosphere. It had the appearance of a beautifully blazing ball, rapidly passing along, with a gently tremulous motion, but without noise; and, just before it became extinct, a few red sparks detached themselves from it, as is the case when a rocket is falling. Though, probably, like other meteors, it was produced by inflammable air, kindled by an electric spark, the light was much more vivid than inflammable air usually exhibits when burning, resembling rather the white light in fireworks, which is produced by filings of zinc. Its real altitude, and exact course, could only be ascertained by those accustomed to astronomical observations, if any such were fortunate enough to be in a good situation for a view of it; but, as it was certainly pretty high, it must have been visible over a large surface of the earth. The day had been very rainy; in the afternoon there had been a little thunder; and, about 10 minutes before the meteor appeared, there were some coruscations of lightning towards the East.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.

Sir William Staines having early declined the poll for Lord Mayor; and Aldermen Combe and Skinner being returned to the Court of Aldermen; the latter, on a scrutiny, was declared duly elected; but declined taking on him the high office.

Tuesday, Oct. 22.

This day another Common Hall was held, for the election of a Lord Mayor. Alderman Combe and Sir William Pomer were returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen; whose choice falling upon the former, he was accordingly invested with the gold chain, &c.

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

A grand Requiem and solemn Dirge were this day performed, at the chapel of the Sardinian ambassador, on the occasion of the death of Pope Pius VI. The titular Bishop officiated at the altar; and Mr. Dignum, of Drury-lane theatre, sung the Dirge in a masterly and impressive style. A splendid mausoleum was erected in the middle of the chapel; and the whole ceremony was truly graceful and magnificent.

P. 527, a. l. 61, for *Inbax* read *Ingram*.

P. 650, b. l. 16, r. "though not to the exclusion of his faith," &c.

In the verses p. 693, l. ult. read  
"To others blis—that thought shall bid  
thee live."

P. 742, a. l. 46, for "miles," r. "acres."

Pp. 760, 805. A friendly correspondent thus enables us to correct an erroneous statement respecting the Hamilton peerage. "The first Duke of Hamilton's patent (see Douglas's Peerage) was granted (by Charles I.) first to the heirs-male of his body; which failing, to his brother the Earl of Lanark, and the heirs male of his body; which also failing, to return to the eldest heir-female of his own body, and the heirs-male of her body, &c. His brother succeeded; and, leaving no heirs-male, the peerage returned to Anne, eldest daughter of the first Duke, who married the Earl of Selkirk, a younger son of the Marquis of Douglas, and was great-grandmother to Lord Archibald Hamilton (now Duke), by a succession of males; so that here we consider Lord Archibald's title as unquestionable. Lord Stanley, who is son to the late Duke's sister, is undoubted heir-at-law to the estate of Hamilton; but, as it is entailed to go with the peerage, he cannot succeed; if he had had any feasible claim whatsoever, as heir-at-law, he would have been put in possession till the claim was decided; but I do not bear any dispute is likely to take place."

P. 812, b. l. 62. Mary Hickman, Countess of Charlemont, is descended from a branch of the family of Windsor Hickman, Viscount Windsor, Irish honour, which became extinct in 1728. Other Hickman Windsor, Earl of Plymouth in England, is of the same family. These two distinct titles were confounded into one.—The late James Earl of Charlemont, in the distribution of his property, has bequeathed the house and temple of Mingo, near Dublin, to Mary Countess of Charlemont, during her Ladyship's life. A particular injunction is laid on the young Earl not to dispose of the library, a very fine one, and chiefly collected by the late Lord, whose taste and judgement in literature are well known. The literary world is in expectation of some valuable acquisitions from his pen; such a man could not have passed through life without leaving some memorials of his various mental acquisitions.—Francis-William Lord Caulfeild, now Earl of Charlemont, of course succeeds to the family mansion of Castle-Caulfeild, in the county of Tyrone, not many miles from the borough-town of Charlemont, which sends two members to parliament, under the patronage of his Lordship, and which gives the title of Earl to the chief of the family of Caulfeild. The present young Nobleman, before his father the late Earl's death, was representative in parliament for the county of Ar-

magh, and was one of those members who opposed the Union.

P. 817. Lieut.-col. Smollett was the first officer who fell in the expedition to Holland. He had been just using his glass to observe the position of the enemy, and was giving orders to the grenadier-battalion of the guards to advance, which he received a mortal wound in the neck, and instantly fell dead. The Colonel served all the early part of the war in the West Indies, and acquitted himself with singular talents and great bravery.

P. 818. The late Lord C. did not die at Cloncurry (where he or his family never had any seat); his mansion was at Merton, about four miles East of Dublin; whereas the little town of Cloncurry stands near 20 miles Westward of that city. The late Peer's father, Mr. Patrick Lawless, had prosecuted the woollen trade, with great success, in High-street, Dublin, but was not father to Margaret Countess of Cloncurry. She was daughter, and at length only child, to another Mr. Patrick Lawless, cousin germane to the late Lord Cloncurry; who was a partner in the bank of Dawson and Lawless, in Thomas-street, Dublin. The lady of the late Lord was named Browne; and was daughter of Valentine B. esq. an eminent merchant of the city of Dublin; from whom the present Lord Cloncurry derives the name of Valentine-Browne, in addition to his patronymic of Lawless.

P. 822, l. 4, read "Sept. 24. At Brompton, aged 44; Lady Margaret Hippisley, wife of Sir John Cox H. bart. LL.D. of Warfield grove, Bucks.

#### BIRTHS.

Sept. 27. THE wife of John-George Nicholls, esq. of Moultsey, Surrey, a son.

29. At Kelsall, Herts, the wife of the Rev. George Law, a son.

Early, the wife of R. C. Elwes, esq. of Langham-hall, a son and heir.

The wife of George Torrane, esq. of Jernyn-street, a son.

Oct. 4. Mrs. Bolton, of Norfolk-street, a daughter.

7. At Badebury, in the parish of Banbury Devenick, in Scotland, the wife of William Keith, three sons, all living; also, at the same place, three years ago, the wife of Jas. Keith, an elder brother, three daughters at one birth; both first pregnancies.

II. At Cheshunt, Herts; the wife of the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, a daughter.

12. At Bowden, near Lymington, co. Devon, the wife of Capt. James Hardy, of his Majesty's ship *Distractor*, a son.

14. At Potsdam, the Queen of Prussia, a princess.

16. At his house in New Broad-street, the wife of Alderman Perrin, a daughter.

30. At Rickling-park, Bucks, Lady Harriet Sullivan, a son.

23. At

21. At Dover, the wife of John Minet Fector, esq. a daughter.

26. In Spring-gardens, the wife of Edw. Wilbraham Bootle, esq. a still-born child.

#### MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1. N. Leicestershire, by the Rev. Cha.

28. Cotes, the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, to Miss Elizabeth Mundy, youngest daughter of the late Wrighton M. esq. of Markaton, co. Derby, and of Osbaston, co. Leicestershire, for which county he was many years representative in parliament.

29. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Thomas Turner Wetherhead, to Miss Rigby.

30. Robert Cave, esq. of Doncaster, to Miss Perkins, of Snaith.

Oct. 1. T. Barvil, esq. to Miss Jane Best, second daughter of Robert B. esq.

2. By special licence, at Woodlands, Jn. Angerstein, esq. M.P. to Miss Amelia Lock, youngest daughter of Wm. L. esq. of Norbury-park, Surrey.

3. Tho. Underhill, esq. of Hampstead, near Birmingham, to Miss Price, of Staffordshire.

5. Sir Thomas Durfort, bart. of Scotton, co. Norfolk, to Miss Staatsbergen, late of St. Christopher's.

7. James Oldham Oldham, esq. of Great Millseaden abbey, Bucks, in the commission of the peace for the counties of Middlesex and Bucks, to Mrs. Barlow, of Gouer-str.

8. John Jeffery, esq. M.P. for Poole, to Miss Snodgrass.

10. At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, Mr. Hemsworth, to Miss Dawson.

11. Mr. Nicholas Charrington, brewer, of Mile end, to Miss Harriet Milward, youngest daughter of the late John M. esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

12. At Old Radox, Charles Whalley, esq. of Stow, co. Gloucester, to Miss Lewis, second daughter of the late John L. esq. of Harpton-court, co. Radox.

13. Mr. Joseph Cropper, of Loughborough, to Miss Allsop, of Wanlip.

14. At Kendal, Mr. Joseph Christian, jun. of Wigmore-street, to Miss Scales, daughter of the late John S. esq. of Thwaite-head, co. Lancaster.

15. Rev. Charles Ballard, vicar of Chalgrove, co. Oxford, to Miss Edison, daughter of the late John E. esq.

16. Mr. Jn. Taverner, of Lombard-str. to Miss Appleton, of Henley, co. Oxford.

17. Philip Shephard, esq. of Gatcombe-park, co. Gloucester, to Miss Elizabeth Lee, youngest daughter of Rev. C. L. of Bristol.

21. At Newbury, Berks, John Winterbottom, M.D. to Miss Townsend, daughter of Richard T. esq. all of that place.

22. James Torkington, esq. of Stukeley, co. Huntingdon, to Miss Bourchier, dau. of Charles B. esq. of Sandridge-lodge, Herts.

24. Major John Macdonald, of the regiments of the Isles, to Miss Chambers, eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert C. late chief justice of the Supreme Court in Bengal.

#### DEATHS.

1793. May 18. A T Salem, in the Baramual country, Capt. Wm Rhodes, of the second battalion of the 4th regiment of native infantry.

Dec. 24. Aged 26, Lieutenant Robert Mears, of his Majesty's ship Leopard, Rear-admiral Blankett's flag-ship in the Indian ocean. This very much-lamented young man (brother to Capt. M. whose no less calamitous and untimely fate is recorded vol. LXVI. 1114) was sent on shore, on the coast of Zanguebar, to endeavour if possible to find out some watering-place; when in landing the boat was upset and lost. Being left on shore in this situation, the people were incited by the natives, who presently came down in considerable numbers, to walk a little into the country, where they caused them to sit down under a tree, till, upon their resisting some attempts to rob and strip them, which Mr. M. observed to his companions in affliction could only be a prelude to their approaching and inevitable fate, and therupon offering to leave the spot, himself and three of the boat's crew were immediately murdered. The rest, having found means to escape during the night, were the next morning taken off at a different place by a boat from the Dædalus; some of whose people had been the evening before eye-witnesses to the fatal cause of this melancholy event, without having it in their power at the time to afford the unhappy sufferers any relief.

1799. July 20. At Quebec, Major Ferguson Spears, of the 24th foot.

29. At Antigua, Adam Ogilvy, youngest son of Sir John O. bart.

Aug. 9. At Nassau, New Providence, William Cunningham, eldest son of Mr. George C. inspector-general of the customs in Scotland.

29. At Valence, in France, after having reigned 24 years, 6 months, and 14 days; aged 81 years and 8 months, Pope Pius VI., formerly Cardinal John Angelo Braschi. He was born at Cesena, Dec. 27, 1717; was created cardinal by his predecessor, Clement XIV. in April, 1773; elected pope Feb. 15, crowned the 22d of the same month, and took possession at St. John Lateran's, Nov. 30 in the same year, 1775. (See before, pp. 897, 898.)

31. At Deal, in Kent (of which town he was a native), of apoplexy, aged about 48, Capt. Benjamin Hulke, of the royal navy. He was at the taking of Fort Omoa, by scalade, in 1779; and was promoted to the rank of master and commander in consequence of the bravery and good conduct he displayed on that occasion.

Sept. 7. At Bowood park (the seat of the Marquis of Lansdown), John Ingenthalz, M. D. physician to his Imperial Majesty, fellow of the Royal Society of London,

and of several other learned societies; a man of great simplicity of manners and benevolence of disposition; to whom the publick are indebted for several curious and useful discoveries, particularly in the application of pneumatic chemistry and natural philosophy to the purposes of medical and agricultural improvements. His "Experiments upon Vegetables, discovering their great Power of purifying the common Air in Sunshine, and of injuriously it in the Shade and at Night," first published in 8vo, 1779, have since been extended and improved, and republished lately on the Continent, in collections of his works, in French and German editions, which include his papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." Prefixed to these editions is a portrait of the author. He was a native of Breda, and for some time practised physick in his native country. He came to England about the year 1767, to acquire information concerning the Suttonian method of inoculating the small-pox; and in 1768 (on the recommendation of the late Sir John Pringle, who very highly esteemed him) he was engaged to go to Vienna to inoculate the Archduchess Theresa-Elizabeth (the only daughter of the Emperor Joseph II.) and the Archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian, brothers of the Emperor. In the Spring of the following year he went to Italy, and inoculated the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The rewards of these services were the rank of body physician and counsellor of state to their Imperial Majesties, with a pension for life of about £1000. sterling per annum. For several years past he has resided in this country, to which, from his first acquaintance with it, he has always been much attached, and where he passed his time almost unceasingly in scientific pursuits. In "Philosophical Transactions," vol. LXV. p. 1, are his experiments on the torpedo; LXVI. 257, easy methods of measuring the diminution of bulk taking place on the mixture of common and nitrous air, with experiments on platina; LXVIII. 1022, a ready way of lighting a candle by a very small electrical spark; ibid. 1027, electrical experiments to explain how far the phænomena of the electrophorus may be accounted for by Dr. Franklin's theory of positive and negative electricity; LXIX. 376, account of a new kind of inflammable air or gas; ibid. 537, some new methods of suspending magnetical needles; ibid. 661, improvements in electricity; LXX. 354, on the degree of salinity of the common air at sea, compared with that of the sea-shore, and that of places removed from the sea; LXXII. 426, some farther considerations on the influence of the vegetable kingdom on the animal creation.

11. At Cagliari, in his 37th year, Maurice-Joseph-Marie, Duke of Montferrat, brother to the King of Sardinia, born Sept. 13, 1762.

14. At Cootng, in the parish of Adisham, in Kent, aged 65, Mr. John Pegden.

15. At Sandwich, in Kent, of a paralytic complaint, Mr. John Williams, master of the New inn in that town.

Mr. William Price, apothecary, Bridge-street, Cambridge.

16. At Nafferton, near Driffield, Mr. Thos. Etherington, late of Hull, merchant.

Of a dropsy, in the castle of York, Mr. Charles Patrick, formerly an eminent grocer at Hull.

At Murkle, in Caithness, Scotland, Alex. M'Loud, esq. of Lynegar.

17. At Long Stratton, co. Norfolk, aged 66, the Rev. Randall Burroughes, rector of Bryngham and Shelfanger, in that country. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1756, M.A. 1759. The two livings are in the gift of his own family.

18. At Southampton, the Rev. Mordaunt Andrews, late dissenting minister at Coggeshall, Essex.

At Blechingley, aged 66, John Kearick, esq. second son of the late Matthew K. esq. who was barrister at law, commissioner of stamps and bankrupts, and counsel to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, and died 1781, aged 84. Mr. K. was admitted of Bene't-college, Cambridge, 1750; removed to the Temple 1752; was appointed a commissioner of stamps 1762; displaced, with other friends of the Duke of Newcastle, under Lord Bute's administration, 1763; restored 1765; resigned 1781. He married, 1768, the only daughter and heir of Mr. Gifford, a wealthy brewer, by whom he had one son, on whose death Mr. K. adopted and gave the bulk of his fortune to a natural daughter, Harriet, who was married to W. D. Raftall, esq. of Lincoln's-inn. Mr. K. represented the borough of Blechingley; and, for the last four years of his life, was so deprived of the use of his legs as to be set on a horse and ride a number of miles at once for exercise.

19. Killed in action in Holland, aged 22, Ensign J. W. Ellacombe, of the 40th foot, second son of the Rev. Mr. E. of Alphington, Devon; a young man beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance for his amiable disposition.

Also, Col. Roger Morris, of the guards, who fell near the person of the Duke of York; a gallant officer, and a very elegant and accomplished gentleman. He had served during the four campaigns of the Duke of York, with much credit, in the grenadiers of the Coldstream guards, with whom he continued to fight, and by whom, in a particular degree, he is lamented. On the 21st, his remains were interred in a church-yard near Burgenbrook. Never was

were funeral attended with more sincere regret. His Royal Highness the Duke of York walked in the procession immediately after the body, which he assisted in lowering into the grave, with every mark of sensibility and concern. All the officers of the brigade of guards (clear of duty) attended; his own company formed the firing party, and the left wing of the grenadier battalion followed. Nothing was omitted which could testify the respect and regard of his military friends.

At Tulloch, Scotland, James Stuart, esq. 21. At the village of Hampstead, near London, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr. William Potter, eldest son of Mr. William P. brewer, of Newcastle upon-Tyne. He was in the 21st year of his age, and had been for some months afflicted with a pulmonary consumption, which fatal illness he bore with the greatest fortitude, and sunk under it perfectly resigned to the will of Heaven. Mr. P. belonged to Sir Thomas Clavering's troop of yeomanry-cavalry, and was greatly respected by the whole corps, for the unremitting attention he paid to it while alive; and, for his mild and amiable manners, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

22. At Stockwell, aged 75, Mrs. Perfect, wife of the Rev. Henry P.

At Chatham, Mrs. Elizabeth Pearse, wife of Mr. James P. armourer to the ships in ordinary at that port.

Drowned, while fishing in a punt, which overflew, Mr. Saunders, a builder, and Mr. Young, clerk of the post-office at Staines.

23. At Exeter, aged 42 years, Bryan Blundell, esq. major-general of his Majesty's forces, lieutenant-colonel of the 45th regiment of foot, and second son of Jonathan B. esq. of Liverpool. In early life this gentleman entered into the army, and was a lieutenant with his regiment at New York soon after the commencement of the American war. When his native town, Liverpool, raised a regiment, to strengthen the bands of Government, he was appointed a Captain in the same. This regiment was afterwards on the Jamaica station; and Capt. Blundell took his passage out in the ship *Ellen*, — Barnewall, master, a letter of marque, of 14 guns, six-pounders, and 50 men. Near to Jamaica they fell in with a Spanish sloop of war, of 16 guns, six and nine-pounders, and full of men. The engagement was maintained for near four glasses with great spirit, when the Spaniard endeavoured to escape, but, failing, struck her colours, and was the first king's ship a prize to a merchant vessel of inferior force. The Spaniards took the *Ellen* for a British sloop of war, as she appeared to have regular marines, which were a few of the crew whom Capt. Blundell had instructed, and in the engagement took charge of. He received the

thanks of the owners for his spirited conduct. The *Ellen* carried her prize safe into Kingston, Jamaica. Capt. Blundell, after being a few years on this station, succeeded to the majority on the death of the then major to the regiment. Soon after this, peace being established, he visited his native country. Upon the 44th regiment being ordered to a foreign station, he exchanged with Major Halday into the 44th; and, on the breaking-out of the present war, he was with his regiment under Sir Charles Grey in the West-Indies, where he received the public thanks of the General for his services. His conduct had raised him to the rank of major-general, and he was sent out with that rank to Dominique; but his health had suffered so much from fatigue and the unhealthiness of that climate, that, some time after his return to this country, at 48 years of age, he fell a martyr to a worn-out constitution.

24. At Faversham, in Kent, aged 38. Mrs. Mary Keeler, wife of Rear-admiral Robert K.

25. At the Bathing-house of Mr. Hull, at Blackpool, co. Lancaster, the Rev. Titus Barns, of Walthaw, near Manchester. His disorder, which was only of a few days duration, but extremely painful, originated in a pain of the bowels; which produced an inflammation, and terminated in a mortification. Notwithstanding he had every assistance that the medical faculty could afford, he died in the very prime of life, being apparently not more than 26 years of age, leaving a widowed mother and seven brothers and sisters to bewail his early loss. He was descended from an ancient and respectable family being the second son of Thomas Barns, of Walthaw, esq.; and was a person of very handsome fortune. He was educated in the academy at Manchester; and, having finished his course of instruction, made his election for the ministry amongst the Protestant Dissenters; to which he was admitted about two years ago. The pure and conscientious motives, which induced him to this election, were matter of astonishment to many; who considered that his ample fortune was sufficient to support him genteelly, without a life of labour and affiduity; or, in the present commercial rage of this manufacturing and speculating county, might have been made the attractive centre to accumulating and unnumbered thousands. He was a man of unblemished character, of sound orthodox principles, and a warm friend and admirer of the Constitution.

Robert Colville, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, and Hartham-park, in Wiltshire, brother-in-law to Sir C. Afghill, bart.

Suddenly, Mrs. Bramston, widow of the late Edmund B. esq. alderman of Hull.

25. The

26. The Right Hon. Willoughby Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, and Baron Norreys of Rycote; and high steward of Abingdon, and W.ингford. He was born January 16, 1742; succeeded his father William, the third Earl, June 20, 1760; married July 7, 1768, Charlotte, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Peter Warre, K. B. and had issue (by her ladyship, who deceased Jan. 28, 1794) Lady Charlotte Bertie, born Oct. 12, 1769; died Jan. 11, 1799. 2. Lady Amelia, born Jan. 6, 1774; died in May 1784. 3. Willoughby, Lord Norreys, born Feb. 8, 1779; died an infant. 4. Lord Norreys, now Earl of Abingdon, born in April 1781. 5. Lady Louisa-Anne Maria-Bridget, born March 8, 1786; and another daughter, born Oct. 18, 1788. He was educated at Geneva, and imbibed some of the democratic principles of the unsuccessful part of that republick. He generally opposed the measures of Administration; and his frequent speeches in the House of Peers were peculiarly eccentric. In 1777 he published "Thoughts on Mr. Burke's Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol, on the Affairs of America" (vol. XLVII. 44); which was read with considerable applause, and answered in a style of the most exquisite irony by an anonymous writer, in another anonymous pamphlet (see XLVIII. 95). This pamphlet went through five editions; and was, in 1780, addressed a sixth time in "Dedication to the collective Body of the People of England, in which the Source of our present political Distractions are pointed out, and a Plan proposed for their Remedy and Redress." "A Letter to Lady Lughborough, in Consequence of her Presentation of the Colours to the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association; with a public Letter to the University of Oxford, 1798" (LXVIII. 970). It was customary with his Lordship to send copies of his speeches to the different news-papers, which brought him into disagreeable situation; for, having, in one of them, made a violent attack on the character of Mr. Sermon, an attorney, the Court of King's Bench sentenced him to a few months imprisonment as the publisher of a libel.

Mrs. Rachel Bayne, of Church-row, Hampstead, Middlesex.

In his 39th year, the Rev. Arthur Compton, M.A. rector of Pottene., and vicar of Westbury, Wilts.

27. After a long and painful illness of several months, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Stephen A. esq. of Darent, Kent.

At Bogart rocks, aged 10, John Morgan Burt, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert B. vicar of Twickenham, Middlesex, who died 1791.

At Hadleigh, Suffolk, Mrs. Elizabeth Gaze, widow of the Rev. Thomas O. and formerly of Dean's-yard, Westminster.

At Banff, in Scotland, aged 67, Louis George Robertson, of the royal navy.

28. At Great Berkhamsted, where he was curate, the Rev. Francis Calvert, youngest son of Peter C. esq. of Thoebalds, Herts.

At Beverley, in his 82d year, John Bowman, esq. late an alderman of that corporation, during which time he twice served the office of mayor; and was many years in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant for the East riding of the county of York.

29. Suddenly, Mr. Samuel Farra Hinstone, of Spring-garden:

At Lancaster, John Rawlinson, esq.

At Ashprington-house, Devon, Richard Molesworth, esq. F.R.S. and S.A. brother to Lord M. and late accountant of the Army Pay-office.

At Cooperale, Essex, aged 45, Charles Mooly, esq.

At his seat at Brickworth-house, near Salisbury, aged 75, Henry Eyre, esq. brother to John E. esq. of Landford, lately deceased, and brother-in-law to William Hufsey, esq. M. P.

In his 89th year, the Rev. Wm. Paley, M. A. head master of the free grammar school at Giggleswick in Craven, co. York; and father of Dr. P. archdeacon of Carlisle. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge; M. A. 1733.

At Uppingham, Rutland, much respected, Miss Hubbard, a lady of good fortune.

30. Mr. Barlow, of the Custom-house. Returning to his country residence on Norwood common, his horse fell and threw him over his neck, which fractured his skull so dreadfully that he died almost instantaneously on the spot.

At Dover, Mr. Peter Newport, collector of the customs at that port.

At York, Mrs. Wilson, relict of C. W. esq. of Rayfield-hall, Essex.

At Forteviot, in Scotland, the Rev. Harry Inglis, minister of that parish.

In his 44th year, the Rev. Thomas Crane Johnstone, M. A. rector of Bottesford, and vicar of Worfield, co. Salop, chaplain to the Earl of Dysart, and to the Bishop of Salisbury; a worthy member of society, and a respectable, diligent clergyman, remarkably attentive to the necessities and instruction of the poor, and to every part of his office.

Lately, at St. Helena, where he stopped for the recovery of his health, on his passage from China, Robert Hamilton, esq. late merchant at Canton, only surviving son of the late Dr. Robert H. of Airdrie, professor of anatomy and medicine in the University of Glasgow.

Mr. Nicholas Schweighauser, merchant of New York, was taken ill at Philadelphia, and died at Elizabeth town, on his way home.

At New York, of the yellow fever, Dr. Perkins, the discoverer of the metallic tractors. He fell a victim to the ardency of his endeavours to relieve the afflicted, and try the effects of his discovery.

Near Dumfries, in Maryland, of hydrophobia, Mr. Ford; who felt none of the symptoms till the 37th day after he was bitten, when, on going to wash his hands, the sight of the water shocked his whole frame, and produced convulsions, which terminated, 46 hours afterwards, in his death. He retained his senses to the last, and met his fate with great firmness and composure of mind.

At Berlin, Mr. Eliezer Bloch, a Jewish physician, and the first ichthyologist in Europe. His valuable collection of fishes is well known; and he has left a cabinet of natural history superior, perhaps, to any in the world.

At Vienna (an example of the good effects of industry and perfumery), Charles Abraham Wetzlar, Baron of Blankenberg, a baptized Jew, who began his career by performing flight-of-hand tricks, afterwards became an under-commillary in the seven years war, and ended it in the 85th year of his age as a baron. He has left three sons and five daughters, three of whom are married to Barons Augsberg, Lezency, and Lowenbrunn, and two to Counts Tettetius and Clary. His fortune is estimated at 5 millions of florins, about 500,000 sterling.

At Gibraltar, John Bell, esq. extra garrison-surgeon, and surgeon to the Emperor of Morocco.

Of the wounds he received in the action of Sept. 19, in Holland, Gen. Tchertcheff, second in command of the Russian forces employed there.

Capt. Brownlow Neville, lately killed in Holland, was son of John Pate N. esq. of Bradsworth-hall, near Doncaster.

Lieut. Harris, who lately fell in Holland, was son of the late Capt. H. of the 28th foot, and brother of Capt. H. of the Irish artillery, who, in 1794, was amongst the numerous victims to the yellow fever at Martinique. Lieut. H. whose mother nursed Prince Octavus, was a highly-promising soldier, and patronized by his Majesty. He had been in the 7th foot, but wishing a more active service than Halifax presented, he changed into the 8th, and arrived in Holland but the day before the battle which terminated his life. Like his brother, he had not attained his 19th year.

Killed by a ball through the body, while attempting to reconnoitre the movements of the French army in Switzerland, Gen. Hotze. After the action his body was sent forward to the Austrian advanced posts, with all the honours of war.

At Ormskirk, advanced in years, Mrs. Eazakerly, relict of John Hardwen F. esq.

and mother of S. H. F. esq. captain in the 3d regiment of Royal Lancashire militia.

In her 69th year, in the minister-yard at York, the relict of Robert Jubb, esq. brother of the late Dr. J. canon of Christ-church, and Hebrew professor at Oxford.

At Ludlow, C. Walcot, esq. of Bitterley-court, eldest son of the late John W. esq. of Walcot, co. Salop.

At Preston, John Cross, esq. deputy prothonotary of Lancashire.

Mr. Tyrrell, of the theatre-royal at Manchester.

At Bath, the wife of Charles Welch, esq. of Eveham, the eldest daughter of Mr. Hobbs, of the park farm, Eveham.

Mrs Vizard, daughter of William V. esq. of Dursley, co. Gloucester.

Aged 30, Mr. Barrow, surgeon, of Birmingham.

Mrs Bayley, widow of Mr. B. attorney, of Wednesbury, co. Stafford.

After a short illness, John Tippett, esq. of New Mills, Dursley, co. Gloucester.

At Yard-house, Taunton, S. Welman, esq.

Mr. George Wise, many years landing-waiter of the customs in the port of Poole.

At Bristol, the Hon. Henry Newman, uncle to Viscountess N.

At Canterbury, Mrs. S. Milner, a maiden lady, and second sister of the late Dr. M. of Maidstone.

In the Circus, Bath, J. Riddell, esq. brother to the late Sir J. R. bart.

Mrs. Foster, of Waltham St. Lawrence, At Newbury, Berks, Mrs. Grigg.

At Haverfordwest, the youngest son of Joseph Fortune, esq. of Leweston castle. His death was occasioned by an unfortunate dispute between him and another gentleman of that town: they met, attended by two seconds. The first shot (which Mr. Fortune received) proved mortal, though he walked, after having been wounded, to an adjoining house, and survived till the next morning, talking deliberately to the last, and expired without a groan. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict Murder, against the three other gentlemen, who have not been heard of since.

At Ramsgate, aged 51, Mr. Witherden, master of the Queen's Head public-house.

At her house in St. George's-street, Canterbury, after a lingering illness, in her 52d year, Mrs. Field, a maiden lady.

Mr. John Heard, many years master of the Rose inn at Canterbury.

At Holbeach, co. Lincoln, of a deep decline, Miss Sarah Smalley, youngest daughter of Mr. Walter S. of the Talbot inn.

In the bloom of youth, Miss Mackinder, of Edmonthorpe, co. Leicester.

At an advanced age, Mr. Iliffe, tanner, of Leicester.

At Athby-de-la-Zouch, after a few days illness, Mr. Thomas Farmer.

- Aged 79, Mrs. Walker, of the city of Lincoln, widow.
- At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Ebanks, sen. late an eminent chemist and druggist at Coventry.
- At Duxter, near Hereford, aged 69, the Rev. F. Brickettenden, M.A. rector of Brampton Abbots and Dineder, co. Hereford; the former in the gift of the Bishop, the latter in that of the Duke of Norfolk. He was of Trinity-college, Oxford; M.A. 1757.
- Aged 28, the Rev. John Howe, rector of Ridmireley, co. Worcester.
- At Rochester, aged 63, the Rev. Henry Jones, many years officiating minister of Chatham church, minor canon of Rochester cathedral, and rector of Shorne.
- Aged 33, the Rev. Samuel Pearce, minister of the Baptist meeting in Cannon-street, Birmingham.
- Rev. Mr. Boyer, formerly of Little Abby, co. Leicester.
- At Chippenham, the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Arnold, of Wells.
- At Windsor, Mr. Robert Blunt, one of the aldermen of that borough.
- At Enfield, of a dropsey in his chest, Mr. Edwards, farmer at White Webbs.
- Mr. Ordway, of Piccadilly, one of the senior footmen to his Majesty, and late turner to the King and family.
- Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. John W. Tanner, of Bermondsey.
- At a relation's, in Mount-street, Berkeley-square, Mr. James Hall, late master of the free Latin school at Tenterden.
- At Bottesford, co. Leicester, Mr. Bartram the elder, an opulent farmer.
- Aged 66, Mr. Wade Morris, of Spridlington, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.
- At Chelsea, co. Middlesex, Mr. William Packharnis, eldest son of the late Mr. P. formerly of Bennington, near Boston.
- At Ludlow, Charles Walcot, esq. of Bitterley court, eldest son of the late John W. esq. of Walcot, co. Salop.
- At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Barker, curate of Dursley, and nephew to the Archdeacon of Gloucester.
- At Lynn, co. Norfolk, in her 78th year, Miss Mary Breefe. She never lived out of the parish she was born in; was a remarkable sportswoman, regularly took out her shooting-licence, kept as good greyhounds, and was as sure a shot, as any in the county. At her desire, her dogs and favourite mare were killed at her death, and buried in one grave.
- At St. Alban's, Herts, J. Clarabut Gilbee, esq. late of Artillery-place, Moorfields.
- At the Hot wells, Bristol, Sam. Clowes esq. jun. of Broughton, late lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Lancashire volunteers.
- At the house of Governor Penn, in Queen Anne-street West, Mrs. Masters, widow and relict of the late William M. esq. formerly of Pennsylvania, in North America, and mother of Mrs. Penn.
- Mr. George Cooper, organist of St. Sepulchre's, &c. London.
- At her house in Kennington-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Bartholemew.
- In Phillimore-place, Kensington, Mr. William Moorman.
- October 1. At St. Alban's, aged 61, two days after the expiration of his third mayoralty, John Osborn, esq. He was buried at Hernehead; and is succeeded, as mayor, by Thomas Baker, M.D.
- At Withey, co. Oxford, aged 58, Mr. Edward Batt, surgeon, of extensive practice, unaffected simplicity of manners, and uniform rectitude of conduct.
- Mr. Paxall Ellwood, of Rochester, in Kent, coal-merchant.
- At Loughborough, co. Leicester, Mr. Jn. Holland, second son of Henry H. esq. captain of the Loughboro' volunteer infantry.
- At his house in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, aged 64, David Sproat, esq. of Port Mary.
- In Newgate, John Honey, who was convicted in May sessions, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 200*l.* for being concerned in robbing the Mint with J. Turnbull, who was executed.
2. Alex. Steuart, esq. of Steuart-hall.
- Mrs. Gribble, wife of N. B. G. esq. of Bovey, Devon.
3. At his house in Wincheap, Canterbury, nearly on the completion of his 81st year, Anthony Highmore, esq. formerly of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe, London. He was the only son of Joseph H. esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, portrait-painter. He married in very early life Anna Maria Ellis (daughter of the Rev. Seth Ellis, rector of Brampton, in Derbyshire), who died tenderly and acutely lamented, October 13, 1794; and by whom he had 15 children, two only of whom, with the daughter of a deceased son, now survive to lament his loss. During the course of a long and unimpeachable life, his mind was directed by a never-swerving uprightness, and his conduct guided by the most unshaken and rigid integrity. In his communications with society, and in the more retired limits of domestic affection, his heart and his hand united in the strictest rectitude, the softest sensibility, and the tenderest philanthropy. When he doubted on any transaction, it was his invariable rule to examine arguments and consequences, by committing them to paper with scrupulous exactness. Hence it was that all his determinations were slow, but they were just. Retirement during his latter years afforded him an uninterrupted opportunity of indulging his strong propensity for theological and controversial studies. These he pursued with unwearied diligence, till within the last three months

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of his life. Herein the vigour of his mind discovered unabating ardour, and laborious investigation; and he was so entirely absorbed in this pursuit, that all other subjects seemed, like the passing insect of the hour, to flit beside him. But he was one of those whose theological studies do not confound their faith. Deeply read in Sacred History and Divine Revelation, he accepted the Christian dispensation with unfeigned gratitude. His researches strengthened his virtuous resolutions, confirmed his reliance on Divine Mercy, and secured his hope in the mediation offered to mankind. They gave vigour but humility to his active charities, energy and sincere piety to his devotions, and found wisdom to his family instructions. A considerable part of his latter years were clouded by an incurable deafness, which debarred him from his former enjoyment of conversation; and, though it subduced some of the cheerfulness of his natural temper, and led him to frequent seclusion from company, yet it never produced an intemperate murmur; and, though he often remarked that "although knowledge was from one source quite shut out," still he devoutly expressed his gratitude for the blessing of every other sense so long extended to him. The occupations of his privacy, in addition to his usual studies, were those of profound reflection, and the silent conversation with his own heart; in which he found so tranquil and amiable a companion, as to be consoled for the loss which it was enabled amply to supply. It was, however, in this retired period of his life that the small circle of his relations and social friends found continual opportunities of valuing his merit, of tasting the result of his experience, in profiting by his conjugal and parental affection, and of marking the enviable tranquillity of the closing scene of a righteous man.

At Beaumaris, in Anglesey, Rd. Poole, esq.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, in the prime of life, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Hunt, a respectable printer.

At Sheerness, Kent, Mr. John Smellie, of the royal navy, second son of the late Mr. William S. printer.

At Botton, co. Lincoln, aged 63, William Smith, esq. nephew of the late Richard Bertoe, M. D.

4. At Bulls-moor-place, Enfield, Middlesex, of a paralytic stroke, aged 74. Thomas Boddam, esq. brother of Rawlton Hart B. esq. late governor of Bombay. He married, 1788, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Palmer, solicitor to the Post office, by whom he has left one daughter. His remains were interred with his family in Wormley church, Herts.

Samuel Fitch, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, father of the late Col. E. of the 83d regiment.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, Mrs. Culcraft, widow of Lieut.-gen. C.

At Blackheath, aged 55; Adolphus Van Heythuyse, fifth son of Gerard Levinge Van H. esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

At Birmingham, the Rev. John Nutt, many years pastor of the Catholic congregation there.

In his 60th year, at Vienna, Count Leopold Palfy, Imperial chamberlain.

5. In Charles-street, Mary-la-Bonne, Cramer, the celebrated violin-player, for many years leader of the Band at the Opera-house. He was a German by birth, being born at Manheim. His father was in the suite of the late Prince Maximilian, who, observing in the son a turn for music, had him educated in that science at his own expence. The prince, to farther his improvement, permitted him to travel through Italy, Germany, and France, generously allowing him 200l. a year for his expences. He soon after this came to England, where he married his first wife, and where, wishing to continue, he declined returning to Germany at the Prince's desire, who on that account discontinued his allowance. For several years Cramer was at the head of his profession; and his emoluments from the Opera-house and private teaching were very great. He married a second time a Miss Madan of a good family in Ireland, by whom he has left a family of four children. In the latter part of his life, from non-attention to necessary economy, his affairs became involved; and, to extricate him from his pecuniary difficulties, a friendly commission of bankruptcy was issued. Previous to this event, he had been superseded in the leading of the band at the Opera-house by Viotti. This loss, added to the change of his circumstances, visibly affected his health and spirits, and made life burthensome, and brought him at last to that place where "the weary are at rest."

Mr. William Elsworth, of the Queen's Arms tavern, Newgate-street.

After a lingering illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, Mr. Thomas Johnston, a very respectable farmer at St. Ives, co. Huntingdon.

At Leicester, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Bankart, wife of Mr. S. B. jun.

6. Found drowned in Sleaford New River, aged 43, Solomon Wifeman.

Drowned at Yarmouth, in passing from one boat to another, Lieut. Butt, of the royal navy.

Of a cancer in the breast, which she bore for many months with the utmost resignation, aged 58, Mrs. Catharine-Anne Hurly, wife of Mr. Thos. H. of Hinckley, co. Leic.

At Walworth, Surrey, Mr. James Henderson, of Lombard-street.

After a long and painful illness of the stone, Mr. Paul, treasurer of the Bath and Bristol

Bristol theatres. After his death an operation was performed on him, and an oval bone extracted, weighing upwards of 2 oz.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Miss Frances-Maria Horne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. of Chiswick, Middlesex.

The daughter of Mr. Hubbard, watch-maker, near the turnpike in St. John's Great-road, while conversing with a neighbour in her father's shop, apparently in perfect health, suddenly dropped down and expired without a groan.

At his chambers in Gray's-inn, aged 29, Richard Lloyd, esq. He served many years, with distinguished credit, as a surgeon in his Majesty's navy; quitted the service upon the execution of his friend and patron, the unfortunate Admiral Byng; and, from that period, became a member of Gray's-inn, where he lived valued and esteemed by many friends, most of whom he had survived; and when he died, being the oldest member of that society, universally respected as an honourable and honest man. His remains were interred, at his particular request, in the church yard of Streatham, Surrey.

At the Liches, near Birmingham, in the 58th year of his age, William Withering, M.D. F. R. S. member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, fellow of the Linnaean Society, &c. He was born in the year 1741. His father was a respectable apothecary at Wellington, in Shropshire. After going through the common grammatical education, and being initiated in the knowledge of pharmacy and medicine under his father, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he studied the usual time, and then took the degree of Doctor of Physick in the year 1766. Not long after he left the university, he settled at Stafford, where he married Miss Cooks, the daughter of an attorney of that place. Here he met with little encouragement; he, therefore, removed hence in 1774 to Birmingham, where a vacancy had taken place in the medical profession by the death of Dr. Small, an ingenious and much-lamented physician. The change was a very fortunate one for the Doctor; his abilities were soon called into action; and a few years afterwards, when the late Dr. Ash's health became impaired, his practice, both as to extent and profitableness, rivalled, if it did not surpass, that of any physician out of London. Little qualified, either by constitution of body or turn of mind, for general and social intercourse with the world, Dr. Withering devoted those hours which remained after the business of the day was over to philosophical and scientific pursuits. In the year 1776, he published, in 2 vols 8vo, the first edition of his "Botanical Arrangement;" a work which, at that time, could be considered as little

more than a mere translation from Linnaeus of such genera and species of plants as are indigenous in Great Britain; and in which Ray's *Synopsis Methodica Stirpium Britannicarum*, and Hudson's *Flora Anglicæ*, could not fail to afford him great assistance; but, in the course of the two other editions of it (the last of which, in 4 vols. 8vo. was published 1796), this "Arrangement" has been so much improved and enlarged, as to have become, in a great measure, an original work; and certainly, as a national Flora, it must be allowed to be the most elaborate and complete performance that any country can boast of. Justice, however, compels us to acknowledge, that the whole claim of this excellence does not belong to Dr. Withering. No inconsiderable portion of it is due to his able coadjutors, among whom the names of Stokes, Woodward, Vellay, and Stackhouse, stand the most conspicuous. Botany, however, did not engross all our author's attention: many of his leisure-hours he devoted to Chemistry and Mineralogy. In 1783 he translated Bergman's *Scenographia Regini Mineralis*, under the title of "Outlines of Mineralogy;" and, before and since that time, he addressed to the Royal Society several communications relative to those branches of knowledge. Thus, in 1773, we find inserted in the Philosophical Transactions his experiments on different kinds of marble found in Staffordshire. In the same Transactions for 1782, his Analysis of the toad-stone, a tooth met with in Derbyshire. In the same work for 1784, his experiment on the *terra pondicosa*. And, lastly, in 1793, his analysis of the hot mineral spring in Portugal. Amid these diversified pursuits he did not relax in his professional studies. In 1779, he published an account of the Scarlet fever and sore-throat; and, 1785, appeared his account of the fox-glove; wherein he laid before the publick a very satisfactory body of evidence in favour of the diuretic virtues of this vegetable in various kinds of drop-sies. Although he was not the discoverer of this powerful remedy, yet he is entitled to the praise of being the first who taught the Faculty how to prepare and manage its doses, so as to administer it with safety, and generally with success. From early life Dr. W. was of a slender and delicate habit of body; and, not long after his first establishment in practice, he became subject to attacks of peripneumony. By these repeated attacks his lungs were at length so much injured, and his whole frame so much debilitated, that he found it necessary to repair to a warmer climate. Accordingly, in the Autumn of 1793, he made a voyage to Lisbon, where he passed the winter, returning to England the following spring. Thinking he had received benefit

benefit from the climate of Portugal, he made a second voyage to Lisbon the following winter, and returned home again 1795. While he was in Portugal, he analyzed the hot mineral waters, called the *Caldas*. This analysis was published in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon*; and, since, in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society in London*. After his return from his last voyage to Lisbon, his health remained in a very fluctuating state, sometimes so tolerable as to allow going out in a carriage, at other times so bad as to confine him to his room. In this manner his existence was protracted until the present month, when he removed from Edgerton hall, where he had resided (under a lease granted by the late Lord Calthorpe) for several years, to a house formerly occupied by Dr. Priestley, which he had recently purchased, and had named the Larches. To the distinguished rank which he held in the medical profession, Dr. W. was raised wholly by personal merit. He possessed great clearness of discernment, joined with a most persevering application. He was of a humane and mild disposition. With his family and among his friends he was cheerful and communicative; but with the world at large, and even in his professional character he was shy and reserved. He never prescribed more medicine than appeared to be absolutely necessary, consulting by such conduct the interest of the patient rather than the interest of the apothecary. Hence he was not generally beloved by the subordinate part of the profession. He has left behind him a very valuable library, which devolves to his son, who has been educated in his father's profession.

A respectable Medical Friend has sent us the following lines on Dr. W.'s death:—  
De p in the earth, the debt of Nature paid,  
The mortal part of WITHIN is laid;  
And though he seems to share the common  
lot

Of those who perish, and are soon forgot,  
His fame will never die! each future age,  
Instructed by the labours of his page,  
(The faithful page where Nature stands to  
view,  
Display'd, in co'ours ever bright and new),  
Shall hail his honour'd name with grateful  
praise,

And bards his skill record, in twainful lays.  
Of Wealth or Power, short is the transient  
state,

[Fate.  
Whilst SCIENCE soars above the reach of  
J. CRANE, M. D. Creekerne.

7. In his 49th year, Mr. John Browne, of Stanton's wharf, Southwark. He was interred at St. Olave's church with military honours, by Capt. Dunkin's Southwark troop of Surrey yeomanry cavalry, of which Mr. D. was one of the oldest privates.

At Brington, co. Northampton, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Chockley.

Mr. Chatteris, druggist, &c. of Leicestershire.  
At Orton, near Bingham, aged 66, the Rev. G. Chappell.

8. Aged 56, at his seat at Carswell, Berks, Sir Thos. Hayward, knt. late an officer of the honorable band of Gentleman Pensioners; upon quitting which he received the honour of knighthood in May last. He has left a widow, who is daughter of the late Sir James Harrington, bart. of Penfround, in the county of Monmouth; and an only daughter, who inherits the greatest part of the property by the will of her late uncle, Henry Southby, esq.

At Easfield chase side, the wife of Mr. Philipe, formerly master of Shoreditch workhouse.

Edward Eastman, the guard of the royal mail, is coming from Weymouth, fell from the roof, and was suffocated in the mud. He was not missed by the coachmen till he had reached Basingstoke, four miles from the spot where this unfortunate man was found. He survived about three minutes after being taken up. Some words, it is said, had arisen between him and the coachman, which occasioned him to leave the box and sit on the roof, there being no convenience behind this mail for the guard.

Suddenly, Mrs. Gunstone; and, on the 24th, whilst discharging the expences of his wife's funeral, Mr. Gunstone, of Chester.

Of all the deplorable cases which too frequently happen by the carelessness of stage-coach drivers, the loss of Arthur Robinson, esq. of Duke-street, St. James's, his wife, and their female servant, occurring this day from a six weeks tour on a visit to their friends, in the balloon coach from Liverpool to Birmingham, is the most truly afflicting. The Trent having been unusually swelled by the late inclemant rains, the coach was unfortunately overturned as it was passing it at Tattenhoe. There were six inside and three outside passengers, besides two coachmen, the regular driver being ill on the roof; when the coach fell; and his having been obliged to trust the reins to another is supposed to have been one principal cause of the melancholy event. The other passengers, consisting of two naval officers and a respectable gentleman of Liverpool, extricated themselves, and were fortunately saved, though with great difficulty; and those on the outside also happily escaped. The body of Mrs. R. was taken out of the coach about a quarter of an hour after the accident; that of the servant was found soon after; but the remains of Mr. R. were not discovered till the following evening, having floated down with the current. Their persons were identified by the inscription on the collar of a favourite spaniel that accompanied them. On the 11th

21st—a coroner's inquest was held before J. Dickenson, gent. of Stafford; but the witnesses examined were scarcely recovered from the shock occasioned by the accident, and were not able to give any circumstantial detail of it. Verdict, Accidental Death.—There never was a more humane, more friendly, or upright man existing; or a more worthy, benevolent woman. Mr. Robinson's employments were in the services of the first personages in the kingdom; and he executed them with that fidelity, promptitude, and exactness, which gained him the approbation of all, and even their confidence. He was for many years in the Prince of Wales's family, as one of his gentlemen ulsters and under-treasurer; and was likewise under-treasurer to the Dukes of York and Clarence, and the younger princes. When the Prince's establishment was broken up, his Royal Highness, as a mark of his esteem, settled a pension of 500l. a year on him, which he enjoyed till his death.

9. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 81, Mrs. White, widow.

10. Drowned, by accidentally falling into the river near the Hythe bridge, Colchester, about 9 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Carter Day, surgeon.

Aged 89, Mrs. Searson, relict of Alderman Geo. S. mayor of Stamford, co. Linc.

At Portwood, near Southampton, Provis Wickham, son of the Rev. Wm. Provis W.

At Eastcote-house, near Uxbridge, Henry Deane, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Berks, major-commandant of the Reading volunteers, and an alderman of that borough.

At Redbourn, Herts, in his 81st year, Mr. Thomas Barkerfield. He had long been much indisposed by the infirmities of age, yet bore his decay with the utmost patience and resignation. He died about 11 at night, in so easy a manner as hardly to be perceived by his surrounding friends, almost without a groan. He had, for upwards of half a century, kept an ollishop in Holborn, with reputation; but, being of a happy, contented mind, retired from the bustle of life about 12 years ago; and during that period so well employed his leisure hours, that time never hung heavy upon him. He was the most tender and affectionate of husbands, the best of fathers, a true Christian, and an honest man; as such, he was respected by high and low, rich and poor. As a man of business, he kept not only his worldly, but his spiritual, affairs with the utmost regularity and order; thus making up his accounts from day to day, when the awful summons came, he had nothing to do but die.

11. At Dumbarton, in Scotland, Mr. McAulay, writer.

Mr. Samuel Johnson, an eminent attorney at St. Ivo's, co. Huntingdon.

Suddenly, at Margate, Thomas Maitby, esq. of Flintshire, uncle to the present Lord Shrewsbury and Sir Pierc. Montagu.

At his house in the Adepts-buildings, aged 74, Samuel More, esq. secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture, and Commerce. By the death of this gentleman the Society have lost a very able and faithful servant, who had conducted their business with great respect and prosperity for the space of 29 years and upwards. The publick will lose a valuable member of the community, and his acquaintance an amiable and sincere friend. It is nearly necessary to say, he has died truly lamented by every person who had the pleasure of knowing him. On the 21st, his remains were interred in the family-vault, in the chapel, Broadway, Westminster. His funeral was attended by the Duke of Norfolk, president; Francis Stephens, esq. one of the vice-presidents, and other members of the Society.

At Eatry, in Kent, aged 60, Mr. Thomas Rammel.

12. In consequence of being thrown out of his chaise, whereby his skull was fractured, Thomas Chetham, esq. one of the surveyors-general of the customs.

After an illness of three years, Mr. John Briggs, a very respectable farmer and grazier at Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely.

Of a rapid decline, aged 18, Miss Anne Baker, second daughter of Mr. Wm. B. of the Crofs Keys inn, Hull.

13. Suddenly, at his house at Beckenham, Kent, in his 31st year, Timothy Cooke, esq.

At Bath, Walter Whitire, esq. an alderman and justice of that city.

At the Six Hundreds, in Heckington fen, Mrs. Redford, wife of Mr. H. R. Farmer.

Lady Anne Howard, sister to the Earl of Carlisle, born 1714, and one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to the late Princess Amelia.

At Oxenden, James Auchinleck, esq. of Woodcock-dale.

14. At Forge, in Scotland, Capt. James Scott, late of the East India Company's marine at Bombay.

At her house in North Castle-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Stuart, widow of the Hon. David S. late of the royal navy.

At Carniehaugh, in his 61st year, Capt. John Carfrae, of the Breadalbane fencibles.

15. In his 83d year, Mr. Thos. Burges, sen. clerk of the Lock chapel.

At his house at Kentish town, after a short illness, James Mainstone, esq. of Essex-street, Strand, an eminent solicitor.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, in his 76th year, Mr. Thomas Sharp, clock and watch-maker, a person almost universally known amongst the admirers of Shakespeare, as proprietor and inventor of the curious toys made of the famous mulberry tree, said to have been planted by the Poet's

Poet's own hand; for which wood he had conceived such an esteem, that he considered it as an invaluable reliqu. And in order to confirm its value in the esteem of those who have already, or may hereafter, become purchasers; the day before he expired, he took his oath upon the Holy Evangelists, that he never in his life bought, made up, worked, sold or substituted, any other mulberry wood, than what was part of the tree which he purchased of the Rev. J. Gatrell, who cut it down in 1756; and which, he had heard, Sir Hugh Clopton, knt. barrister at law, one of the heralds at arms, and a justice of peace for the county of Warwick (with whom he was personally acquainted), positively declare was planted by the hand of Shakspere. His affidavit was made in the presence of Mr. Thomas Nott and Mr. Richard Allen, magistrates of the borough of Stratford; who, by his own request, kindly attended on him for that purpose, and signed their names, which done, he declared he should die contended. He was a person of the strictest integrity; and, although labouring under the greatest affliction and agonizing pain for above forty years, pressed with misfortunes, and perplexed with sorrow, he bore his weight of troubles with a Christian patience and becoming fortitude. He was a cheerful friend, an industrious tradesman, a social companion, and a good neighbour; and his loss will be deplored, while his memory is revered by those who were in the habit of his acquaintance.

17. At his lodgings in Christ church, Oxford, greatly lamented, aged 64, the Rev. Thomas Gondfellow Shaftoe, D. D. canon of Christ church, 1783, and rector of Brancaster, Durham, to which he was presented 1760.

Very suddenly, while drinking his tea, Rev. R. Barrow, of Wigan, co. Lancaster.

At the vicarage-house, Bishop's Sot-ford, Herts, the Rev. Plaxton Dickinson, of Clare-hall, B. A. 1785, vicar of that parish, to which he was presented last year. The living is in the gift of the precentor of St. Paul's as impropriator.

At St. Chad's, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Hill, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. and relict of the late Alex. Robertson, esq. of Charlestown, in America.

At Glasgow, in the 78th year of his age, and 36th of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. George Lawrie, minister of Loudoun.

18. In her 80th year, of a paralytic stroke, at the seat of William Hood, esq.

at Bardon-park, co. Leicester, Mrs. Cecilia Hood, mother of the above gentleman, widow and relict of the late John H. esq. formerly of that place, where she had resided in great hospitality many years. She was endowed with a most charitable and truly benevolent disposition; and her piety was exemplary. She was a strict observer of the sabbath; and was not only a constant attendant on public worship whilst health permitted, but had daily prayers in her own family. Her corpse was deposited, by her own desire, in the burial-ground at Bardon, which had been formerly given by the ancestors of her husband. She was the eldest daughter of William Snell, esq. formerly of Walthamstow, in Essex; and sister to the late William S. esq. of Clapham, Surrey, who was one of the directors of the Bank and East India Company many years. The sister of Mrs. Hood married Mr. William Jacob, a solicitor, of Lawrence Pountney hill, London, and died a widow, Dec. 10, 1784, suddenly, of a paralytic seizure, at the house of Mrs. Hood, on Lawrence Pountney hill, where she resided, and which had been built by her grandfather.

20. Richard Dixon, esq. of South Lambeth, principal land coal meter for the city of London, and many years chairman to the commissioners of the land tax.

At Worcester, in his 24<sup>th</sup> year, Mr. William Stable, jun. son of Mr. S. glover, in the Strand.

Mrs Sarah Ruspini, daughter of the Chevalier R. of Pall Mall.

On his passage to England from Helder, which he left on the 18th, Lieut.-col. Dawkins, of the guards.

21. Mr. Noble, of Leadenhall-street, breeches-maker, was this morning found dead in his bed, with his cloaths on. Not appearing in his business at the usual hour led to some apprehension, and, on entering his room, he was discovered quite lifeless.

At the Helder, of the wounds he received in the action of the 6th, Lieutenant-colonel Maitland, of the first regiment of guards.

22. Mr. Thomas Hornidge, surgeon, of Hatton-street.

23. Aged 74; Andrew Hogg, esq. of Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, formerly a goldsmith in Castle-street, Leicester-square.

At Ham, Surrey, Lady Lindsay, relict of Vice-admiral Sir John L. K. B.

24. Mr. John Bloomfield, linen-draper, of Newgate-street.

25. Aged 29, Mr. Thomas Spilsbury, of the Bank of England.

#### BILL of MORTALITY, from September 24, to October 22, 1799.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 724 { 1489	Males 622 { 1259				
Females 705 { 1489	Females 637 { 1259				
Whereof have died under two years old 395					
Peak Lmfr 4s. 4d.					
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. 4 per pound.					
		2 and 5.	140	50 and 60	107
		5, and 10	54	60 and 70	82
		10 and 20	37	70 and 80	53
		20 and 30	93	80 and 90	26
		30 and 40	130	90 and 100	4
		40 and 50	144		

**AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 19, 1798.** [p. 2]

**INLAND COUNTIES.**

**MARITIME COUNTIES.**

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Middlesex	86	7 00	0 42	10 42	2 67	1	Essex	89	4 43	0 41	10 43	8 51	0	
Surrey	91	10 46	6 43	0 43	4 61	0	Kent	94	2 44	0 39	6 45	6 60	6	
Hertford	90	8 49	3 40	0 42	1 53	0	Suffolk	79	4 00	0 36	0 37	10 00	0	
Bedford	84	2 46	4 37	0 37	0 53	6	Suffolk	82	1 00	0 37	2 34	1 70	0	
Huntingdon	82	11 00	0 38	0 34	8 48	0	Cambridg.	91	10 00	0 33	10 30	5 54	0	
Northam.	93	6 68	0 46	0 37	4 47	0	Norfolk	79	11 42	0 33	3 33	11 48	5	
Rutland	101	0 60	0 52	0 34	0 57	0	Lincoln	81	9 44	0 40	9 31	8 52	6	
Leicester	93	10 46	7 43	3 33	0 56	1	York	85	4 58	1 00	0 31	11 57	3	
Nottingh.	94	3 00	0 46	2 34	10 61	6	Durham	91	1 53	9 00	0 25	4 00	0	
Derby	92	4 00	0 42	0 38	0 59	8	Northam.	87	4 46	9 36	8 32	3 00	0	
Stafford	89	5 00	0 38	8 32	11 54	0	Cumberl.	100	5 80	0 45	4 28	4 00	0	
Salop	86	9 50	6 42	2 26	9 44	5	Westmor.	93	6 62	2 45	4 30	6 00	0	
Hereford	81	6 59	2 40	9 35	10 43	2	Lancast.	79	3 00	0 46	3 31	6 57	2	
Worcester	93	10 48	8 43	8 37	9 55	11	Chester	73	7 00	0 47	6 27	1 00	0	
Warwick	97	4 00	0 49	5 37	10 67	3	Flint	81	1 00	0 51	6 00	0 00	0	
Wilts	88	0 00	0 43	0 36	4 64	4	Denbigh	74	5 00	0 51	2 24	5 00	0	
Berks	85	0 60	0 36	6 39	10 51	2	Anglesea	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	
Oxford	83	3 00	0 35	5 35	0 59	3	Carmarv.	83	0 48	0 41	0 20	0 00	0	
Bucks	85	4 00	0 40	8 30	10 49	7	Merioneth.	88	2 57	6 43	8 21	10 00	0	
Montgom.	84	7 64	0 43	0 32	0 00	0	Cardigan	85	5 49	0 52	0 00	0 00	0	
Brecon	86	4 56	0 36	9 29	8 00	0	Pembroke	67	4 00	0 41	8 00	0 00	0	
Radnor	91	10 00	0 54	5 38	7 00	0	Carmarth.	68	0 00	0 42	0 18	5 00	0	
<b>Average of England and Wales, per quarter.</b>														
	86	3 53	5 41	11 32	10 55	3	Glamorg.	75	3 00	0 41	2 24	0 00	0	
<b>Average of Scotland, per quarter.</b>														
	71	8 36	10 32	2 29	2 45	1	Glouceft.	86	10 00	0 42	3 31	0 56	10	
							Somerset	87	2 00	0 42	0 35	6 51	4	
<b>Average PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.</b>														
<b>WHEAT RYE BARLEY OATS BEANS</b>														
<b>Districts s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.</b>														
1	92	8 44	0 46	2 44	2 64	7	Districts	9	75	3 49	0 43	7 20	1 55	3
2	84	0 53	5 36	9 32	10 62	0		10	87	0 53	5 41	8 32	6 54	5
3	79	11 42	0 33	3 33	1 48	0		11	84	7 53	5 36	8 22	3 51	0
4	83	3 44	0 40	9 30	10 54	6		12	84	11 53	5 38	11 30	0 56	6
5	89	0 50	3 36	8 30	7 55	3		13	75	4 36	10 32	6 30	1 46	8
6	98	1 71	8 45	4 29	1 55	3		14	64	0 36	10 31	9 25	4 44	0
7	77	4 53	5 46	10 30	2 57	2		15	81	4 36	10 38	3 31	8 48	7
8	81	1 52	9 45	4 22	10 55	3		16	62	9 36	10 28	2 27	10 37	2

**PRICES OF FLOUR, Oct. 28.**

Fine	70s. to 75s.	Middling	42s. to 100s.	Horse Pollard	18s. od.
Seconds	56s. to 65s.	Fine Pollard	26s. to 28s.	Bran	18s. od.
Thirds	48s. to 56s.	Common ditto	19s. to 21s.		

**OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 50s. id.**

**PRICE OF HOPS.**

Kent Pockets	14l.	os. to 16l.	16s.	Sussex Pockets	13l.	13s. to 15l.	10s.
Ditto Bags	13l.	os. to 15l.	16s.	Ditto Bags	12l.	12s. to 14l.	14s.
Farnham Pockets	14l.	os. to 18l.	os.	Essex Ditto	12l.	10s. to 14l.	os.

**PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.**

St. James's—Hay	ol. os. od. to ol. os. od.	Aver. ol. os. od.
Straw	ol. os. od. to ol. os. od.	Aver. ol. os. od.

**Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Oct. 23, 1798, is 63s. 6d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.**

**SMITHFIELD, Oct. 28. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.**

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. od.	Pork	4s. od. to 5s. od.
Mutton	3s. od. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	3s. od. to 4s. 4d.
Veal	3s. 4d. to 5s. od.		

**TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. os. od.**

**COALS. Newcastle, os. od. to os. os. od. Sunderland, os. od. to os. os. od.**

**SOAP. Yellow, os. os.—Mutilled, os.—Curd, os.**

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1799.

[Printed by John Nichols, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbeurn.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVEN.  
Lloyd's Evening  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
The Sun—Star  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Public Ledger  
Gazett<sup>r</sup>. & M. Post  
Courier—Ev. Ma  
Courier de Lond.  
London Herald  
Oracle & Dai. Ad.  
Morning Advert.  
18 Weekly Papers  
Bath 3, Bristol 5  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn—Bury  
CAMBRIDGE 2  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Chester, Coventry  
Cumberland

ST. JOHN'S GATE



Doncaster 2  
Dorchester Journ.  
Derby, Exeter  
Gloucester  
Hereford, Hull  
Ipswich  
IRELAND 38  
LEICESTER  
Leeds 2 Lewe  
Liverpool 3  
Maidstone 3  
Manchester 3  
Newcastle 3  
Northampton  
Norwich 2  
Nottingham  
OXFORD  
Portsmouth  
Reading  
Salisbury 2  
SCOTLAND 12  
Screfield 2  
Sherborne, Surr  
Shrewsbury  
Staffordshire  
Scarford 2  
Winchester  
Worcester 2  
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## NOVEMBER, 1799.

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CHURCH in SURREY; an antient Cross found at HUNGATE, YORK;  
and INSCRIPTIONS from LLANRWST and LLANGADWALADER.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;  
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1798.

914 Meteorological Diaries for October and November, 1799.

Dy.	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in October, 1799.
1	NW	29,45	47 48	14 .9	slight showers, sun
2	SW	58	49 49	3 .1	slight showers
3	SW	48	48 49	.1	showers
4	W	22	49 48	.0	showers
5	NW	77	49 49	.1	gloomy, slight showers
6	SE	71	50 51	2 .6	continued rain
7	SW	63	46 46	.0	heavy showers
8	S	22	52 53	.5	showers
9	NW	56	49 49	.9	fine day
10	SW	76	48 48	.9	shower P. M.
11	SSW	86	48 49	.9	slight shower
12	SSE	58	50 50	.8	showers
13	SW	54	48 49	.5	sun and pleasant
14	W	50	48 49	3.0	shower with hail
15	SE	78	44 45	.0	slight showers
16	SE	83	43 44	.0	showers with hail
17	SE	83	37 40	.0	sun, clear and pleasant
18	SE	74	40 42	.0	stormy shower
19	SW	53	42 44	2.8	mist A. M. clears up P. M.
20	SE	76	43 45	.6	sun at intervals
21	SSE	41	45 47	.6	showers
22	SSE	40	44 45	.6	fair
23	E	50	40 41	.8	clear, sun and pleasant
24	SE	52	36 38	.9	black clouds
25	NW	67	45 45	.7	black clouds
26	N	30, 7	38 39	.9	clear, sun and pleasant
27	S	20	38 39	.9	gloomy
28	W	15	47 47	.6	black clouds, sun at intervals
29	S	0	44 44	.7	sun at intervals
30	SE	29, 56	43 45	.8	damp and gloomy
31	SSE	23	44 48	.5	gloomy, rain at night

2. Laurustinus flowers. Lightning in the evening.—11. Autumnal tint, conspicuous on the forest scenery, buildings, &c. leaves begin to fall, and the swallow has departed.—14. Thunder and lightning in the evening.—16. Gossamer floats.—33. Gathered the Winter apples; woodcocks in the market.—16. Abundance of cobwebs.

But little wheat yet sown, the summer fallows drenched with wet.

Fall of rain 2.69 inches. Evaporation 1.6 inch.  
Walton, near Liverpool.

J. HARR.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1799.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'clock	Morn.	12 o'clock	Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1799.
25.	0	0	0			
27	34	39	39	30, 38	fair	
28	39	52	47	, 30	fair	
29	48	53	46	, 22	fair	
30	45	55	47	29, 64	foggy, and rain	
31	50	56	49	, 42	fair	
N. 1	52	56	51	28, 86	showery	
2	53	54	50	29, 25	cloudy	
3	52	56	44	, 70	cloudy	
4	45	49	43	, 61	showery	
5	44	46	47	, 70	rain	
6						
7						
8						
9	34	38	35	, 83	showery	
10	32	37	42	, 72	fair	
11	46	47	46	, 60	rain	

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'clock	Morn.	12 o'clock	Noon	1 o'clock	Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1799.
Nov.	0	0	0	0	0			
12	52	57	51	29, 52	cloudy			
13	45	52	50	, 61	fair			
14	49	52	48	, 55	showery			
15	45	50	48	, 93	cloudy			
16	47	51	36	30, 51	showery			
17	36	40	37	, 31	fair			
18	41	47	46	, 35	fair			
19	45	48	44	, 30	cloudy			
20	43	48	40	, 36	fair			
21	36	44	41	, 35	foggy			
22	41	44	43	, 30	foggy			
23	44	44	39	, 29	cloudy			
24	39	41	39	, 29	cloudy			
25	39	46	39	, 85	cloudy			

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

# THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For NOVEMBER, 1799.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, Kirby-moor-side, Nov. 7.

\*\*\* I N the Monthly Magazine for July last, p. 461, are some short hasty anecdotes of the late Mr. Archdeacon Blackburne, representing him both as a Puritan and an Arian or Socinian. I have, in a letter to the Editor, endeavoured to shew, that the reasons suggested do not prove him a Puritan, but that, on the contrary, his not preventing his son from taking orders; his having promoted my entering into that profession, when I am sure he had too great a regard for me to promote what he thought I should be wrong in doing; his having executed in person till his death the duties of his office as archdeacon, as well as another judicial ecclesiastical office; and his not having resigned his preferment, although I knew him to be of a generous and disinterested disposition, having been his first cousin, and in habits of intimacy with him from my youth till his death: all these circumstances, I say, I have argued, are sufficient proofs that he did not think an episcopal form of church-government unlawful, and, consequently, was not *Puritanical*; especially as he many years ago assured me that, if he found he could not exercise his functions with perfect satisfaction, he had made up his mind to resign them, and retire; and I gave him full credit for integrity and honour.

Having thus, I hope, exculpated him from the charge of *Puritanism*, I also subjoined a letter, which I wrote some years ago to a friend, and which, I hope, will evidently acquit him of *Arianism* or *Socinianism*; and which I here subjoin, being desirous to shew a grateful respect for his memory; wherein I hope you will assist me, by circulating the contents in your useful Magazine.

W. COMBER.

" Dear Sir, Kirby-moor-side, Sept. 11, 1793.

" Understanding that attempts are made to propagate an idea, that the late Archdeacon Blackburne's (your worthy father's) sentiments corresponded with the modern Unitarians (as they call themselves), my respect for the memory of so near and valuable a relation, as well as my regard for the interests of true religion, urge me to furnish you with a proof of his latest opinion on the nature of our Saviour Jesus Christ; which I hope will, with any ingenuous mind, irrefragably refute any such idea. And, as I take it for granted you must wish to rescue your father's character from such an extraordinary misrepresentation, you are perfectly at liberty to make this information as public as you choose, as I should be glad, by my testimony, to be instrumental in proving the falsehood of the report.

" You know, Sir, your father honoured me with a considerable degree of his esteem and confidence to the very conclusion of his life. It is not, therefore, surprizing that he should communicate to me his sentiments, especially when he was certain the knowledge of them would give me satisfaction.

" To the best of my memory, he more than once, in some of the latest conversations I had with him, and, I believe, at the distance of a year or two from each other, expressed himself as follows, as nearly as I can recollect: *Cousin Comber; I firmly believe the divinity of Christ.* My answer, I think, was, ' I am very glad of it, Sir.' He added, at the same time, *What Dr. Priestley believes concerning Jesus Christ, I do not know; as I never could get an answer to that question either from himself or any of his connexions;*" or words to that effect.

" This declaration was not made accidentally, but with an evident design, as appeared to me (and, I think, a positive request), that I would take particular notice of it; which I therefore did; for, I felt great joy in hearing it. And as it was made with much energy, and repeatedly, and, as far as I recollect, at the very last interviews I had with him, one of which (as you must recollect) was a few weeks only before his death, I have no doubt that these

these were his *real* and *last* sentiments on that subject.

"I hope where this is known it will effectually do away the idea of his being associated in opinion with the leaders of the modern Unitarians.

"I am, dear Sir, your affectionate kinsman, and obliged humble servant,

"W. COMBER.

"The Rev. Fr. Blackburne" [in whose possession my original letter now is].

*Letter from a celebrated Physician of the West of England, deceased, to the late JOSEPH ELDERTON, Esq. of Salisbury.*

Dear Sir, . . . . Sept. 8, 1773.

I CANNOT sufficiently thank you for your goodness and attention to my dear son's credit and interest. The beginnings in such a business are of great consequence. The greatest rivers may soon be dried up if stopped at the fountain-head, and to very small sources owe all their exuberance. A little encouragement at his time of life is of the utmost consequence. Besides the pecuniary emolument, which is also now useful as an incentive, and may soon become an object of itself, it makes him known (which is what you and his other friends wish), and tends to bring on a habit of business, a point, we know, of the utmost utility to all persons concerned in it. The extraordinary encouragement he met with on the last circuit has had a very good effect on his mind, which was before earnestly engaged on professional views. He is truly in earnest; and I hope, through the zeal and cordiality of our friends, he will succeed. I am well convinced of the necessity of such assistance, from the experience I have had in physick of the consequences of encouragement of friends in the beginning of life, without which the best abilities, natural and acquired, may be too long dormant, or perhaps be for ever buried in a heart-breaking unsought-for inactivity. You see I take the liberty of writing to you of him as if he was your own son. So entirely do I depend on your friendship, that I shall make no apology for it. I think with particular pleasure of the summer of 1765, which was the first of our acquaintance, and shall be particularly happy if, in point of health, or any other circumstance, you in some degree participate of the pleasure and satisfaction I have in its. I rejoice in the

good account of your health, and shall be ever ready, on the shortest warning, to do all in my power towards the preservation of it. A tenderness of constitution is often, I might almost say generally, if properly attended to, conducive to length of life. The human machine, in which the mind, at present dwells, demands attention, especially in persons above a life of labour, to which the generality are most happily destined. They whose health is uninterrupted never give it, and become on a sudden bankrupts in health, from having kept no account of it. This I have the pleasure of seeing will not be your case; and, if ever your accounts should be too perplexed, I will endeavour to settle them for you. I am sorry for your loss in . . . . he had, I find, many good qualities. You ask me, why he did not succeed in his profession? To which I answer, because he never supported the character of a man of sense. I would not omit answering any question you put to me; and therefore can only add, that if a man (be his virtue or capacity little or great) behaves in such an unattentive desultory manner, that I should not chuse to consult him on any emergency of common life, I should much less chuse to pay him for his advice in the important concern of life and death. This seems the true state of the case; and my answer, I flatter myself, is not inconsistent with the just regard which is due to the virtues of the deceased.

I remain, my dear Sir, your much obliged, and most affectionate friend and servant, . . . .  
To Joseph Elderton, Esq. Salisbury.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

C. L. T. Etoniensis, whose letter is on the 830th page of your last Number, may be assured that the Right Hon. Lady Eleanor Butler, *widow* of Llangollen Vale, was sister to the late Earl of Ormond, and is aunt to the present earl. When, some years since, the alienated titles of the former were restored to him, his sister of course took hers. The omission of her name in the Peerage is a strange blunder. I am less *certain* of the relationship Miss Ponsonby bears to the noble family of that name in Ireland; but I have understood that the late Earl of Bessborough, who died at an advanced age, was great uncle to this celebrated lady; united

united with Lady Eleanor by sisterly affection, congenial talents, and equal virtues.

C. M.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Nov. 7.

THE Critical Reviewer, in reviewing, with commendation, Sept. 1799, p. 117, "Ecclesiastes, or the Preacher, an Essay on the Duties of a public religious Instructor, chiefly taken from the Latin Treatises on this Subject by Erasmus;" afterwards noticing the remissness of bishops and chaplains when improper persons are admitted into the church, add,

"And here we must vindicate a Bishop and a Chaplain, whose conduct in this respect deserves imitation, and yet has subjected them to much censure from those who deem themselves friends to the Church. Of 11 candidates for the sacred office, six were desired to return to their studies; and the publick, instead of applauding the conduct of a learned and conscientious chaplain, considered it as an act of undue severity. We thank, and all the friends of the Church, we think, are bound to thank, the chaplain and the Prelate for their attention to its interests."

Now, Mr. Urban, though I think I can guess at the Prelate, I have not ascertained the Chaplain; and for the benefit of others who may be less informed of the transaction, would it not be proper that a full account be obtained of it, that it may be hung high in the record of revived primitive episcopacy, and the names of these spirited reformers transmitted with due honour to the latest posterity, who will unite their thanks to those of

A LAYMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Nov. 5.

AS it has been your ardent wish, for more than half a century, to promote individual felicity, to advance public happiness, and to benefit the State, I trouble you with a few interesting reflections on the preservation of human life; it is a subject which, in the language of Lord Bacon, "comes home to every man's business, to every man's bosom." The various ways in which the lives of the people are prematurely sacrificed, for want of a serious regard to accidental circumstances, has been always matter of the greatest concern to men of sensibility.

The following observations are just published by the Royal Humane Society, annexed to the Resuscitative Pro-

cess of that excellent Institution; and, as it materially concerns the health and lives of all ranks of the people, there is not a doubt of Mr. Urban's ready compliance with its insertion in his valuable Repository of every thing that may prove useful or beneficial to mankind.

"*Salus populi suprema lex.*

"Important, public, and humane cautions.

"1. *Fevers, &c.*—In great sinking of the strength, especially near the end of fevers, and other acute diseases, patients, in consequence of accidental circumstances, frequently lie in a state resembling death.

"If the bed-cloaths be soon removed, the heat of the body will be suddenly diffipated, and the enfeebled spark of life for ever destroyed.

"Relatives, &c. not attending to this interesting and important object, the lives of thousands of our fellow-creatures have been sacrificed, and their bodies prematurely committed to the grave.

"By a more kind and humane conduct, sensation would have often returned, vital action have been regained, and life perfectly restored.

"2. *Breweries and distilleries.*—Men rashly go down into large vats, emptied of fermented liquors, in order to clean such vessels.—Dr. Hawes earnestly recommends that pecuniary fines be levied, by brewers, distillers, &c. if ever such imprudent acts be again attempted.

"A lighted candle should be first let down, which continuing to burn clear, the men may then venture with safety.—With certainty to save and secure valuable lives, it will be adviseable to put an iron pot with quick lime to the bottom; then pour boiling water on it, which will instantaneously drive out the destructive and deleterious vapours.

"3. *Aspinick.*—Druggists, chemists, and apothecaries, are most earnestly requested not to suffer so dangerous a substance to be sold to any individual, unless two or more creditable persons shall accompany the buyer, and testify to the vendor the purpose for which its use is designed.

"4. *Still-born infants.* it is to be lamented, are too generally considered as dead.—The Transactions and Reports of the Humane Society record various instances of the resuscitation by warmth, friction, and inflation of the lungs; though some of the infants had been given up at least two hours by midwives, &c.

"5. *Turn-up bedsteads.*—Bedsteads of this description have proved the premature death of an immense number of young children. Infant life has been too often sacrificed by such beds being thoughtlessly turned up; therefore it is recommended, upon every principle of sound policy, true humanity,

humanity, and parental affection, that in  
sure they should be diffused.

" 6. *Lightning* — Never stand near to  
&aden spouts, iron gates, rails, trees,  
brooks, or rivers.

" 7. *Prevention of premature burial*. — Under proper restrictions no danger can possibly arise to the living, as the first stage of putrefaction is always distinguished by a perceptible clamouring of the skin, and an acid gas, which marks the earliest time for interment.

" In the second stage of putrefaction, an alkaline vapour escapes, attended with an offensive odour. It is these alone which prove noxious to the attendants and survivors. The reality of death, in all cases, may therefore be thus known from its semblance. By an earnest attention to these important circumstances, premature interment will be prevented, and an immense number of our fellow-creatures restored to life, provided the resuscitative process of the Humane Society be judiciously employed.

" If the least doubt remains, relatives, &c. should consult the Faculty, as they will readily form an accurate discrimination of the exudations, &c. on which the absolute criteria of life and death depend.—*Eubius salus mea mercede.*"

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 7.

THE day before I received your Magazine for last month, I happened to find a few old news-papers, which I brought with me from the East-Indies; and in a Madras Courier, dated " 29th October, 1788." I meet with the following biographical extract,

" Character of the late Sir WILLIAM DRAPER, Knight of the Bath.

" Sir William Draper, born of a reputable family in the year 1720, received a liberal education, first at Eaton, afterwards at King's college, in Cambridge. To the profession of arms he united the study of the Fine Arts. Relying solely on his own merit, he aspired after the highest preference, and succeeded by mere dint of superior worth. By gradual progression in improvement, he commanded lasting esteem; and those solid qualities, which recommended him to the wise, marked him out for importance and consideration in subsequent life. He had, to make use of that sweet expression of Horace, the *mitis sapientia Latii*. That courtesy which distinguished his demeanour sprang not so much from studied politeness as from a mild and gentle heart. He possessed manly sense and dignity of thought, which are the issue of a liberal mind polished by the hand of Freedom. He distinguished him-

self by the most intrepid courage, as well as by that affable disposition and unbounded generosity which gain the hearts of soldiers, and qualify a man to shine in military light. His valour and military talents, however, formed the smallest part of his merit. He had other great qualities. He was well acquainted with the human heart. He had a mind capable of forming great designs, and of executing them with surprizing celerity; and, with all this, a patience that could wait the favourable moment for their ripening, when that was necessary for their success. In him we beheld valour tutored by conduct, sentiment united with courage, and the god-like virtues of humanity shining in the midst of slaughter and desolation. Witness the reduction of Manilla, when modest, though a victor, he opened his arms to a submissive enemy. He had a soul inspired with that noble ardour which, brave at danger, grasps at victory, and spurns difficulty. *Primus in præliis, postremus in discrimine et recessu.* His fidelity, experience, and military prudence, deservedly gained him the friendship and confidence of his royal master. His constitution was uncommonly strong and vigorous; his probity and integrity were pure and incorruptible; and the honest indignation, with which he inveighed against every instance of perfidy and injustice, was singularly remarkable. His piety was rational and sincere. He was intimately persuaded of the truth of Christianity, and felt its importance to the dignity and happiness of human nature. His philanthropy was great: numberless are the instances of the benevolence of his heart, and the bounty of his hand. His only surviving child was zealous in rendering, by every tender office and mark of attention, what the warmest filial affection could suggest, the evening of his life serene and pleasing. He reckoned life indeed as a jewel, which it became him to preserve as long as he could; but which he was ready to deliver to the gracious Owner without having tarnished it much. Whatever were his foibles, his private failings were redeemed by his public virtues. In short, if unshaken by duty, intrepidity of mind, and tenderness of heart, all united in an eminent degree, can distinguish a character, that of my late worthy and lamented friend, Sir William Draper, is by these qualities highly discriminated from others. His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'this was a man.'

Upon perusing your last valuable publication, Mr. Urban, I am led to inclose you the above panegyric on the antagonist of Junius. And after observing that, according to the best

of my recollection, Hugh Boyd, esq. was, in Oct. 1788, one of the proprietors of the Madras Courier, I leave it to be considered whether it is probable that, had Hugh Boyd been Junius, he would have been inconsistent enough to have inferred such a string of encomiums upon the character he had formerly so unremittingly laboured to depreciate.

If my memory has been erroneous in suggesting that Mr. Boyd was, at the period I mention, a proprietor in the Courier; yet I am positive this gentleman was residing at that time in Fort St. George, where this paper was printed and published, and where the pen of Junius would hardly have allowed the character of Sir William Draper to have been thus blazoned. I had the pleasure of being intimately acquainted with Mr. Boyd, and can venture to assert that, however he might have possessed the head, he certainly had not the heart, of Junius.

Yours, &c.

G. H. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 13.

MANY criticisms have been published on the popular play of Pizarro; but those criticisms have been applied, in my opinion, to matters of little moment, while the truly reprehensible tendency of the drama hath been wholly unnoticed. I shall begin my observations with a few questions; which, if satisfactorily answered, I will acknowledge my error with candour in your succeeding publication. For what purpose were Theatres originally sanctioned? Entertainment? If so, who will be hardy enough to say he has been entertained by any play which contains murder? Can it have been the intention of the lovers of theatrical exhibitions, when going from the cares and anxieties of real life (for relaxation and amusement), to plunge themselves into fictitious miseries? I think not. But such is the infatuation of fashion, that thousands *will* witness the representation of a murder, because thousands *have* witnessed it. At this very play of Pizarro I have seen women with horror hiding their faces, and almost shrieking at the barbarous spectacle of Kemble shot at, and Kemble dying. I believe that nothing but reality can exceed the truth of his colouring; but so much the worse. Who of us, inhabitants of this vast metropolis, would

walk to Newgate or Tyburn to see a criminal placed on a tottering height, while a set of unskillful marksmen were to fire till they brought him down mortally wounded, and then retire to see his last struggles in another scene, and, to rivet the remembrance, see his mangled body extised with his weeping relatives around it? Doth not the feelings of the nation now most earnestly plead against its farther representation for at least this season? Lively and moral performances would afford amusement as well as instruction; and who will assert this is not a time when the spirits of the people should be exalted, and not depressed? I ask, is it right, night after night, to represent gun-shot deaths, when every Gazette of late presents mangled bodies to our view on that vast slaughtering place of the world, Europe? How pleasing a reflection would it have afforded to a thinking mind, had the admired author of "The Rivals" sent us another Sir Anthony to exhilarate our moments of relaxation! Sprightly humour, I do not hesitate to pronounce, is Mr. Sheridan's forte; and a play in the style of "The School for Scandal," or "The Critic," my life on it, would have been more productive in point of profit. The same sentiments of loyalty and love of our country might have been introduced with the utmost ease. I am well aware of the weighty precedents that may be urged in favour of the introduction of death upon the stage; but that will not remove with me the impropriety of so doing. There are some tragedies in which the moral is so contrived, that pity and grief only predominate. There are some where it appears that every generous feeling is violated. What are the passions excited by seeing the villainy of Pizarro carried to such an excess? A trembling hope that Rolla is destined, not to reform him from his atrocities, but that the Peruvians may be revenged by his death? Yes, our vengeance must see him die. A miserable Indian is tortured in the first Act, and finally stabbed. We have scene after scene tending to one point, revenge by death; and Alonzo our executioner at last appears to close the work.

It is not necessary I should be told, that there are many historical passages worked into plays where truth furnishes such a catastrophe. I only suggest, that such subjects should be avoided.

Theo

There are thousands of melancholy stories might be furnished from real life affording instruction, nay, every species of moral. Let those be the foundation of our tragedies, together with the numberless traits of heroism to be found, independent of death, revenge, and suicide, in our history, for serious dramas. Connected in some degree with this subject are the detestable novels pour'd forth on every side, teeming with hidden murders, spectres, vaults, skeletons, putrid carcases, and dungeons. Good Heaven! to what a pitch of deformity have the times led the studies of the first work of Creation, soft and tender-passioned females! The worst passions of the worst of men, poison, daggers, fire, and lust, horror, dismay, and the Inquisition, are dragg'd before us in every shape that can be thought of. It must be acknowledged due care hath been taken that the poison should not lose its effect; for, our most gloomy and horrific Novels have been, and are, working into plays; and he or she that escapes the Book will hardly fail to meet its Hero or its Devil on the Stage. How much is it to be lamented, that our writers will not turn their thoughts to such scenes as Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, and Cumberland, have done! In the name of humanity, let us leave carcases to decay in the earth, and the spirit to the Almighty's good direction; and in future let the principal persons of our works of fancy be more like men and women of this earth than demons of the infernal regions. I think it would be well if some worthy persons were to engage in a review of all the Novels of the year in a monthly publication, pointing out such as were of an improper tendency with candour, and recommending those of merit. From such a work parents and guardians might select profit and entertainment for their pupils, and prevent their taste from being vitiated by scenes of depravity and wickedness too often to be found pourtrayed by the hand of real Genius.

J. P. MALCOLM.

**Mr URBAN, Worley, Glouc. Nov. 11.**  
MUCH dispute having arisen respecting the origin of Cow-pox, I send you the result of an experiment made to ascertain this matter according to the original hypothesis. I inserted some fresh active vaccine virus on a thread in an incision made upon a

horse's heel. On the second day, I found a small quantity of yellow oozy matter in and about the wound. On the third day the wound was healed. I shall make no farther observations upon this circumstance, than that no swelling, inflammation, or growth of a pustule, attended this inoculation; and that matter is not the common attendant of simple incision\*. Whatever philosophers may finally decide upon this subject, it is certainly not more strange that Cow-pox should originate from grease, than scabbers from cob-webs (see Anderson's Recreations, I. 230, seq.); or, perhaps, upon deeper consideration, a peculiar disease from a peculiar poison. Of the effects of many of these, not known to us perhaps as poisons, we are without doubt ignorant.

Yours, &c. T. D. FOSBROOKE.

**Mr. URBAN, Cambridge, Nov. 12.**  
IN the English Encyclopaedia, under the article Cambridge, I see a remark, that "the libraries in Cambridge are lending libraries, and those at Oxford are studying libraries." This statement is false; at least the former part of it may convey an erroneous notion. I have nothing to do with the customs of Oxford, though on this subject I am well acquainted; but this I know, that at Cambridge the libraries are on the most liberal footing. Any Master of Arts may pass his whole time in, or take any books from, the libraries for his own reading, or the reading of his friends, though not members of the University: no condition is stipulated except responsibility in case the books are lost or injured. By inserting this in your useful Magazine, you will correct a misrepresentation, and oblige

VERITAS.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. L. M. who has read with great satisfaction and delight Mr. Henderson's letter, p. 752, composed in a style truly classical, requests information, whether any MSS. of his exist, and how they may be obtained; as he has in contemplation a little work, which will contain a brief account of his life and studies, together with anecdotes of his learned contemporaries.

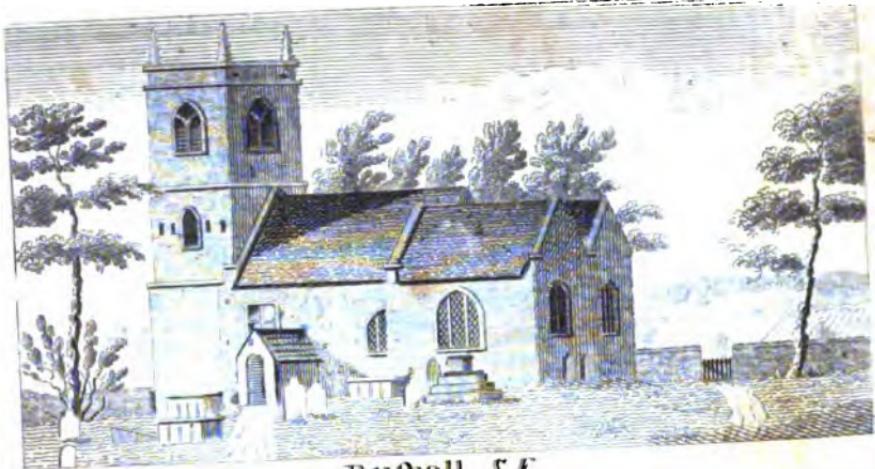
A. L. D. may find a good account of the family of Lord De Toni in Dugdale's Baronetage, vol. I. p. 469.

\* Simple inflammation Dr. J. describes as the result of his experiments upon the cow with the matter of grease.

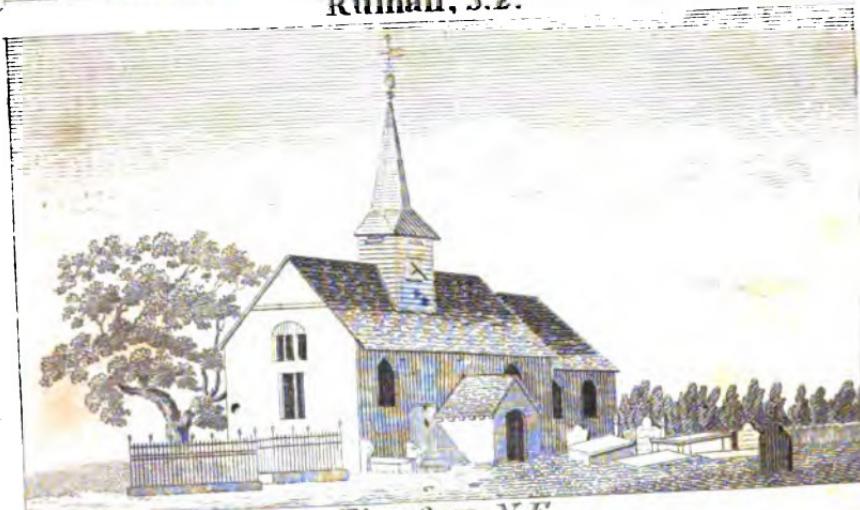
Mr.



Genealog Nov 1799 14.1 p. 9. 1.



Rushall, S.E.



Thurley, N.E.



S. del.

Devil's Three Jumps, from the south.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 22.

**R**USHALL church (*Pl. I.*) is situated about half a mile from Walsall, in Staffordshire, adjacent to Rushall hall, for which it might have been originally erected as a chapel, but is now a parish church, very near a mile from the village of that name, which is supposed to have been formerly a part of Walsall parish; has an annual gift at Christmas to every individual of one penny each, which is delivered at Rushall, by order of the mayor and corporation of Walsall, as well as at the latter place. The inside of this church wants to be new-pewed; and there are no monuments but two mural ones of modern erection, to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Rann, and Henry Brown, gent. There is a number of lofty fir-trees in the church-yard, and some good tombs; and amongst other inscriptions on the grave-stones are the following, which I think something curious in their way.

“ In Memory of T. B.—.

“ A disconsolate wife and children I have left behind,  
For to lament my loss in tears of brine;  
Whilst four by me are sleeping here  
Till the last trumpet sounds, when we must all appear  
To answer for our deeds committed here.  
Our glass is run, which running is space;  
And, when we have ended this our feeble race,  
We all must sleep as well as they,  
In hopes that we in glory may all meet together at the last day.”

“ In Memory of Three Children of the above.

“ So all you that read these lines behold and see [three.]  
How in short time Death has taken us all.  
So all you that are left behind more of this world may see, [to follow we.]  
But those that have due time I pray prepare

Yours, &amp;c.

AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

OB. 23.

**T**HURSLEY, or Thirsley, is an extensive parish in the county of Surrey, and hundred of Godalming. The village is mean and straggling, standing in a dry healthy situation, pleasant in summer, but, from its high unsheltered situation, exposed to the North-east winds, very cold in winter. The church (a chapelry to Witley) is a plain decent building (*fig. 2*), consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small modern tower and spire rising from the

GENT. MAG. November, 1799.

centre of the roof. The font is the *frustum* of an inverted cone. Near the top is a rude effort of ornament, but nearly obliterated by time. In the chancel are a few modern mural monuments; but none of any antiquity, to give light to the history of the parish or its former possessors. The soil of the parish is in general light and sandy; in some parts very poor. Of waste-lands there are extensive tracts in this parish, and Hindhead (whose sterile frost seems to bid defiance to the hand of improvement) is situated partly in this parish, and partly in Frimley. On the heaths between Thursley and Frimley are three remarkable conic-shaped hills, called the Devil's Three Jumps; the Eastern hill (or jump) being the largest in circumference and height, the centre hill the least and lowest (*fig. 3*). They are composed of a hard rock, barely covered with a light black mould, which gives a scanty nourishment to moss and stunted heath. Their bases are nearly surrounded by a foss, which in some places appears to be artificial. In the fosses are constant springs of water, which assist in forming near them a large piece of water, called Abbqr's pond, formerly part of the possessions of the neighbouring abbey of Waverly. The country-people (particularly the aged), relate many tales of these eminences, and hold them in a kind of awful reverence (the revels of the Fairies yet linger in the tales of the aged rustic). It was formerly customary for the country-people on Whitsunday to assemble on the top of the Eastern hill to dance and make merry. If I might be permitted to risk a conjecture on the probable etymology of the name of the parish, Thursley, or Thirsley, that is, Thir's field. This spot was formerly dedicated to the Saxon god Thir, and his image was erected on the Eastern eminence. On the introduction of Christianity, it is reasonable to suppose it acquired its present name from having been appropriated to the service of an heathen idol. These circumstances may have given rise to the legendary tales and awe for the spot, which is now scarcely erased from the memory of the neighbouring villagers. The compilers of the *Magna Britannia* say, “we find, upon an old monument in Witley church, that, anno 1468,

George

George Duke of Clarence was lord of this place and (is conjectured by Antiquaries) of Thursley." The present owner of the manor is Miss Molineux, of Liseley. S.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 11.

**Y**OUR correspondent Rusticus (*Amicus*, p. 649, enquires, how the ancestors of Lord Courtown (formerly barons of Stopford) ceased to be lords of Stopford, or, as it is now called Stockport. Mr. Archdall, in his *Peerage of Ireland* (vol. III. p. 118, art. Stopford Earl of Courtown), derives the descent of his lordship from "Nicholas de Stockport, Baron of Stockport, one of the eight barons of the county palatine of Chester, created by Hugh Lupus Earl of Chester, who probably settled in that county before the Norman conquest, as the name of Stopford is evidently of Saxon origin." Mr. Archdall then passes with wonderful velocity from Nicholas de Stockport to James Stopford, esq. who went to Ireland in 1641. *Hiatus validus deflendus!* Some people would with justice entertain suspicion that the descent of James Stopford from Nicholas de Stockport had but little foundation. However, notwithstanding Mr. Archdall's wonderful neglect (I call it wonderful, for, in the other parts of his laborious work, he has displayed surprising accuracy with very few exceptions), Lord Courtown certainly derives his origin from the barons of Stockport: his lordship now possesses the estate of Saltersford, near Macclesford, which belonged to his ancestors from time immemorial, and which is the only remaining part of their vast possessions now enjoyed by his lordship. The chief estates of Lord Courtown are in Ireland, and were obtained from Charles II. on his restoration. The Earl of Courtown was created an English peer May 28, 1796, whereupon his lordship chose the title of Lord Saltersford, of Saltersford, in the county palatine of Chester, from the estate of that name. Lord Courtown's house in the county of Wexford, in Ireland (Courtown house), about 45 miles from the metropolis, was unfortunately destroyed during the late disturbances in that unhappy island. On the institution of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, Lord Courtown had the honour of being nominated by the sovereign to be an original knight.

companion, and was installed with the other knights in St. Patrick's cathedral, in Dublin. His lordship is also a member of the privy-council both in Great Britain and Ireland, and a lord of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales. The Countess of Courtown was daughter and co-heir of Richard Powys, of Hintelsham hall, in the county of Suffolk (by Lady Mary Brudenell, daughter of George Earl of Cardigan, and sister to the late Duke of Montagu): by her his Lordship has issue James-George Lord Viscount Stopford, and three other sons.

Perhaps, Mr. Urban, some of your correspondents may inform me from what branch of the illustrious family of Stewart descends Robert Earl of Londonderry, in Ireland, father of the celebrated Lord Viscount Castle-reagh; I conjecture, from a branch of the family of Lord Castletewart, whose ancestors have enjoyed the peerage for several hundred years.

It is wonderful into what obscurity that excellent poet, the late Mr. Penrose, and his truly poetical compositions, have fallen. His poems are out of print; they are now only to be found in Anderson's edition of the Poets. Any of your correspondents who have got Penrose's poems in MS. or from Anderson's Poets, would extremely oblige me by inserting in, a corner of your next the "Carousals of Odin," and "Madness," two very short but excellent poems. The "Helmets" I have got in MS. I shall conclude, Mr. Urban, with the following appropriate lines from the "Pursuits of Literature" upon Penrose.

"Have you not seen neglected Penrose bloom,  
Then sunk unhonour'd in a village tomb?  
Content, a curate's humble path he trod;  
Now, with the poor in spirit, rests with God."

Yours, &c.

ETONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Surry-street, Norwich,* Oct. 15.

SOME few months ago, in a pasture at North Creyke, in Norfolk, a bullock treading near the edge of a ditch, the ground gave way, and disclosed two pots, containing about 2000 Roman coins of second and third brass. The land where they were found is situated very high, about one mile from a large Danish encampment, and seven or eight from the well-known Roman station

station *Braasfor*. 1100 are now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Poyntz. Out of 200 which I procured, after close comparison the varieties appear to be 47. They are not scarce; but, having been well protected by the patina, are very legible. The number and variety of Roman coins have surprised many; and in this instance we have 36 of Constantine, all differing in obverse or reverse. Pinkerton, in his *App. adix*, p. 302, tells us that Geneva had 1800 third brasses of the same emperor. Upon removing the verdigris of some of mine, by steeping them in vinegar, they appear to have been *washed* with silver or tin, and, I suppose, are the same as Mr. Pinkerton peremptorily forbids collectors clasping with silver coins. The abbreviations upon Roman coins may be found in *Du Cange*, fol. 36, Oav. 501; or, Pinkerton, Appendix, 259.

Yours, &c. WM. STEVENSON.

Mr. URBAN, O.B. 31.

**A**S there is no doubt but that you will your Publication to be correct as a work of reference, I take the liberty of pointing out what I believe is a mistake in your Obituary, p. 528. In the account there of the late Dr. Joseph Towers, he is said to have published "a new edition of Caesar's Commentaries, with an English Translation, 1755\*;" which, I am well convinced, was the work of the Rev. Johnson Towers, who succeeded the Rev. James Cawthorn in the grammar-school at Tunbridge, and died (vol. XLII. p. 46) Jan. 5, 1772. He was a native of Cumberland; and, at the time of the above publication, was usher to Mr. Cawthorn: and it was printed for Mr. C. Hitch, an intimate friend of both parties.

It is related of Mr. Towers, that, during the rebellion in 1745, he having left his horse in Cumberland, the rebels thought proper to borrow it; which when he was informed of, he philosophically remarked, "that it would save him a winter's keep."

Vol. LXVII. p. 531, b, in the art.  
Mrs. Sistwell, for mother read brother.

EDWARD GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN, Wapping, O.B. 10.

**F**ROM the moment that the execrable murder of the two French plenipotentiaries came to the know-

\* He was then only 19.

ledge of the publick, it was impossible for every man, who was acquainted with the nature of military discipline and German honour, but to be certain that it could not have been through or by their means. And we ought on no account whatever to pass unnoticed the first information derived from the publications of the day without animadversion. And here for a moment, let us pause; and I will challenge the English language to find terms proper to express the indignation of the human mind at the circumstances attending the hellish crime, and the still more, if possible, hellish views of those demons of darkness who were the inventors of it. Your extensively-circulated Miscellany will, no doubt, contain the plain, simple, but cogent and powerful, representation made of it by the colonel of the Austrian hussars to the Archduke Charles\*; and Englishmen will not fail to contemplate with horror a deed surpassing in villainy the faculties and powers of civilized society.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN, Gray's Inn-square, O.B. 26.

**C**ONCEIVING it the duty of every inhabitant of this favoured Isle to exert himself to the utmost of his power in maintaining the pre-eminence of his country in arts as well as arms; and as it has not been my lot to share in the triumphs of a St. Vincent, a Duncan, or a Nelson, I undertake her defence in an humbler sphere; it is against the *mania* of German literature that I would exert every nerve, and endeavour to excite in my countrymen spirit and resolution to oppose the demons raised by Teutonic witchcraft and incantation.

It is, perhaps, an event unparalleled in the annals of the Literary World, that a nation just emerging from barbaric darkness, not having yet shaken off her baby amusements of legendary tales and demoniac superstitions, should impose the *ton* upon the mother of a Shakespeare, a Newton, and a Pope. To what cause can so strange a contradiction be ascribed? a contradiction so strange, that it requires me to summon all my infidelity to my aid, lest the evidence of fact should prevail over the influence of reason, and prompt a belief that we are under the malignant influence of German sorcery!

But, in the puny shewy literature of  
\* It shall be given soon. EDIT.

the

the day, I think I perceive the seeds of our present degradation. In departing from the energetic models of our noble fathers, we have substituted sound for sense; and the smoothness of a line, or the roundness of a period, is reckoned an adequate compensation for vacancy of sense and meaning.

It would be an ioidious task to compare the foremost of our modern authors with their predecessors in any branch of art or science; but in the one humiliating instance I shall mention that objection loses its force; the Pursuits of Literature; a work with harmless rhymes and sling-ing notes, which has no claim to the merit of poetry, and in which every attempt at satire is confined to the notes, and then most frequently degenerates into personal abuse—this despicable work, for I can call it by no other name, has within a given time run through more editions than did any of the nervous satires of the immortal Churchill.

To our own debility it is then owing that we have recourse to foreign aid; and our former resources in French frippery, poppy, and infidelity, having been exhausted, owing to the still lower abyss in which Gallic literature has been sunk by the stupid influence of Republican barbarity, we are driven to the inhospitable regions of the North, for supplies of elegant amusement and polite recreation.

To give to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, we must not deny Germany merit where merit is her due. In theology she shines transcendent; her heavy bodies of divinity would overweigh the united force of the rest of the globe; but when, with uncouth pen and foreign ink, the divine professor attempts the sportive line of novels, drama, and *Belles Lettres*, then we see the legends of Catholic saints metamorphosed into the machinations of evil spirits; Percy's Reliques of Antient Poetry ransacked for terrific ballads; and plays in which retributive justice is done all the characters, by literally filling the poor with good things, and fending the rich hungry away.

Having done due honour to Michaelis and his biblical associates, I have the less compunction in pointing out the immeasurable distance between a Kloppstock and a Milton, a Wieland and a Swift or a Voltaire, a Göthe and a Mackenzie; in fine, a Kotzebue and

an Otway. In this list can I be accused of partiality? Can any be so blind, so tasteless, or so ignorant, as not to see, feel, and understand, the proud superiority of the English name? And is it the fervent hope of my heart that, though we now labour under a temporary poverty of genius, posterity will endeavour to wipe away our shame, and equal, though they cannot excel, their exalted ancestors.

Careless of the tenure of the multitude, I glory in my Teutonophobia, and wish my poor efforts could extend the infection.

W. T.

**Mr. URBAN.** **OCT. 24.**  
**A**NTHONY WOOD records an author of whose writings probably none of your readers have seen a specimen; but as we can safely now take up a newspaper without seeing the name of one of that author's descendants to some translation of German plays or travels\*, I extract his short account.

"Huntingdon Plumtre, doctor of physick, of Cambridge (incorporated at Oxford, 25 A. ri, 1656). This person was a Nottinghamshire man born; was descended from those of his name at Plumtre, in that county; and, when a young Master of Arts at Cambridge, wrote *Epigrammatum Opusculum, duobus Libellis distinctum*, Lond. 1629, 8vo, and to it added, *Homeri Butracomyomachia Latino Carmine redacta, variisque in locis aucta et illustrata†*."

He is recorded in Gervase Holles's Memoirs of the Earls of Clare, as attending the first earl in his last illness, being " accounted the best physician at Nottingham, but †"—I forbear the remainder of the character.

I insert a specimen of his poetry, which does not seem to have been of the most elegant kind.

"AD MAMUZZAM.  
Omnibus ut facias, nullas verba, Mamuzzo,  
Usque adeo ipsi tuo proderis inuidio.  
Ignos fa lat, vocem cum tollit *Affluo*.  
Hoc magè videris, quo magè uferas.  
Salve bone! Te ne imponere possit Togatice  
Nec toto animo et corpore mica falsis.

\* By-the-bye, is it possible that the three letters of Gray, published in one of these books, can be genuine? If we judge by style, sentiment, manner, they surely cannot be.

† Wood's Fasti, II. 112.

‡ Collins's Memoirs of Noble Families, p. 95.

*Tenebris robustus dare, qui neque Musis  
Notus eras unquam, sed neque notus eris.  
Ita cum *Imperio* te nos lactare! Quod *Hilo*  
Vilius, aut si quid vilius et levius!  
Ita cum *Lingua!*! Vetus quo impurior, acres  
Quæ cepas solet et vendere pesciculos.  
Ita cum *Risu!*! Qualem turpis male ludens  
Delicias morti cum facit edit anus.*

*Iris Motu, Habitu, Rictu!* Quibus ornine  
refertur [liam.  
Unquam quod natum est, undique futi-  
O miserum, Fatiisque mali qui ex omnibus  
unus  
Omnibus impensè Ludus es atque Jocul!  
Quia mihi iam tota est Regio mixanda, mo-  
disquo. [eratem."  
Fac quantum poteris Te ex Fatuo Herpo.  
Yours, &c. J. C.—E.

Mr. URBAN, OB. 4.

I SHOULD esteem it a particular favour if any of your heraldic correspondents would take the trouble to mention the names of the following charges, which I cannot find explained in the Glossary in Edmundson's Complete Body of Heraldry, viz. pl. III. fig. 24; pl. VII. fig. 71; pl. VIII. fig. 69; in the dexter chief of pl. V. fig. 21; and the name of the Ax in plate VI. fig. 45. In so doing, they will oblige a novice in heraldry. RESOM.

Mr. HUTTON'S TOUR IN WALES.  
(Continued from p. 850.)

#### SNOWDEN.

LONG interested in that sovereign mountain, I consulted many authors, but they were too defective to form a judgement. I also conversed with a great number of persons who had climbed it, but found them unintelligible, contradictory, and much given to the wonderful. I wished for an impartial judge, who could describe fairly, and cause me to see what he saw. At Aberystwith, in 1787, they pretended to point it out; but, I believe, they knew no more of it than myself. At Barmouth, in 1796, I was assured it was visible at a few miles distance. I walked 14, enquiring for Snowden. No soul understood me. I had forgotten the word *Wythfa*. In 1797, I rode twice over its foot in hopes of a sight. It was covered to the root. Returning through Baugor, I had for a few moments a glance of its summit at 12 miles distance. It appeared amazingly grand.

Residing a month at Caernarvon, in 1799, I thought a sight could not escape me; but, as *Pennant* justly ob-

serves, the days proper for seeing are very rare. A fortnight elapses with weather too dreadful to visit any where. Disappointment urges the mind. Walking upon the shore, two miles from Caernarvon, I gained a glimpse of this emperor of the rocks.

Aug. 30. I papered up some provisions, for I had a hungry journey before me, hung my great-coat over my arm, and set out at break of day, *fatigued*, on foot, to ascend the mountain, and return at night, if able. I was a total stranger to the task assigned; I might as well have attempted a miracle. Fortunately it began to rain as soon as I entered the street, and crushed my Quixotism.

Sept. 1. I set off with an intention of walking to the lakes of Llanberri, boating over them, walking round the foot of Snowdon, keeping the mountain on the right, sleeping at Beddkehart, and mounting up if the next morning suited. Upon enquiry, when I had passed the great lake, I found but one man who could speak English, and he would have five shillings to conduct me to Beddkehart, which, *he said*, was 15 miles. But considering that I had set out late in the day, had lost two hours in waiting for a boat, that 15 miles was a long stretch, it drawing towards the evening, and that night-prospects were of little use, I altered my plan, and gave a man, who could not speak English, half a crown to guide me over the mountains into the road at the lake Quethlin, whence I knew the way home. I had now Snowden on the left all the way, but hid, like an Eastern prince, while all the surrounding mountains were clear.

Sept. 2. Walking in the Isle of Anglesea, I had a view of its summit most of the way; and, on the 3d, frollicking over the island, had the same view, with the addition of a cloud of beautiful white foam pent in the interstices of the mountains while all was bare above. Being led, on the 4th, to the slate quarries and lakes of *Nant Nanlle*, I for the first time gained a sight of this prince of mountains from bottom to top, distant 5 or 6 miles.

Sept. 6. I ordered my horses at seven, and reached the guide's house, by a cascade at the foot of Snowden, at 6. He, my servant, and I, immediately began to ascend. The sun was not hid one moment during the whole day. I asked, "What distance to the top?" "Nearly

"Nearly four miles." I thought if I could divide the road into distinct parts, I should be the better able to guess at the distance.

I ascended about a mile, rather boggy, but chiefly easy to rise. Some of the land would make good pasture-ground at a small expence. I then crossed a fence, and was led half a mile, rising less, but more boggy. Next, a swamp about 400 yards, which is the only level spot in the whole walk.

I had now gone about a mile and three-quarters in a straight line at the expence of one hour. A prodigious chasm in the mountain was on the right, and the summit in view, which seemed at so small a distance that a man might almost reach it with the cast of a stone. At the bottom of the chasm were three pools.

I now suddenly turn to the right, and keep a line in the form of a bow, with a quick rise for two miles, equal on the average to the rise of a moderate flight of stairs. The whole of the road is rough, with loose slates, pointed rocks, large stones, &c, but not equally so. No path, neither did the guide seem to wish one, lest the road should be found by others. Walking required that attention to the feet which prevented me from viewing an object without standing still. Though there was a wind, yet the sun, reflecting from an inclined plane of perhaps 40 degrees, overcame me, and from excessive heat the blood was in a ferment. A sickness and giddiness ensued, and I was obliged to recline perhaps 20 times; neither did I find much relief, for I might be said to lie upon a burning mountain. I deposited myself by a stone, the shade of which, with drawing up the limbs, covered me, and I found relief.

The mountain is replete with beautiful stones, of various colours and fine texture, which, I think, would bear a polish, and equal those of the Peak. Others resemble spar with incrustations. I believe too there are singular herbs; but am no botanist. If my friend Dr. Withering had been there, he would have entertained n.e., as he did, July 2, 1786, upon Sutton Coldfield, with their names and virtues.

Travelling a little more than a mile in this second division, I came to the green well, so called from the verdure caused by the stream, which, my guide said, ran the same round the whole

year. The water is extremely cold, clear, and well tasted. Here we opened our provisions, and tapped our brandy.

Within half a mile of the top the way becomes very steep and rugged. Here another chasm opens on the opposite side of the mountain, and three times as large as that mentioned above, horrid in the extreme. And here the traveller complains of the narrow and dangerous road, in which, "if he misses a step, destruction follows." But he is not bound to venture upon the precipice: the road is safe, and he may every where make choice of his step for the space of 20 yards wide, except within two or three yards of the summit; and even there it cannot be less than 12 or 14 feet.

In ascending, if a man falls it must be upon his hands, which I did several times; in descending, upon his back, or rather his right side, which I did once.

I now reached the summit, which is level, a circle of eight feet diameter, surrounded by a wall two feet high of loose slate-stones; one of them, near falling, I adjusted. Here I put on my great-coat, which the guide had carried; and I had carried his stick, which proved a useful stay. We sat down in this lofty ring to consume the remainder of our store; for the guide had brought water from the well. My design was to stay at least one hour; but I found it too cold to be borne, therefore did not stay more than a quarter. The guide I thought unadapted to his station; he made no observations, nor spoke but when spoken to, and then I could barely understand his English: he ought to have been master of the prospect, and, like a shew-man, pointed out the object.

Such a day, though clear, is not the best for a prospect, because the air, replete with sun-beams, hinders vision. The best is when the light clouds are high, and the sun is hid. The situation is wonderful and indescribable. A man may fairly say "he is got above the world." Objects seemed diminished to the sight four parts in five. The adjacent mountains seemed reduced to hills, except one, which appeared to raise its proud, beautiful, and rival head. The noble lake Quethlin, at the foot of Snowden, a mile and a quarter long, and three-quarters broad, appeared but little larger than a duck-pool.

pool. The two Traths Mawr and Bach, where, two years before, I was lost, appeared under my eye, and excited surprise that I was lost in so diminutive a place. I saw the whole road between the lakes of Llanberris and that of Quethlin, which I had walked five days before, and knew was five miles, but now did not appear to be half an hour's stretch. As the base of Snowden reaches to each pool, the diameter must be that measure.

The distance between the lakes of *Nant Nantlle* and Snowden, viewed two days before, appeared twice as far as now viewed from Snowden to the lakes. Thus elevation reduces space. A stone I had passed in climbing the mountain, perhaps 20 feet high and 10 thick, was reduced to the size of a block that a man might seemingly lift.

Not an habitation of any sort appeared in all these desolate regions; all was wild and rude nature. Below, the heads of four rivers issued from the mountain. On the North was the fountain which feeds the lakes of Llanberris, five miles long, then becomes the river Saint, and ends in the sea at Caernarvon. On the South, another, which supplies the lake Quethlin, becomes the river Gwyrfa, and meets the sea three miles below Caernarvon. A third, on the South-east side of the mountain, is the Colwyn; and the fourth, on the East, is the Glaslyn. These two, uniting at Bedd-kellart, fall into the sea at Trath Mawr.

My situation was a compound of wonder, grandeur, and terror. A white cloud in the North horizon prevented me from seeing Cumberland, Westmorland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man. A line of sea appeared from the North, stretching behind Anglesea and far to the South, to the extent of perhaps 2 or 300 miles; and on the back ground I saw three or four of the mountains in Ireland. The most beautiful part of the prospect was Anglesea; it appeared almost under my feet, though 12 miles distant; but so plain that a man would be induced to think he saw every inclosure, and so minute, that if one person possessed the whole it would not be a vast estate.

Two mountains, Crybby Dyfyl and Cryb Coch, which Pennant calls the sons of Snowden (and I confess they are sons of a monstrous size, though much inferior to their father), stand as but-

tresses, and seem to aid their ancient parent; and we should almost think, at a glance, he stands in need of their support, from the decay of his strength by the two amazing chasms in his sides. He and his sons seem to unite, as every family ought, and are abstracted from others; for round them appears a foss, and round that foss a circular range of mountains, as if, like faithful subjects, to guard the royal family.

I had been seriously told, and which was believed by the teller, "that a man, standing in this elevated circle, might drop a stone out of each hand, which in one minute would be seven miles asunder." The truth is, one would roll down the great chasm, but the other would be impeded by the stones before it could arrive at the lefs; or, if it was possible to reach the bottom, the distance is but one mile.

The guide told me, "he had led his horse up to the circle." This I believe possible, for a Welsh *kessil* will climb almost as well as his master.

A clergyman said, "that a man rode his horse to the top, and round the wall on the outside." I took particular notice of this journey, which must have been nine yards, six of which a *madman* might ride; but on the other three I could not conceive there was room for the foot.

In Sept. 1797, two gentlemen and a lady began to climb this famous mountain. The sun shone, the day was windy, and the clouds low. In rising they were obliged to hold each other, to prevent them from being blown away, and were as wet with a storm as if dipped in the sea. In this dreadful plight they reached the top. The lady, elated with success, though they saw nothing, pulled off her hat and cap, and huzzaed. Returning, the wind blew away both. The guide told me he found the hat, a year after, in a pool at the bottom of the great chasm, and wore it himself. This Amazonian lady seems to have been the leader of the party, and designed, like some others of her own sex, to govern ours.

The extreme cold immediately after the intense heat being more than I could sustain, induced me to quit this exalted station in the time mentioned, making no doubt but I should descend with greater facility. I again entered the burning heat of the reflecting sun, which often obliged me to rest; nor was I much relieved, being deprived of shade.

I soon

I soon perceived that going down was more dangerous than going up; for the short dry grass had glazed the bottom of my shoes into a polish, which, from the extreme steep, made it difficult to command my feet; neither did the smooth soles suit the stony stones: and a man had better meet ten falls in rising than one in descending.

Arriving at the well, we relished the plain water, our bottle being empty. Time and hard labour brought me down the great steep of two miles; when entering the swamp, and the powerful reflection of the sun ceasing, I reached the hut of the guide with more energy.

I had been from nine to twelve in ascending this grand eminence, and from twelve to three in returning: six hours of the hardest labour in my whole life. Perhaps I am the only man that ever took a wanton trip to the summit of Snowden at the age of 76.

(To be continued.)

**Mr. URBAN,** *Devonshire, O.B.* 19.  
**T**HE increase of carts with narrow wheels is the real cause of the badness of the roads. While these, with heavy loads, are permitted to be drawn by three horses, it cannot be expected to be otherwise. In travelling lately through part of this county, where the highways are often narrow, I found the complaint against these carts general; many of the roads, which heretofore were decent, are now almost impassable, in consequence of the farmers having got into the habit of carting their manure. The publick assuredly are interested in seeking a remedy. The high tax on labour-horses is said to be one reason for this increase of wheel-carriages; but why those carts used in husbandry should not pay a small tax, I am at a loss to account. It certainly would bring in a pretty revenue; and, if the duty were to be double on the narrow wheels, it would probably be the means of extirpating the nuisance.

In Parke's African travels, he mentions the shea-tree as producing excellent butter. No doubt but he brought home some of its seed. Can any of your correspondents say if it succeeded in our stoves? Or whether, as our traveller returned by way of the West-Indies, he left any seed there which vegetated? At all events, since this

wonderful vegetable grows plentifully at Tambacundo, which does not appear to be above 200 miles above Pisania; surely it would be possible to procure plants, and convey them to the West-Indies, where they would be of as much consequence as the bread-fruit tree, brought with so much expence from the South-seas, and which has thriven so admirably in this new situation.

In your vol. LXI. or LXII. if I rightly remember, it was recommended to notice annually the day when the cuckoo first exercises his notes. This I have done every year since, except the present, when I can only say I did not hear him in the month of April; after which, being in town, I was prevented from attending thereto. In the preceding years I heard him for the first time as follows: April 29, 1792; April 25, 1793; April 23, 1794; April 26, 1795; April 25, 1796; April 19, 1797; April 22, 1798.

ALPHONSO.

**Mr. URBAN,** *O.B.* 12.  
**A**N explanation of Pythagoras, to the best of my conception, is as follows: ΜΗΔ' ΕΞΟΑΙΡΕ ΦΙΑΟΝ, &c. &c. (see present vol. p. 752). The comment of Hierocles is, "we ought to be willing to bear with our friends as much as necessity teaches us that we are able; and that which at first may appear intolerable is to be made tolerable by the necessity of friendship." Here it shou'd seem that necessity means affinity, or relationship. Explain rather, "hate not your friend for a small fault as much as you are able, or to the extent of your power, for power borders on necessity;" that is, if you hate him to such an extent you may not be able to love him again; for where power ends impotence begins, which is necessity. When a man hates another as much as he has it in his power to do, he lays himself under the necessity of not loving him; as if he had said,

"*Nunquam liquid mihi erodes, amabo  
Hunc hominem.*"

"I never will or can love this man; it is out of my power, and I must hate him." Thus a power, by being indulged, becomes apparently necessary, and may be said to dwell near necessity.

ΕΦΙΔΑΣΣΕ.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 30.

**W**ILL you indulge an occasional correspondent for more than 50 years with a column or two at your convenience? I know nothing of the controversy respecting the 18th chapter of Isaiah but what I have learnt from your Magazine of last month, p. 549; and that, having been from home, I did not see till about a week ago. The Bishop's work is, I have no doubt, curious and valuable, as every thing must be that comes from his hand. Some years ago I should have sought for it with great eagerness; but the times, the times, Mr. Urban, will not allow a man of small fortune to gratify his taste; as it cannot be done but at the expence of something more important than literary curiosity.

R. DUFF.

*A new Translation of the Eighteenth Chapter of the Prophecy of Isaiah.*

Ver. 1. Ho! to the land of the winged cymbal, that lieth beyond the rivers of Arabia † (כָוֹשׁ).

Ver. 2. That sendeth its idol by the sea, even in the vessels of the Papyrus, on the surface of the waters.

Go, ye ambassadors, with all expedition, to a nation now drawing out and surbishing—to a people formidable now and in times past—to a nation using the line and the trampling of feet, where the rivers have spoiled the land.

Ver. 3. O, all ye the inhabitants of the world, and more especially ye who dwell in that land! When he setteth up his standard on the mountains;

\* הַלְאֵה exclamantis, seu exhortantis; heus, eheu. Noldius.

+ From beyond the rivers of Ethiopia (צִוִּים) my suppliants, even the daughters of my dispersed, shall bring mine offering. Zephani, iii. 10.

That this passage is applicable to Egypt appears from Jerem. xliv. 28: "A small number that escape the sword shall return out of the land of Egypt." See Jerem. xlvi. 27; and Isa. xi. 12: "The Lord shall set his hand a second time to recover the remnant of his people, that shall be left, from Assyria, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, and from Cusa." Great numbers of the Jews had been carried into Egypt by Pharaoh Necho (2 Kings, xxiii. 34); and many had gone there to avoid being carried into captivity, 2 Kings, xxv. 26; Jerem. xl. 44.

† With the multitudes of my chariots I am come up to the height of the mountains, 2 Kings, xix. 23.

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shall ye see, when the trumpet soundeth shall ye hear.

Ver. 4. For thus hath the Lord said to me: I will give them rest (אֶתֶּן שָׁמֵן\*) ; and when the sun withereth the herbs, from my dwelling-place will I regard them (בְּאָגָד†) as a dewy cloud in the day of harvest‡.

Ver. 5. For, just before the harvest, the bud being perfected, and the flower become a grape on the point of ripening, shall the pruners cut off the tendrils, and the clusters shall the gatherer remove.

Ver. 6. To the mountain-eagles §, and to the beasts of the land, shall they be all left; and the mountain-eagles shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the land shall winter.

Ver. 7. In that time to the Lord of Hosts shall be brought a present from the nation now drawing out and surbishing—from the people formidable now and in times past—from the nation using the line and the trampling of feet, where the rivers have spoiled the lands—go the place of the name of the Lord of Hosts, to Mount Zion.

Something has been done in support of the above translation in the short notes that are added; but I have yet more to lay before the readers that will confirm and illustrate it.

\* For אֲשָׁקָוֹתָה, I am persuaded, we should read אֲשָׁקִוָּתָה. That thou mayest give rest (לְרַשְׁקִוָּת) from the days of adversity, Psa. xciv. 13. Requiesce, faciam populum meum. Targ. Jonathan,

† Neither will I regard (בְּאָגָד) the peace-offerings of your fat beasts, Amos, v. 22. For נְחַטָּם, in this verse, I would read נְחַטָּם בְּחַטָּם; and as to the word צָחָה, we find that צָחָה צָמָא is rendered in our Bible, very justly, dried up with thirst (Isa. v. 13). For אָוֹר, perhaps, we should read אָרָר. In 2 Kings, iv. 39, is to gather herbs; and in Isa. xxvi. 19, נְלָאָתָה תְּלָךְ לְלַקְּטָתָה אָרָת is to gather herbs. For נְחַטָּם בְּיֻמָּת, on the authority of the LXX, who certainly read so, for they have rendered it μητρα. The sun (בְּנִיר) in this verse reminded me of

"Solem Astræ Brutum appellat, Adiosque saibiles"

Appellat comites." Hor. lib. I. sat. 7.

[These are bold conjectures. Enr.]

‡ I will be as the dew unto Israel. Hosea, xiv. 5.

§ טָבָן, aic; aquila.

Isaiah

Isaiah certainly wrote, or dictated, this prophecy in Judges. To whom he addresses it may be known from his description of the people, and the country they inhabited. If that description be dark and puzzling at this time, it could not have been so when the prophet made it. A letter obscurely directed is not likely to reach the hands of the persons interested, or to be attended to by them, if by some lucky accident they happen to receive it; and we see, at the third verse, that the people concerned in this prophecy are particularly called upon to attend to it. But the direction is so far from being obscure, even now, that I have no doubt but many letters arrive in this country by the mail with superscriptions less accurate and intelligible. An Egyptian of Isaiah's time, had he been consulted about it, would have been apt to cry out,

"Nothing is so plain;  
'Tis to mistake it costs the time and pain."

*He! to the land of the winged cymbal* (צְלָצֵל כְכַפִּים). That may signify a cymbal may be elicited with some confidence on the authority of Pla. cl. 5, בְּעַלְצָל שְׁמֹנֶה, upon the loud cymbals—upon the high-sounding cymbals. See also 2 S.m. vi. 5. "If such be the meaning of צְלָצֵל, what are we to do with בְּכַפִּים? A cymbal with wings is a strange idea." True. Rut. 4. כְנָקֵף signifies also a skirt, or border (1 Sam. xxiv. 5); and, in the plural corners (Ezek. vii. 2). Significat (propheta) *Ægyptum* ανθεμούσας p. o more prophetarum. בְּכַפִּים alii alas, ego oras explico, quomodo בְּנָקֵף passim sumitur pro orā et extremitate cujusque rei, putā, terā, fluminis, vestis, adūcī. Ergo בְּכַפִּים cymbalum eraram, phrasl Hebræa, cymbalum est, cuius in laetibus sunt orā, seu margines, id est, sistrum (Bocharti Phaleg. lib. iv. 12). Quæ infantibus crepitacilla tribuuntur, crepitum confusū reddentia cingū' am, sifra dicunt. Videor vidisse imaginib' lidis cum iher. Hæc autem species ovalis erat et manubriata, in orā undique tintinnabula habens, ut agitatum tintinnum redent maximum, et quæ pulsarentur. (Turnebi Adversar. lib. xxvi. c. 33).

Though we cannot be confident that, in the prophet's time, the sistrum was

in use no where but in Egypt, yet, as we know that the priests of Isis always used it in their religious rites, and that those rites are seldom, if ever, mentioned without the accompaniment of the sistrum, it seems reasonable to suppose that it is of the most remote antiquity.

Aspide cincta torrens (*Isis*) & ovanti persona  
ſifro. Val. Flac. Arg. lib. IV 418.  
Cornua fulerunt, crepuitque sonabile ſistrum.  
Ovid. Metam. lib. IX.

— comitesque, faciesque, sonumque,  
Sistrum. Ibid.  
Linigeri fugiunt calvi, ſistrataque turbas,  
Inter adorantes dum ſhabit Hermogenes.  
Martial. lib. XII. 29.

The prophet says, the country lies beyond the rivers of כָוֹשׁ; and Bochart has, I think I may say, demonstrated that כָוֹשׁ generally, if not always, signifies that part of Arabia which is contiguous to Ægypt; and Arabia, he observes, has several rivers, Berar, *Rbinacorus*, *Trajanus*, and Corys.

The inhabitants, he says, sent their idol עִירִם (I would read, not עִירִם) by sea. He does not say to what place they sent it; but Lucian (de Dea Syria) tells us, that the Ægyptians sent the head of Osiris yearly to Byblos, a city of Phœnicia much given to idolatry; per distinillia habent Cyrus et Procopius in Esaiam, says Bochart\*, who derives the word from עִיר, *formosus*; and adds that, in this very prophet, עִירִם signifies *fabi imaginum* (lib. xlv. 16).

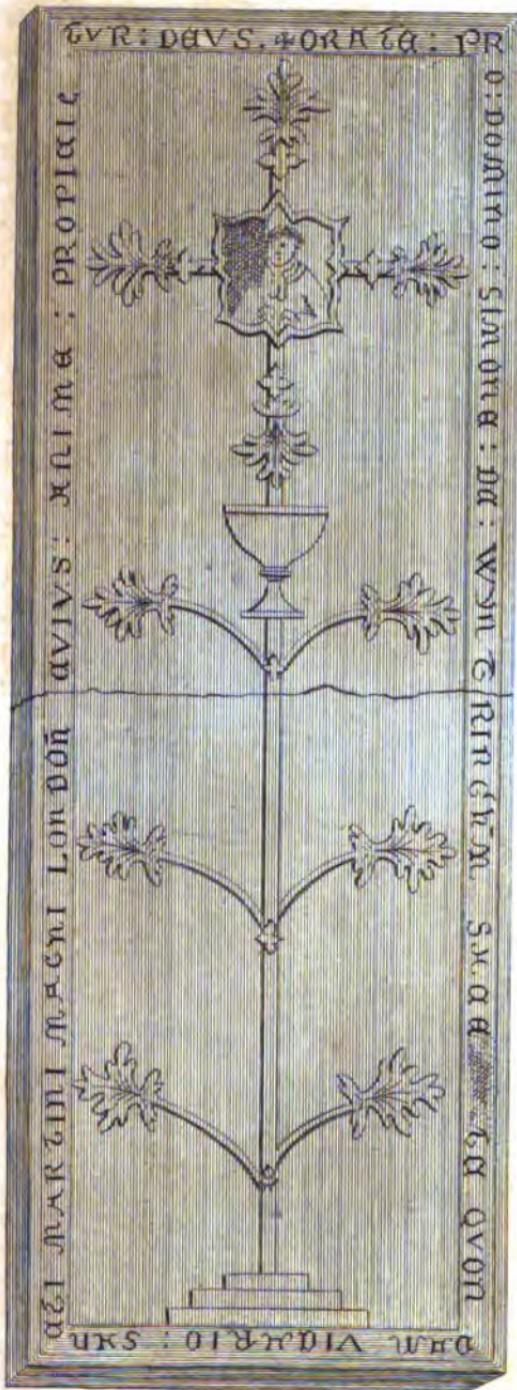
It is, I think, somewhat to the purpose to assign the probable reason of this extraordinary voyage. *Isis* having, after a long search, found the body of her murdered husband *Osiris*, celebrated the discovery with public rejoicings. And two days (the Ζηνός and the Εὔπολις) were instituted by the Ægyptians as yearly commemorations of those events; the first was solemnized by the deepest affliction for the loss of *Osiris*; and the other with an extravagance of joy for the fortunate discovery. In every year, on a set

\* Both the passages here alluded to may be seen in Selden (de Dis Syris, Syntag. II. c. 11); by whom we are informed, that *Osiris*, *Adonis*, and *Tibammuz*, were the same; and that sufficiently accounts for the Ægyptians sending the head of *Osiris* to *Byblos*.



Fig. 1.

Gen. Mag. Nov. 1799. Pl. II. p. 932.



hic laec nō hōwēl coymor  
a y gruff y chān a y Coruff  
a un  
CATANIA NUT  
hex rā piencio  
hun rā dīndio  
ur x o kāmūm hēs  
W

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

day, was a solemn search made by the priests of Isis and their followers, *nunquam satis quæstus Ophris*. It was found, as may be readily supposed; and it was to inform the Phoenician devotees of their success that a vessel, made of the *Papyrus*, as will immediately appear, and freighted with the head of *Ophis*, was sent to *Byblos*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

*An Attempt to fill up an Hiatus in the 568th Verse of the EUENIDES of ÆSCHYLUS, in Mr. Professor Porson's Text, Fol. p. 289.*

AΘHNA.

Κηευστα, κύριξ, κεγράτον καλειεράθε.  
"Ht' οὐν . . . διάτοπος τυρσωνή  
Σάλπιγξ βρέθει τονιματός πληρημένη  
Τητελονον υψημα Φαινίτω σφαλο.

Minerva commands silence by the herald and the trumpet.—Thus Ovid opens—Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant. I will just state the conjectures of Jacob, Askew, Toup, and Ainsald, and, referring the reader to their notes, propose my own mode of supplying the lacuna.

"Ht' οὐνταν, &c. Jacob (invito metro) Stan-eus.

Ht' ὄρθιον. Arnaudus; quod nihil est.

Ht' ὄρθιον διάτοπος. Askew.

Hæc est omnium pessima conjectura, me judice, quoniam pro una duas facit litoras, et verbum Æschylus διάτοπος furca ex textu expellit, ut in ejus locum aliud, quod ne quidem auctoris, supponat.

"Ht' οὐν ἀτασθι. Toup.

It seems to me that the on'y safe way of restoring the lost word, which, as Canter observes, has fallen out between οὐ and διάτοπος, and not, as Schütz would have it\*, between διάτοπος and τυρσωνή, the only sure way is to let διάτοπος stand, and restore from Æschylus a word which is coupled with σάλπιγξ, and write the passage thus:

"Ht' οὐν ἀτασθι διάτοπος τυρσωνή  
Σάλπιγξ.

Clangore acuto Tyrrhena  
Tuba, humano spiritu impleta,  
Intentam vocem proferat multitudini.

\* We have before us the MS observations of a learned friend on the passage in question. He reads the second line thus,

"Ht' ἐν διάτοπος ἐν σώλη· Tυρσωνή,  
and in the fourth, *quæstio* for *p. ritu*. EDIT.

Let the Tuscan trumpet with its shrill sounding proclaim, &c. &c.  
Σάλπιγξ δ' ἐντη σώλη τυρσωνή τιμῆσθε.

Perse. v. 395.

Cf. Prom. V. v. 76, ubi habes διάτοπος πέδαις, penetrantes compedes. Διάτοπος is piercing, as in Shakespeare, "the night's dull ear." You have a dactyl in the third place in the verse thus restored, as in the 433<sup>1</sup> line of the Perse.

Ἄν αι, κακῶν δὲ πείλασος ἔρρησιν μήγα.

Yours, &c. S. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

THE cross, engraved *Plate II.* and drawn by T. Atkinson, was found in the foundations of an old building in Hungate, York, on the site of the Carmelite friary, Sept. 1799, which stood, as we learn from M. Drake (Ebor. p. 309), "between Fossgate and Hungate, and in a place now a garden belonging to his worthy friend, Mr. John Tomlinson, of York, late alderman Hutton's, he saw some of the foundation-stones of this ancient building dug up a few years ago. The extent of the house, courts, &c. must stretch from the lane, still called *Stainbow*, down through all their gardens, as the records testify, to the river Foss, which augurs the size of this monastery to have been noble, large, and spacious."

The inscription on this stone runs thus:  
" + Orate pro  
Domino Simone de Wyntingham,  
sacerdote, quoniam  
vicario San-  
cti Martini Magui, London, cuius anime  
propicie-  
tur Deus."

The college of St. Martin le Grand, in London, was founded 1056, for a dean and eight secular canons, and endowed with several vicarages in London and Essex. (See Newcourt, I. 424; Tanner's No. Mon. 296); but it nowhere appears that the church of the college was served by *vicars*. This, therefore, is the first information we have on the subject.

Robert Wyntingham was canon of Lincoln, prebendary of Ledyngton, and provost of the chantry of Cotterstock, co. Northampton; died 1420, and has a handsome brass in Cotterstock chancel. Brydges II. p. 440.

Yours, &c. D. H.  
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, O.R. 7.

**Y**OU have done me the honour, in some of your former Magazines, of recording several ancient inscriptions from North Wales; and I doubt not but you will have the goodness to preserve the following in your valuable Repository, as they have not been transcribed either by Camden or Mr. Pennant.

In Llanrwst church, Denb'ghshire, along the rim of a stone, on which lies the figure of a knight in armour, is the inscription engraved *Pl. II. fig. 2.*

*Hic jacet boswell Coymor  
ap gaff[yd] Kyban ap Caruffe  
am[e]n.*

And *fig. 3.* is at present over the church-door at Llangadwalader, in Anglesey, supposed by Mr. Rowlands to be as old as the fourth or fifth century. It is read by Mr. Rowlands, *Catamanus rex sapientissimus, optimatus omnium regum;* and referred to Cadfan, grandfather of king Cadwallader, said to have been buried in Bardsey abbey, where many of the British princes and nobles were interred. But by this inscription it may seem probable that the said Cadfan was buried in this place, where his grandson built this church, and endowed it as one of the sanctuaries of this island. Rowland's *Mosa Antiqua,* ad edit. p. 157, pl. IX.

The following is in Llan Beblig church, near Caernarvon.

"In quo præ multi scribendi gloriam fulsit,  
Ric'us Foxwist hic pede tribus adevit,  
Annus X'ti tuus fuit M.D. luce patrici;  
Corp'sis atq; tui tandem pars additur alt'ra,  
Dura coniux uno claudit in tumulo,  
Hæc q; Johanna fuit ac Spicer nata Johanne;  
Fauperibus larga; justa; pudica; fuit."

Yours, &c.

PERIS.

#### A TOUR THROUGH WALES and the central Parts of ENGLAND.

(Continued from p. 854.)

**H**AVING proceeded about a mile in our journey from Cowbridge, we saw Penlline castle, where Miss Gwynne has built a modern mansion, in a very lonely situation. Llanharri castle is somewhere in the neighbourhood; it has been patched up, and makes a very good farm-house.

And now, having proceeded half-way, Llantrisent, pleasantly situated upon the declivity of a hill between two others, appeared in view. Mr. Russell, who has been about twelve years performing a tour in Europe, Asia,

and Africa, says that, in point of the three hills, its situation very much resembles that of Jerusalem. There is a similar mount of Olives, a similar mount Calvary, and the mount Gibon intervening.

From the summit of the tower of the church, we viewed the surrounding country with a mixture of delight and admiration. We overlooked part of the vale of Glamorgan, celebrated for its extent and fertility; it abounds in wood, corn, and minerals, and is esteemed the most fertile part in the whole principality. From hence, also, we beheld the adjacent mountain, called Garth, signifying the highest ground; from which it is said you may see fifteen counties: over the British channel, Cornwell, Devon, and Somerset; Shropshire, Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester shires; in North Wales, Brecon and Merioneth shires; and all the six counties in South Wales.

At the house of the very respectable clergyman of Llantrisent, we made a temporary residence. Happiness and liberality have marked the mansion. The functions of religion are exercised with honesty, propriety, and satisfaction; industry partakes of the pleasures of a rural life, and time is agreeably passed in a diligent attention to the increase of the farm. Chearfulness and good-nature bloom in the faces of the softer sex, whose engaging manners clearly denote the more valuable qualifications which adorn the mind.

The road from Llantrisent to Pont-y-pryd, or new bridge, is ragged, and inclining to a descent; and, upon approaching the latter, the scenery is romantic and picturesque; but still nearer, upon turning the brow of the hill, the whole contexture of objects that presented themselves to our view was really grand and awful; forming an evening landscape not unworthy the pencil of the first of masters. Upon the right, in the front ground, was the brow or projection of the rock, crowned with trees and bushes; farther on, upon the left, which may be called the middle ground, was the village, consisting of two or three cottages close to each other; and a little farther, forming a middle back ground, the solemnity of the vast concave arch, exciting an apprehension of imminent danger to the passenger; the grand sublimity and awfulness of the trees, whose thick and gloomy foliage completely darkened the

the surrounding objects. This famous bridge consists of one single arch laid across the Taff, which flows into the sea at Caerdiff; the span of the arch is one hundred and forty feet, and the height of it thirty-four feet; it was designed and erected purely by the natural genius of a simple Welsh mason\*. At about half a mile on either side of the bridge is a cascade, said to be very picturesque, but our time would not permit us to examine them:

The road from Pont-y-pryd to Caerphilly was in a very indifferent state, and some heavy showers of rain having fallen, for the first time after our entrance into the principality, early in the morning, it was almost impassible by a traveller on foot.

The castle at Caerphilly was formerly the second largest in the kingdom; it is now in ruins, and is but a melancholy image of its former strength and grandeur. The keep of the castle is at present the most perfect; it is a compact structure, and chiefly remarkable on account of the Hanging tower; this is a tower which has given way in the middle, and divided itself into two parts; but the cement has proved sufficiently strong to hinder the outward part from falling, so that the summit projects several feet over the foundation, and has a truly awful and dangerous appearance. The whole is a grand maily ruin.

While, ever and anon, there falls  
Huge heaps of hoary moulder'd walls.

DYR.

We now passed over an extensive heath, the roads still continuing to be bad, and the face of the country exhibiting nothing but an empty waste; but, upon suddenly turning to the left, we at once beheld a most beautiful view of the vale, with the steeple of Caerdiff church, five miles distant, in the centre of the prospect; and, over the channel, the fertile coasts of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset.

Caerif<sup>f</sup>, the capital of the county, is a small commercial town; the streets are broad and handsome, and it is inhabited by some genteel families. The church is an elegant building; the steeple is seen at a considerable distance, and is very magnificent.—Upon entering the town, on the left was the ruinous old priory, and on the right the castle corresponding with it. It is sur-

rounded with extensive battlements, and is not at present inhabited. Robert, duke of Normandy, returning from the crusades, and claiming a right, as eldest son of William the Conqueror, to succeed to the government of the kingdom, was confined in this castle by order of Henry the first, his younger brother, who had unlawfully established himself in the regal authority; he died here after an imprisonment of several years.

We proceeded through the trifling villages of Roth, Rumney, Saint Mellons, Marshfield, Coedkernew, Bassaleg and Saint Woollos, until we arrived at Newport, in Monmouthshire. The churches of Marshfield and Coedkernew lay on the right. At Bassaleg is an old red brick house, the elegant seat of Sir Charles Morgan; the park is in excellent condition, and the valuable clumps of stately elms are admirably disposed; indeed, the grounds are the most extensive, and the trees are the most beautiful of any we have seen in Wales. The mile-stones in this road are executed in a style peculiarly neat.

Newport is an awkward straggling town, situated near the mouth of the river Usk, over which it has an extensive wooden bridge.

— Usk, that frequent among hoary rocks  
On her deep waters paints th' impending  
scene,  
Wild torrents, crags, and woods, and mountain snows.  
DYR'S FLEECE.

The shell of the castle is intire, but it seems so slight as to threaten an immediate fall. The inhabitants attend divine service at the church of Saint Woollos. Newport has a convenient harbour, and carries on trade with the neighbouring maritime towns. The market was but thinly attended.

We had a short walk of three miles to Caerleon, through the fields, rural, agreeable, and affording variety and recreation to those who had been so long accustomed to tread the dry and dusty roads of fatig<sup>e</sup>.

Caerleon is beautifully situated in a vale, upon the banks of the Usk, over which it has a wooden bridge. It is a town of great antiquity, and was called Isca by the Romans; who made it a station for the second legion. It was in those days grand and flourishing, but it is now a place of little or no importance. The remains of the old fortifications are very inconse-  
table;

\* See Gent Mag. XXXIV. 564. LI. 575.

Table; the knoll, upon which the castle formerly stood, still remains.—King Arthur's round table, as it is called, is in an inclo'd field, and was formerly much deeper; it is in the form of a basin, and is in fact only a circular excavation in the earth, smoothly and gradually descending into a broad point.—But Caerleon is a desirable object of visitation, principally on account of the Roman antiquities, which at various times have been found here; but the greater part of these are immediately purchased and carried away to adorn the villas of private gentlemen. This is an affair to be greatly regretted. What an advantage would it not be to the community to have all these curiosities collected and preserved in a public museum, as at other places? What a satisfaction would it be to the traveller, the sculptor, and the antiquary! The profits arising from such an establishment would amply repay the expence of the purchasers; and besides, the gentlemen in the vicinity, the patrons of the arts, and others, would willingly contribute to the encouragement and promotion of such a public *desideratum*.—At the house of a shoe-maker we saw some Roman bricks with LEG. II. AVG. clearly imbossed or stamped upon them; they were dug up in an adjoining orchard, and very much, resemble the tiles which we use for small drains, except being somewhat larger and thicker.—At another house we saw the woman *with a dolphin*. Penruddocke Wyndham has stated the historical circumstance of this piece of sculpture inaccurately, in saying that it was carelessly thrown about the ground; for, when he ascended the mound or *tumulus* of the castle, it was only placed there until the proprietor might have an opportunity of removing it to his own habitation. There is, therefore, more praise due to the Welsh peasant than he was aware of.—At another place, was a flat stone in the form of a tomb-stone, probably an ancient monument, with the following inscription badly engraved upon it; JVLLIA·ESSEVNDA·  
FXXXIT ANNO XXXV.

We went to Pont-y-pool to see the Japan manufactoryes, now upon the decline and the iron and lead mines; but arriving there so her late, and the next day being Sunday, we were disappointed. Pont-y-pool is little better than a small straggling village,

Abergavenny is very agreeably situated; it is large and populous, and inhabited by several genteel families; but the better houses are generally intermixed with mean and shabby shops; which, indeed, is common to all the towns throughout Wales. It has a strong wooden bridge, consisting of fifteen arches, laid across the Usk, in the neighbourhood. The market-place is neat, spacious, and exceedingly commodious. But Abergavenny, which was formerly the most flourishing town in Monmouthshire, is now upon the decline; of five book-sellers who formerly dwelt here, there is not one remaining.

The Sugar-loaf, the Blawring, the Skyrreyd-vraw, and the Craig mountains, are in its vicinity. The height of the Sugar-loaf is one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two feet, and six inches. Of the Blawring, one thousand seven hundred and twenty feet. And of the Skyrreyd-vawr, or the Holy mountain, one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight feet, and seven inches. They were all measured by Doctor Hooper of Pant-yr-goytre.—The Blanavon iron works on the top of the Blawring have acquired some local celebrity.—In passion-week the Roman catholics, with pious reverence, come and gather of the dust on St. Michael's mount, or the Skyrreyd-vawr, and preserve it; it has the good quality of destroying snakes. It is a common report that this was one of the hills which were rent upon the crucifixion; in some points of view, indeed, the mountain has the appearance of a wide rent.

From Abergavenny we proceeded to Pant-yr-goytre, a compact red brick house, the seat of Doctor Hooper. From this gentleman's grounds there is a very fine view of the three mountains; the Blawring on the left, the Skyrreyd-vawr on the right, and the Sugar loaf in the centre.

Over-against Pant-yr-goytre is Llanfanfreed, the neat little villa of Mr. Greene, the member for Arundel. The seat of hospitality, where the wearied traveller finds repose. And here too he contemplates the splendid dilation, the pointed and animating conversation of Doctor Parr, bearing down all opposition, and delivering his sentiments with the manly elegance and classical accuracy of Johnson.

Ille mi Paa esse deus videtur;  
Ille, si fas est, superare divos.

## CATULLUS.

Such is the decided superiority and the political consequence of the Doctor in these parts; politics are the theme and order of the day; and even striplings have imbibed the fallacious ideas of liberty under the tuition and under the protection of this great master. The baneful influence being spread, it operates effectually, increases in progression, and soon forsakes the beaten track of moderation. *(To be continued.)*

## CRITIQUE III.

*Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Representations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, when brought forward as illustrations of the Ancient History of this Country.* *(Continued from p. 472.)*

## PEEPING TOM.

BURLESQUE in writing is a humour that has exercised the pens of some of our authors called Wits. To enumerate the various subjects that have been in this state of transformation by the potent spells of these our poetic Merlin's would be foreign to my purpose. I shall, therefore, confine my list of merry tales to the magic walls of our Theatres, beginning with Midas, the king of Phrygia, who has been turned into an old justice of peace.

The golden apple, that tempted three goddesses to leave their native skies and their modesty behind them, has been converted into a "Golden Pippin."

Tom Thumb; wherein we find the renowned King Arthur, the theme of antient bards, changed into a late royal character playing the Merry Andrew, and dressed in a tiny, squeezed, three-cornered hat, a full-bottom perriwig down to his waist, cravat, square-cut coat, and cuffs, waistcoat down to his knees, roll-up stockings, high-heeled shoes, &c.<sup>\*</sup>

In another opera, the story of the fair Godiva of Coventry (by a mean intent to raise the laugh at the expence of our ancestors) has been degraded into a low Bartholemew burlesque, to sport off the buffoonry of a modern Peeping Tom, or a modern Tom Fool. I am much ashamed to own that I made one of the latter description at

the Little Theatre in the Hay-market this summer; but it was for the purpose of holding up the mirror to the publick; whereby they may behold the false taste they fall into, in encouraging such attempts to destroy the dignity of our history; which is not like the fabulous efforts of Roman and Grecian writers, whose dreams of metamorphosed beings, and Troy's ten years siege, have so long bewildered our deluded imagination; but the authentic written events of former times in this country, events which it is the duty of every Englishman to emulate and revere.

At present I shall not enumerate other historical burlesques; judging it necessary to enter into a discussion of the representation of

## PEEPING TOM.

Well might our little friend, the little Manager of the Little Theatre, play off his little wit, when a certain person shewed my letter<sup>†</sup> to him previous to the appearance of "Feudal Times, or the Banquet Gallery<sup>‡</sup>." I shall take the liberty to copy the paragraph, wherein he has displayed his wit in question:

"P. S. I had almost overlooked the black-letter gentlemen, who may cavil at the term *Banquet Gallery*. I could defend it stoutly under the circumstances in which I have used it; *mais le jeu ne vaut pas le chandelle*. I leave the discussion to Antiquaries and Nomenclators, whose attention (without meaning the slightest offence to a learned and indefatigable body of men) has been so deeply employed upon a subject of as little consequence."

I shall not have recourse to French fistic, or the French language (which is, or should be, the world's horror); but in plain English, John Bull like, answer him by saying "*he would if he could.*"

A Manager with such ideas of the study of Antiquity is certainly a most proper instrument to bring the affairs of Peeping Tom before the publick; and, entering into the author's plan, he has burlesqued the scenery, dresses, and decorations, in a way that equally claims applause and admiration.

As curiosity made Peeping Toms in antient times, so it has made Peeping Toms in modern days. I, as al-

\* The dress here described, as seen on the theatre, we are credibly informed, was once worn by the Sacred Personage there alluded to. EDIT.

<sup>†</sup> See Critique L p. 114.

<sup>‡</sup> See the author's Address to the publick in the printed copy of Feudal Times ready

ready observed, being one of the number in the Hay-market, will now communicate some of the many pretty things I saw there exhibited. If I am caught a-peeping on too high a stool of presumption, let me be set on the stool of repentance; and, when I thought to tickle my readers imaginations with telling the naked truth, I may be put in the stocks of their disapprobation, and my pens cut up into tooth picks for those gormandizers who fatten on the fatigued of Antiquaries, they holding in one hand the lettered page of History, and with the other the taper of contempt, ready to annihilate the sacred memories of our ancestors.

It being my custom to put on paper at late hours in the night those reflections which occur during my penitent pursuits of the day; in writing this curious critique (after a hard day's work in copying the representations of kings, queens, and other illustrious personages, their court and warlike habiliments, their buildings and their furniture of a remote period\*), I insensibly fell into a gentle slumber (most authors, according to literary usage, are allowed, or take, this privilege when writing, of telling their dreams, golden ones, or otherwise); where I dreamed I saw our ancient buildings and the heroes of former times pass in review before me, but disguised in such strange sort, that it may not be inapplicable to the matter in hand to relate the same.

I dreamt I saw something like an ancient screen in a chamber intermixed with columns supporting an entablature after the Roman and Grecian manner; an ancient gate entering into a town where modern buildings were seen through it; a chamber distanced out like the interior of Westminster-hall, and furnished with one "solitary sofa;"—another chamber composed of ancient windows and a door (but such a door as is only to be found on the outside of buildings), modern arches and their spandrels; and modern panelling, ornamented with swags of fruit, &c.;—another chamber, in which the ancient and the modern style of room-husling are at odds which shall have the mastership of ap-

\* Certainly our correspondent must have been one of those Artists who has been drawing from the tapestry in the Painted chamber, Westminster. See p. 662. EDIT.

pause;—another chamber wherein is an antique screen and a desk from a confectioner's in the neighbourhood which is particularly to be noticed;—another chamber, in which the Saxon work, and the modern ideas of improving on the designs of our ancient artists, are likewise in a strange conflict for pre-eminence.—A bedchamber; where again the ancient and modern styles are still at mortal strife; the furniture, a "solitary" modern shabby bed.—A moon-light piece; but the candle-lighted bladder did not illumine either the buildings or theheavens;—another chamber, where are pointed arches, a rich screen given without any architrave, and an antique door with modern panels. The various forms that stalked "fore my view" had on dresses something like those worn in the last century; and such their armour: their banners shewed shields of arms turned topsy-turvy. They called a Moor a Red-cross knight, an appellation given to Christians only; they talked about being in Spain at those distant periods when the Spaniards fought with the Moors. I now saw the last-mentioned scene take fire; I saw it extinguish itself, and no harm done; I heard all kind of noises; I—I—I awoke!—and found, that all was but a dream!

But to proceed to my proposed description.

It will be necessary first to premise, that the subject of Peeping Tom is given by the author at a precise point of time (not like that equivocal stage-trick on history which is the case in Feudal Times and The Castle Spectre), in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The buildings, dresses, and decorations, then were Saxon, which deviated but in a trifling degree from the manners of the Romans, their predecessors. Thus those objects brought together in this performance should have been strictly conformable to that epoch; which, from the many publications of ancient remains, were easily to be attained; and more so, perhaps, than at some more recent parts of our history.

THE

\* We might almost conclude this correspondent was detailing the scenes, dresses, and decorations, of the Red-cross knights, performed at the Hay-market Theatre this summer. EDIT.

† See in particular Montfaucon's, "Histoire de Monarchie Franqoise," where

the

## THE OVERTURE.

The composer, not to be behind-hand with the author and manager, has given us a burlesque, or medley overture of the melodies of the English Welsh, Scotch, and Irish ballads, well calculated as a *relief* to this operatical repast.

Act I. scene I. a gate of entrance into a town ; designed, no doubt, for Coventry. The gate is after the pointed-arched style of architecture ; which work was not seen in this kingdom until the reign of Henry I. In the spandrels of the arch are loopholes, an introduction as unauthentic as in such a situation it is impossible that they could be made any use of. The buildings seen within the gate are such common erections as may be met with either at White-chapel or Knightsbridge at the present day. The dresses of Emma, Harold (afterwards king), Count Lewis of Normandy, Peeping Tom, and the mob, are in the usual play-house mode, in part like some of the fashions of the last century, and in part like the trim of our own time. As mob is a modern term, so we observed some of them habited like modern carpenters, scene-shifters, and lamp-lighters.

Scene II. A street, entirely modern, not unlike the buildings about Hanover-square. The dresses of Maud and the Mayor owe their formation to the fancy of the dress-makers, who, perchance, were told our ancestors, eight centuries back, were not habited precisely in the modern taste.

Scene III. Inside of Tom's house, made up of the square-headed windows and the high-wrought chimney-pieces of the last century. The furniture, a modern table, a chair, and a stool. The two latter utensils, we must suppose, belonged to some other part of Tom's dwelling, as much difficulty was bestowed to procure them at all.

Scene IV. Inside of the Mayor's house. The artist, with the frugal and accommodating design that this scene might suit various plays, has contrived to introduce all the modes of architecture that had ever come under his observation (with many happy

thoughts of his own) ; and thus has brought forward a scene that will effectually engage the attention of the curious. The mayoress's drapery comes in for that share of invention which we are truly sensible is part of the great qualities of play-house dress-makers.

Act II. scene I. the town (if we ask the scene-shifters) of Coventry. Here we cannot but perceive a market and other houses ; but whether the artist took a trip to Coventry, or to some market-town in the environs of London, it is impossible to decide. For my part, I could only see the erections, so familiar to our eyes, of modern art, the works of modern masons, brick-layers, and carpenters. The habits of the Earl of Mercia, Godiva, and the attendants, are from the same motley mechanical wardrobe as the preceding equipments, which, with the scenes and decorations, have come before us " in such questionable" guise.

Scene II. The modern street repeated.

Scene III. The inside of Tom's house repeated.

Scene IV. The supposed town of Coventry repeated.

As the stage is one of our great vehicles of instruction and entertainment, and is resorted to by all ranks of people, its representations should be attended to in every respect with that attentive propriety which such a public spectacle demands. The liberal confidence bestowed on the managers by the frequenters of our theatres should as liberally (and gratefully) be returned by them ; what censure do they deserve, when, taking advantage of the want of that general knowledge among us of our ancient costume, they entirely neglect this necessary study, whereby our historical dramas (I allude, in particular, to those subjects which our immortal Bard has elevated on the pinions of never-dying praise) are left to the ignorant whim and caprice of men whose department it is to get up their embellishments ? And thus are the transactions of past times converted into a ridiculous farago of absurdities. Why must our history be degraded after this manner ? If the Hottentots, the Otaheitans, the Chinete, or the East-Indians, are to be brought before us, then indeed the managers are unwearied

the stories of Edward the Confessor, Harold, &c. are well pourtrayed from tapestry wrought about that period.

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in their expenditure and application to render these half-interesting displays worthy of our patronage, and with that scrupulous exactitude, that our senses are caught in their theoretic gin; where we become entranced with the greasy decorations of the pettibellied females of the Cape of Good Hope; we are ravished at the sight of those lines of beauty that grace the tattowed maids of Owhyhee; we are thrown into ecstasies by a *peep* at the sweated-down rootlings of the pale faced fair-ones of Canton; and our blis becomes immortal when our eyes are feasted with the backs of rupees, and thingumbobs that bedeck the purles and the nafils of the sooty-tinted munnybegums of Indostan.

After all, a manager may reply, we cannot find new scenes, dresses, and decorations, for every historic play; nor can we find—inclination, I rejoin, for the attempt. There are publications enough for their information, and there are Antiquaries enough also who would be happy to be consulted on the occasion; but Managers are too indifferent to the one, and too contemptuous for the other. In a few words, then, I hold it just, that our historic dramas should be confined to the closet; and that our venerated and eventful history should be preserved unsullied by the Tom foolism or the Jack-puddingism of modern play-wrights.

The anachronisms and modern sentiments (not to mention modern oaths) introduced in the performance, and in the printed copies of Peeping Tom, would swell this letter to an unreasonable length. I must, however, observe the action of the Opera is in 1043, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. "My lady wife—proclamation at the crois"—[We do not find in the History of Coventry that there was a crois in that city prior to the reign of Henry VI which was pulled down in the reign of Henry VIII, when another was erected, which remained till within a few years back.]—"We jingle a peal of triple bobs for a leg of mutton and trimmings—with the apothecary's poise and mortar—old corporal Standfast—overturned Father & garty, the fat friar"—[a mean sacrifice of the sacred character of our ancient Clergy]—"the clock struck twelve, &c.—with bone and fork"—[I never saw forks introduced in any ancient painting or sculpture, . . . knives, at r. past. . . ]—"the curate, &c.—his plate [anciently

platte or trencher]—the vicar to a shepherd to his flock below, like any wolf, good master now was deep in"—[Another sacrifice.]—"and smacked tobacco—my bait"—[cap or bonnet is more antient]—"shows a purse"—[I am in doubt of the great antiquity of purses.]—"thinking of a side saddle"—[Side-saddles are not very antient; and our fair dames of antiquity, till Richard the Second's reign, rode astide like the men].

If, after reading this critique, it is not allowed that the History of England is burlesqued, I shall conclude that I have taken my *peep* through a false medium, and have not seen the thing in the right light, or at least in that light that my brother Toms have made their observations in; and yet it will be strange that at last we differ about a thing that all have agreed in, from Adam's time down to the present hour, that is, the naked truth.

*AN ARTIST and an ANTIQUARY.*  
(To be continued occasionally.)

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 9.

I AM at a loss to comprehend how an anniversary meeting of the gentlemen educated at Crewkerne school could be advertised to be held at that town, and a sermon preached on that occasion Sept. 18, followed by a ball next day, when the school-houle is failing to ruin, and the whole institution sinking into negl<sup>g</sup>e. What then, may one ask, is to become of the fund appropriated for its support? A. B.

Mr. URBAN, Neath, Oct. 15.  
MUCH has lately been advanced respecting the fact of *Jumpers*. The fact really is, that they are not a distinct sect, but Methodists of the same persuasion as the late Mr. Whitfield; for, though there are several congregations of Wesleyan Methodists in this country, there is no such custom amongst them. But jumping during religious worship is no new thing amongst the other party; having (by what I can learn) been practised by them for many years past. I have seen some of their pamphlets, in the Welsh language, in which this custom is justified by the example of David, who danced before the ark; and of the lame man, restored by our blessed Saviour at the gate of the Temple, who leaped for joy. What might have made it appear so strange to some of your correspondents,

spondents, and caused them to look upon the *Jumbers* as a distinct sect, might have been, that no such thing is to be seen amongst the *English Methodists*. I heartily wish this practice was likewise exploded in my native country, as it is so contrary to that order, decency, and decorum, that ought to be always preserved in divine worship.

W. D.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 8.

**O**F the parish of *Fineden*, or, as Mr. Bridges, from *Domesday*, writes it, *Thingden*, in the county of Northampton, you have a good description in that author, II. 259. The following epitaphs placed since his time on the South face of it, and in the church-yard, by the family of *Dolben*, who are lords and impro priators there, may be admitted into your useful *Miscellany* as a supplement to his work.

1. "Near this place lieth the body of Mr. JOHN PERKINS, 27 years organist of this [church.

A man, humane and generous by nature, prudent and frugal on principle. By the [happy mixture of these valuable qualities he raised a moderate and unenvied fortune; a great part of which he spent in the education and advancement of a large family, and in the indulgence of his own liberal mind, by continual and timely assistance to the neighbours in distress; the residue he bequeathed [chiefly to his beloved wife, relying on her justice and discretion for the further distribution of it.

His mind was too humble for pride or vanity, and too honest for deceit or flattery.

[He was, therefore, held in affectionate reverence by the poor, and in respectable estimation by those of superior degree. He died April 14, 1784, aged 66."

*Somptier, Islington.*

2. "Tryed in the furnace of life,  
At length thy Saviour calls thee.  
Go, then, thou guiltless soul,  
Go, spirit blest,  
Go to receive  
The bliss thou gavest.

Though man's fond eye resign thee,  
The eye of faith shall view thee happy.  
. . . . . for thy spirit lives  
. . . . . fadeth

JUDITH Lady DOLBEN, wife of Sir William Dolben, bart. having many years endured . . . . . blest with a constancy which Faith could maintain, and a cheerfulness Hope alone could inspire."

3. "Near the remains of her beloved [mistress, Judith Lady Dolben, according to her desire, is interred the bo- [dy of Mrs. MARTHA DURRON, a woman of primitive simplicity of man- [ners, who fulfilled the duties of forty years service with a modest, di- [gent, and affectionate fidelity, and supported the sufferings of [five years painful illness with a patient resignation, and joy- [ful hope of a better life; to which, we trust, she was [translated

on the 30th of Dec. 1777, aged 44.. She bequeathed the fruits of her industry [to her friend, Lady Dolben, and her children [who, in grateful acknowledgement of this and many other tokens of her sincere attachment to them, have caused this stone to be erected to her memory."

4. "Herelieth the body of Mrs. DEBORAH HAMPTON, who died Feb. 14, 1725, aged 64.

She left lands to the value of 61. per annum for the maintenance of a poor maiden of this parish, who shall have had a good reputation to the age of 40 years."

5. "Near this place lieth the body of [JOHN BURNETT, a faithful and affectionate servant; who, on the 25th of August, 1776, and in [the 23d year of his age, was unfortunately killed by a fall from his [horse, in the exercise of his duty, and the exercise [of his humanity.

Reader! Use his diligence and integrity in thy calling; Cherish his unreserved benevolence in thine [heart; follow his undissimbled simplicity in thy life; and Death, however sudden, will not find [thee altogether unprepared."

6. "Near to this place lieth the body of [MRS. JANE ROBERTS, who, from her early youth to a very ad- [vanced age, spent her life in that family to which she did her first [service.

Her prudence and integrity soon gained [her their esteem and confidence; and every attention to which her merits entitled her was amply repaid by her grateful zeal and affectionate fidelity. Such a constant intercourse of mutual re- [spect and regard for three score years might well do away other distinctions, and ripen into friendship.

In that view her mistress with real sorrow [dedicates this stone. She died Nov. 7, 1781, in the 80th year [of her age."

*Wilford, Willingborough.*

7. "Here

7. "Here lieth the body of

JOSEPH JAMES,  
who died April 23, 1739,  
in the 52d year of his age.

He was a truly primitive Christian,  
and an eminent proof  
that the performing our duty towards God,  
and our duty towards our neighbour,  
is a practicable thing,  
human infirmities excepted."

8. "This stone  
is erected to the memory of

ELIZABETH COAKER  
by her mistress, to whom she had  
been a faithful affectionate

servant 28 years,  
and by whom she is sincerely  
lamented. She died the 25th  
of Oct. 1781, in the 58th year of her age."

[She was servant to Mrs. Raynsford.]

9. "Here lies JOHN DENT  
in his last tenement.

1704."

10. "Respected be the memory of

WILLIAM PAMPLIN,  
who, having shewn how to enjoy  
the pleasures of youth with Christian . . .  
departed (we may trust) to a better world

Nov. the 1st, 1781,

in the 19th year of his age,  
lamented by those whom he served,  
and beloved by his fellow-servants."

A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN.

Nov. 11.

M R. YOUNG, in his view of the  
agriculture of the county of Lin-  
coln, p. 21, has this story :

"At Thong Caistor, on Whitsuntide,  
the lord of the manor has a right to whip  
the parson in the pulpit. I was told of  
this strange tenure, but do not vouch for  
the truth of it."

The authors of the British Critic  
for September last, p. 269, have these  
seemly strictures on Mr. Young, and  
account of this custom :

"A custom so singular as that here alluded to deserved a little farther enquiry.  
We have obtained some information concerning it, for which the Secretary, in galloping through the county, could not be expected to wait. The manor of Broughton is held of the lord of the manor of Caistor, or of Harden, a hamlet in the parish of Caistor, by the following service. On Palm-Sunday, a person from Broughton attends with a new cart-whip, or *whip-gad* (as they call it in Lincolnshire), made in a particular manner; and, after cracking it three times in the church-porch, marches with it upon his shoulder through the middle aisle into the choir, where he takes his place in the lord of the manor's seat. There he remains till the minister

comes to the second lesson: he then quits the seat with his *gad*, having a purse that ought to contain 30 silver pennies (for which, however, of late years, half-a-crown has been substituted) fixed to the end of its lash, and kneeling down on a cushion, or mat, before the reading-desk, he holds the purse suspended over the minister's head all the time he is reading the second lesson; after which he returns to his seat. The whip and purse are left at the manor-house. Some ingenious persons have devised a reason for every circumstance of this ceremony. They suppose that the 30 pennies are meant to signify the 30 pieces of silver mentioned in the second lesson, which Judas received to betray his master; that the three cracks of the whip in the porch allude to Peter's denying the Lord thrice, &c. &c. We recommend to Antiquaries a more minute enquiry concerning this custom than it was possible for us to make."

Mr. Camden and Mr. Blount take no notice of the custom, which is, however, to be found in the Additions to the last edition of the Britannia, vol. II. p. 276, from the Rev. Mr. Bransby's communication to the Spalding Society. Whether this whip *gad*, q. d. whip-goad (*gad*, *gadde*, *gode*), goad with a *leather thong* instead of an iron point, has a reference to the Saxon name *Dpangetayten*, *Thong Caistor*, synonymous to the British *Caer Egan*, in a fancied allusion to the story of the foundation of Byrsa, the citadel of Carthage, by the cutting a bull's hide into thongs to measure out the site, may not be an improbable conjecture, for want of a better, on the uncertain origin of many of our local or jocular tenures. The British word for a thong (*florum*), in Lluyd's Archæologia, is *kariac*. D. H.

#### THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XVI.

#### THE ABBEY-CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER, continued.

HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.

COME then, my friends, and as we draw nigh this chapel, which has obtained here the name of "one of the seven wonders of the world," we will convey our imaginations back to that point of time when the first stone was laid. This kind of architectural ceremony has been in practice from the most remote antiquity to the present hour, and which we had observed when any structure of consequence is to be erected. As authors cite all ceremon-

real observances under the head of superstition; my brother architects will do well to look about them, as they are getting rid as fast as they can of all superstitious objects in our churches, called by Antiquaries "the guides and authentic testimonies of history," to get rid of this high crime and misdeavour also. We who do not stand in dread of this bugbear, this word Superstition, held out by freethinkers and illuminators, will dare to imagine we see our ancestors of the fifteenth century waiting in crowds to witness the august ceremony. It is not to be doubted but Henry (though the accounts do not mention it), and some of the principal nobility and clergy of the kingdom, were present, it being usual on those occasions for such illustrious personages to attend: Abbot Islip and Sir Reginald Bray being the principal names recorded as assisting to begin the new work; the former as superior of this church, and the latter as the architect\*. The memory of Sir Reginald Bray should be held dear to professional men who pretend to admire our ancient architecture.

As it was customary for each of the dignified assistants at this architectural holiday to lay a stone for themselves in honour of God, the foundation must have made no inconsiderable show on the first day's work. Since we are become (through fancy's aid) part of the rejoicing throng, let the majesty of the day not pass away without pourtraying the principal objects appearing in our sight. At the East end of the church, behold the king and his court, surrounded by the religious, bearing their several costly officinal and processional badges; on each side, and filling the space to the palace walls, the military and civil attendants on royalty. Putting our eyes in a circuitous manner above the assembled host, we see the chapter-house, the abbey-church, St. Margaret's church, the palace-yard, its gates and buildings, the great hall, St. Stephen's chapel, and that part of the palace erected by the Conqueror uniting with Abbot Luttrell's tower, which brings this architectural circle to the chapter-house again†. Hark!

\* See his portrait, whole-length, in Carter's *Antient Sculpture*, vol. II.

† Great part of these objects are yet in being though disguised and hid by coach-houses, taverns, ale and wine cellars, hospitals, &c.

how by turns the sounds of joy ascend in loud acclamations, in harmonious canticles! I feel the invading exacy, I see the great and good! And now all my creative faculties centre on Sir Reginald; I see him stand in conscious presumption of the possibility of bringing that design, which his enlightened mind had conceived, to perfection. The inspiration of the moment bids his soul preface that after-ages would adore the wonder he had that day seen so auspiciously begun!

Imagination's charm dissolves, its force subsides; and now let reality, in all the burst of architectural glory, demand that homage and fearful investigation which such a building as Henry the Seventh's chapel can alone inspire.

In the porch of entrance, the antient architect has well prepared our minds previous to beholding his resplendent scenes. A flight of several steps brings us under its arched ceiling; and, although every space is filled with compartmented forms, yet the richness given is of that introductory unassuming sort, that it but serves to excite our rising astonishment. The effect bestowed from the uncertainty and small portions of light is most admirably calculated to infuse those sort of impressions so indispensably necessary to us who pant to receive the full force of the refined delights which await us.

This porch has equally escaped the hand of alteration and of demolition. A door on the left brings us into the North aisle: its work is an augmentation of what we beheld in the porch, increasing in beauty and in infinity of parts. Various monuments, raised since the reign of Henry VIII. fill up the whole of the aisle, from the stone cradle at the East end, and hiding the site of the altar, to the wooden box holding General Monk's tributary effigies at the West end. A door on the right-hand in the porch leads into the South aisle. Here likewise monuments almost prevent the visitor from viewing its various charms, which are nearly correspondent to those on the North side. The site of the altar remains, but the niche over it has lost its statue. The wax-work figure of Charles II. is certainly a fine model; it shews the real robes worn by that monarch, and well deserves the notice of the curious. This opinion, however, does not accord with those of the Church, or we should

should not perceive how it is left to go to decay.

Six ponderous massive brass folding-doors, covered with open ornamental devices, "which on their hinges grate harsh thunder," admit us into the chapel.

It is not in the power of men, who, like us, have step by step risen from one degree of mental enjoyment to another, found in every part of these sacred buildings, but here to submit to certain impulses, certain regrets, which surely can be no real crime to own. To wish for an instant (only) to see the place as at first, unsullied by dust and accumulating cobwebs; see the whole in perfect repair; the stopped-up broken windows, shining resplendent with their full assemblage of painted glass; the pavement covered with brasses and engraved grave-stones; its aisles and small chapels unencumbered by intrusive modern objects: to see its first possessors, their head, and the architect, with all the "polup and circumstance" of the times, enjoying the completion of their wishes and surprising abilities, in having completed a structure which was to hold the ashes of their king, and of succeeding monarchs; a monument of royal mortality, and of architectural fame!

It is easily to be perceived these wishes are purely professional, and indulged for the sole purpose of conceiving what such a work of art must appear, with all its attendant architectural finishings, and all its requisites of proper repair, cleanliness, and order. As it is then, let us, if possible, pursue the myriads of objects presenting themselves on the walls, arches, compartments, niches, statues, windows, groins! Our sight becomes distracted; our comprehension loses itself in this labyrinth of architectural enrichments; our senses forsake the clue of reason, and we sink entranced into a state of incomprehensive and unutterable delight!

Although I have thus essayed to speak of Henry the Seventh's chapel, to tell its glories (for I have seen them), my efforts fall short indeed of that heavenly praise bestowed on it by an author at the beginning of this century, which is so highly applicable, that it shall here be introduced.

"Henry the Seventh's chapel is the admiration of the universe, such unimitable perfections appear in every part of the

whole composure, which looks so far exceeding human excellence, that it appears knit together by the fingers of angels, pursuant to the direction of Omnipotence."

Six of the windows on the South and one on the North side in the upper tier have been banded, but not with an eye to the symmetry of the work. This circumstance, however, it is needless to premise. The several statues below them remain, excepting one on the South side. Those in the niches at the East end of the stalls are gone. Several of the Eastern stalls are modern, put up in addition to the ancient ones, and are tolerable imitations. The screen round Henry's tomb has received much damage: the tomb itself is nearly perfect; the grand effort of Torreggion. The first small chapel on the North side, East of the stalls, has its West end destroyed by a last-century monument. The site of the altar remains; yet we find a tablet stuck up against it, and its screen has been destroyed in part. The next chapel in continuation has the site of the altar destroyed by a monument of this century. The centre chapel, in which one statue is gone, has no certain determinations to give a positive situation for the site of the altar. The fourth chapel is entire, and retaining the site of its altar. The fifth chapel, which is correspondent to the first, and stands opposite to it, has raised up against the site of its altar an obelisk! One of the statues is gone, and a last-century monument has been built up in the centre of it: the screen nearly destroyed. Of the screens to the three intermediate chapels there are not the least remains; and in lieu of the destroyed appropriate open stone compartments to the screens of the first and last chapel just mentioned, are nailed up common deal, unpainted, hedge palisadoes, to prevent, we are to conceive (not to ornament the chapel), curious persons from picking out the brass-headed nails, and purloining velvet from the coffins of the two unburied foreign ambassadors.

Excepting the alterations and damages sustained as here noticed, every other part exists in its original state. We may, however, just put down, that some little injury has been done

\* Ward's London Spy.

† See Carter's Ancient Sculpture, vol. L

to the space under the West window, caused by erecting there a temporary gallery at funerals, &c. The crowns also over the arms and devices above the niches at the extremity of the stalls are destroyed. Some small portions of the painted arms and devices in the windows are yet visible; and in particular, in the high East window, a good whole-length figure. It is rather surprizing, as these paintings continue to be a general mark for stone-throwers, that a particle of them is in being. Here it may be remarked, that the collection of statues hitherto preserved represent bishops, sain's, &c. &c. and a small one on the stall on the left of the entrance is pointed out as a portrait of Henry himself.

It will not be wondered at when I declare that I am fond of all ceremonies that partake in any degree of the manners of Antiquity; and, as I was spectator to a very awful one in this chapel at the funeral of the late Princess Amelia, I shall make little apology for recounting of it here. A gallery was erected over the Eastern part of the chapel (usual on such occasions, whereby the screen of Henry's tomb, the screens to the chapels, and adjoining ornaments, receive that damage already hinted, as very little if any direction is given to the workmen with regard to their preservation; the attending professional gentlemen being at such times too generally engaged in securing the perquisites of office, &c.). Clusters of lights depended from the groins; and in the centre of the chapel the pavement was taken up, leaving sufficient room for receiving the corpse into the vaults underneath; which is performed by means of machinery, after the manner of a theatrical trap door. From the adjoining passage a platform ran to the door of the church by Poets corner (or the South transept) for the procession, lined with armed soldiers; and at certain distances stood unarmed soldiers with tapers in their hands. [Here ancient custom appears]. The procession was met at the said door by the Clergy in full numbers, all with lighted tapers [Antiquity again!]; and in this manner proceeded to the chapel, a solemn anthem being during the procession. The corpse was then laid on the false flooring of the machinery,

when the Funeral-service commenced. At its conclusion, another anthem ended this last sad office to departed royalty. The happy unity of the time of the musick to the descent of the body was particularly striking, which, as the anthem proceeded, insensibly sunk till it was out of sight; and what gave the whole a more forcible effect (I speak to those who have "musick in themselves") was, that at particular parts of the composition were rests (or cessation of sounds), when another happy (if I may so term it) combination was heard, the minute guns in the Park.

As this scene was no ideal business, I partook of that sort of melancholy pleasure, which for the time banished all such thoughts as have been the principal features of this paper; and I only beheld the chapel for its then effect, the procession for its then grand and holy purposes, and listened to the dying falls of sweet harmony for those pious thoughts which it then raised in my participating heart.

#### AN ARCHITECT.

*(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN. OB. 4.  
THE following miscellaneous notes on your last volume were intended for publication by your late very respectable correspondent Mr. Denne, whose "Observations on Parish Registers," in *The Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of ancient Times in England*, might have been noticed in your account of him, p. 722.

Vol. LXVIII. p. 627, col. 1. Mr. Hawkins Wall was clerk of the Carpenters Company, and in that office he succeeded his father Thomas Wall, esq. the late clerk of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

P. 630, col. 2. Mrs. Hester Goffling—Would there be any impropriety in mentioning that she subscribed her name to "Advertisement" to the second and posthumous edition of "The Walk in about Canterbury," in which she professes that "the substantial proof of the regard which his friends retain for the memory of her father, given in a very numerous subscription, calls for the warmest acknowledgements from his daughter; especially as so many had very greatly exceeded the terms of their subscription by their liberality," &c.

P. 635, col. 1. Thomas Vincent, archdeacon of Brecon. According to the Red Book (which, by-the-bye, used to be more correct and authentic, and of course had better pretensions to the appellation of a book of knowledge, before the rivalship ceased between the proprietors of the Court Calendar and Court Register, than it has at present), the lately-deceased Mr. Vincent was archdeacon of Cardigan; and it is imagined that he might, in 1770, be collated to that dignity on the death of Archdeacon Yardley.

Sir Henry Nevill, knt. who died 29 Jan. 4 Car. possessed, *inter alia*, two parts in 36 parts of the Water course and New River, running from Chaddwell and Amwell, in com. Herts, to the North of London, then valued at £31. 4d. a year. (Inq. at Reading, 2 Oct. 5 Car. I.)

Yours, &c.

W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 14.  
WHAT wonderful stories have your anonymous correspondent, p. 833, put together for your amusement about Addington church, Surrey. It is one of the *oldest* in the county, and, it is believed, in England, and bears certain evidence of being built before the time of Edward IV. This time is only 300 years; but, "from the aspect of the stones, and style of building, there is every reason to think it is much older than the date abovementioned. The church must have sunk *gradually*, as at present it is of very inferior height to the generality of country churches."

How much more to the purpose is Mr. Lysons's description, I. 6.

"The church of Addington is a very small structure; it consists of a nave, a chancel, and a small South aisle, separated from the body of the church by plain pointed arches and massive ancient pillars of rude workmanship. The church appears to have been partly rebuilt about the reign of Edward III. the windows in the North wall being of the architecture of that period. The pillars abovementioned are probably coeval with the original structure, as is the chancel, at the end of which are three narrow pointed windows. The tower, which is at the West end, is low, square, and embattled; it was originally composed of

flint, but has been almost rebuilt with brick, and is now covered with plaster. The church is of flint, except the windows, which are of soft stone."

From this description, it should seem that the oldest period that can be assigned to the chancel, by the *Lancet* windows, as they are called, in it, is about the time of Henry III.; and perhaps to this period belong the massive ancient pillars of rude workmanship of the aisle, which probably was the chantry chapel granted with the rectory to the monastery of St. Mary Overie. Whether your correspondent, by the church being "*gradually sunk*, and of *inferior height* to the generality of country churches," means that the roof has been lowered, or the ground on the outside raised, he must have seen few country churches in little obscure parishes that have not their roofs studiously lowered to save expence, or the church-yard raised by burials.

If he had looked into Mr. Lysons, he would have seen that the privilege of presenting the mets of pottage at the coronation was claimed by Mr. Spencer, lord of the manor, in 1760, and allowed; consequently the claim may be presumed to have continued in force uninterrupted. As there never was a *monastery* in this parish, what are called remains of one are most prob'ly those of the manor-house, which Sir Robert Aguillon has licence from Henry III. to entrench and fortify on a spot near the church, still called the *castle* hill, the subterraneous passage between which and a retired spot at a mile distance may have been a drain, or arched vault, belonging to the mansion.

The explanation of the inscription at Pelsall, p. 836, depends on circumstances, perhaps known only in the family or neighbourhood.

Ellesfield can have no connexion with *Allesford*; but it may have been the *field*, q.d. land or estate of *Elle*, some Saxon proprietor, as *Godelming* is properly *Godelm's ing*, *Godelm's meadow* or land. *Aldchester* has Romanity in its name; but it is *Ald chester*, q.d. the old camp or city, and not that of *Allesford*; as *Alwalton*, near Chesterton, in Huntingdonshire, is *Aldwalton*, q.d. the old walled (or fortified) town, being near a Roman station. Pointed arches on *Saxon* capitals, are not uncom<sup>m</sup> mon,

mon, and are perhaps marks of subsequent repair, for it is not easy to suppose the spreading semicircle could be hewn away to a point; but, if these pointed arches are adorned with dental or zig-zag work, they are coeval with the pillars. The use of the piscina was not to carry off the *bosk*, which was a solid body, but the *boly water* that remained unused. We are much obliged to your correspondent H. E. for his account of Ellesfield. Allow me to add to it, that two neat views of Mr. Wise's garden make vignettes to his Catalogue of the Bodleian Coins.

The cross at Gosforth (p. 833), of which not the least notice is taken in Burn's History of Cumberland, vol. I. p. 583, was probably at the head or feet of a grave, like those in the church-yard at Penrith.

Col. 2, l. 3, for the *two columns* should we not read the *second column*, perhaps written *sd.*

R. G.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 2.

BEING delighted at my cousin Jack's humorous and witty banter, p. 831, on the zeal of Gothic architects, I cannot refrain from shewing that I am not an unworthy relative so to smart an original.

I have been a traveller, Mr. Urban, on the Continent (cousin Jack has also had his *pracings*; hence our names; he being now in Dublin, where happily few *barbarous* Gothic buildings are able to stare him in the face). And consequently I returned home with a sovereign contempt for the productions of my own country; and was in hopes, some short time back, to have seen, with a celebrated artist (p. 98), the centre of the Universe (Syria) become the centre of the Fine Arts; but in this patriotic wish we have been unhappily disappointed. The hero of our thoughts has changed his intended place of residence, his *imperial* seat. I see such transcendent beauty in Roman and Grecian architecture; that, rather than not behold them continue to ride triumphant over our national works, *bullded up by ignorant and dreaming dunces of the dark ages*, I would be content to witness still on the Bank buildings pedestals which have changed their places, to mount on the tops of their columns; to see "pillasters scored like loins of pork;" I would consent to let stand in the tym-

panum of the pediment of the India-house buildings that basso-relievo where the Roman dress dignifies a living character, and where (no doubt, from the same costume) the sword is put into the left-hand, and the shield into the right; nay, consent to applaud the Tuscan heavy finish of the cieling to the light and trifling parts of that Gothic *barr* Guildhall, and the new front on its South side, which is in a style new indeed! All, we know, love as little trouble as possible. I (who am indeed rather of an indolent disposition) give the meed of praise to St. Paul's church, which some Gothic *deluded* admirers have dared to term a huge religious "bird-cage;" for, we need but just peep in at the West door, and the first column lets us know to a tittle what every other part of the structure consists of. Not so our old Gothic cathedrals; for there we may enter and look at this, and pore on that, till we come purblind, before we can be able to run over the silly, endless, *fantastic* varieties, which at every step stand to obstruct our perambulations. Oh! the waste of paper and of time that such *savage* piles have occasioned, turning the heads of superannuated Antiquaries, who fondly imagine that by such labours they do their country service! But I am afraid they will persevere, spite of friendly admonition. Such is the effect of Roman and Grecian proportions, that who can refrain stopping to wonder at the gigantic and dwarfish heights so well harmonized together in the Strand front of Somerset-houſe, that is, the basement and principal story? The large projecting foliage peculiar to the five orders ever gave me high satisfaction. I cannot resign such sensations, although on the exterior of the Adelphi buildings we notice the enrichments frittered into fibres and rags, so that, at a small distance, the eye mistakes them for the wanton mud decorations of idle and mischievous boys. So deep have I imbibed the propensity to foreign arts, that, ere I would agree to their difuse, I would adore the street-front of Northumberland house. And here I acquaint the publick, that I shall soon commit to the press a treatise, which I have long had a design of bringing forward, in commendation of those architects who have advised the destruction

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destruction of the ancient palace at Westminster, where we find cloisters judiciously converted into coal-holes, sculleries, and kitchens, chapels into sculleries; find the *dark dirty* entrance into the hall wisely hid by ale-houses, coffee-houses, and coach-stalls. And, moreover, I am at present far entered in drawing up a panegyrick on that particular and enlightened Architect, who has proposed (not forgetting the Romanizing and Grecianizing efforts displayed over every part) to convert the interior of the abbey-church of Westminster into one entire ware-room for exhibiting the performances of sculptors and masons.

#### WILL PRANCER.

Mr URBAN,

Nov. 6.

YOUR "old friend and correspondent," Sempronius, with whatever "cautio" he may have read Mr. Chalmers's Postscript to Mr. Mathias, cannot, I conceive, have given much attention to the proofs it contains; some of them, at least, must otherwise have appeared to him in a very different light. The question, in my apprehension, is not, whether *every one* of Mr. C.'s arguments be conclusive; nor whether Mr. Mathias can be proved to be *author*, in every sense of the word, of the *Lampoon* in question; but whether, independently of positive testimony (which, by the way, is not wholly wanting), there is not such a body of *circumstantial* evidence as may satisfy all reasonable minds that he is concerned in that publication, and responsible for the contents, at least till Mr. M. shall think fit, *under his hand*, to deny it.

Your correspondent represents Mr. Chalmers as saying, "Mr. Mathias is the publisher of the *Pursuits of Literature*, because he busied or interested himself about the sale at Owen's." In my poor apprehension, Mr. C. says no such thing, nor any thing that amounts to it. He says, indeed, that, "as Mr. M. busied himself about the sale and celebration of the work, Mr. Owen made no great scruple to say, he had sent the copy, and corrected the press." Now, if sending the copy, and correcting the press, be not a publication, I should wish to know what is: and, surely, it will not be argued, at the present day, that the publisher of a book, especially if apprized of the contents, is less responsible than the

author. It is manifest that your correspondent confounds that which was the occasion and motive of Mr. Owen's declaration with the declaration itself.

When a gentleman, whom a variety of circumstances concur to prove the author, or one of the authors, of an obnoxious work, and whose conduct, in several respects, has tended to confirm such suspicion, refuses to answer publicly *under his hand*, though called upon by a respectable gentleman to do so, and though he often denies the charge verbally and in private, what is the fair inference? Is it not, that he fears to commit himself with those persons (whether printers, booksellers, or private friends,) who are in the secret?

It may, indeed, be admitted, that we have no absolute right to demand the confession or denial of a publication upon mere surmise. But is the present case of that description? Besides the positive evidence of the first and last publishers, which Mr. Chalmers has tendered, let it be remembered, he also declares himself able to prove the occasional confessions of Mr. M. himself. It is not, surely, necessary to name his witnesses unless called upon by the party accused. Mr. Mathias may (by a few words under his hand) put him to the proof. Yet this he declines, and wraps himself up in silence.

I say nothing as to the comparison of styles, that being, in my opinion, a fallible mode of judging. Indeed, the work itself is such a confused medley of pedantic jargon and low buffoonery, blended, I admit, with here and there a spirited and eloquent passage (at least in the Notes), that nothing perhaps can be found with which to compare it. But, in addition to the positive evidence which Mr. Chalmers has obtained, I will ask a few questions, premising that I am able to prove the chief facts on which they are grounded.

In the first place, Is it not somewhat remarkable that the public opinion (and especially the opinions of those who have not enquired into the matter) should at first have pointed to Mr. Mathias as the author, or one of the authors, of the *Pursuits of Literature*, and, having on his reported verbal denials, wandered afterwards to several other persons, fix again on him?

Father,

Farther.—Is it not worthy of notice, that the same sentiments (which we may hope are as singular as they are uncharitable) respecting the French priests, the same fears of danger from them to the Established Church, expressed so vehemently by Dr. Reanell, Mr. Mathias, and a few of their friends, shou'd appear, with the same vehemence, and in some places in nearly the same words, in *The Pursuits of Literature*? Is it not also singular, that many of the Notes, of the graver cast, should appear, to those who have often conversed with him, to be little more than a transcript of Dr. R's conversation, and consequently (as he openly and fairly denies any concern in the work) to proceed from some person in habits of intimacy with him? Does it not strengthen this probability, that almost every man connected with the above two gentlemen is extravagantly praised, and often without sufficient eminence to require it, in the work in question?

Again: Is it to be easily accounted for, on any supposition but that of his connexion with the work or its author, that a passage which had given offence to a gentleman whose resentment, from his literary situation, the author might dread, was, *on being represented to Mr. Mathias*, struck out of the next edition? Have not several blunders, in the anecdotes and characters, been corrected as soon as they were mentioned to him?

Is it no way suspicious that the peculiar praise bestowed on a certain prelate by M. Mathias is a private compliment, and the opinion of his being the fittest person to succeed to the primacy, should have found its way, *sotidem verbis*, into *The Pursuits of Literature*? Is it not also suspicious that the knowledge of a trifling circumstance, seized on to ridicule a late translator of Horace, can be traced, out of a small circle of that gentleman's friends, to no one but Mr. Mathias; to whom it was *cautiously* mentioned by almost the only person who knew, and certainly the only one who was likely to remember it?

Was it perfectly consistent with Mr. M's private denials of his being concerned in *The Pursuits of Literature*, to resent and complain of the attack on that work in *The Progress of Satire*, before he had been alluded to per-

sonally, in the smallest degree, in the last-mentioned work; only the first edition of which had then been published?

Who, let me ask, but Mr. Mathias himself, would deem it worth his while to write anonymous letters, in a feigned hand, to individuals, tending to persuade those persons that he is not the author of the work in question? And does not such a proceeding imply a consciousness of guilt?

I might add to these facts Mr. M's expressions when he "thanked" a gentleman "for his book," who had not sent a copy to him, but had sent one to *the author of The Pursuits of Literature*, through his publisher; but it is possible, though not probable, that these expressions may have been meant in the sense which he now gives to them. Neither will I rely, though it is a little suspicious, on his expressing himself, respecting the translator of Horace before alluded to, exactly in the same terms which are used in the late defence of *The Pursuits of Literature*, prefixed to the translation of the Greek, Latin, &c. cited in that work, and which is manifestly by the same author; but I will ask what impression the facts above alledged must have on the public mind, as applied to a gentleman who declines making any public declaration? It is true, some of the above facts, considered separately, would amount only to a suspicion: but, *juncte juvent*, the whole taken together forms a strong body of evidence; and, I am confident, many criminals (Capt. Donnellan for instance) were convicted upon fewer and less conclusive circumstances.

Not to trouble you, Sir, with any further detail on a subject now of little curiosity or interest, I conceive (even letting aside the positive proof tendered by Mr. Chalmers) that the conduct of Mr. M. in a variety of instances, respecting the work in question, has been such, and so many circumstances tend to prove his concern in it, as fully to justify the personal address to him, and, as he evidently wished to derive credit from whatever talents or knowledge it may be thought to display, so (whether he

\* Major Rennel, Dr. Goodall, Mr. W. Scawen, and (it is believed) several other gentlemen, have received letters of this kind.

is the *sole* author or not) he is responsible for all its falsehoods and absurdities, all its insolence and illiberality.

Yours, &c.

LUCIUS.

P. S. If Mr. Mathias wishes to know from whom this letter proceeds, you are at liberty to inform him, on his personal application to your printer.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 15.

I OBSERVE in your last, p. 832, a translation of the beautiful passage from Ausonius, "Collige virgo rotas," &c. proposed in a former Number. The specimen is elegant and poetical: but, in my opinion, your classical correspondent, in his second line, has scarcely reached the full meaning of the poet, when he would express the rapidity with which life flies away.—It is difficult, I admit (perhaps impracticable here), to translate the spirit of the verb "properare," so beautiful in the original.—The word *blossom*, in our language, happily expresses the "Nova pubes" of Ausonius.—One of the classics, Martial, in the person of Leander, uses "propero," in a manner calculated at once to demonstrate the full vigour of its meaning, and the passion of the speaker.—Leander exclaims to the waves of the Hellespont, as he is struggling through them, to visit his beloved Hero,

"Parcite dum propero, mergite dum redeo."

I know not whether it be admissible to explain one poet by a better in the same language. But Horace has a sentiment, which I shall beg leave to quote.—It is much in point to our present subject; except that to severe moralists it may appear somewhat too sensual:

"Huc vina, et unguenta, et nimium breves  
Flores amoenus ferre jube rosae;  
Dum res, et zetas, et fororum  
Fila trium patiuntur atra." Od. 3. lib. 2.

Yours, &c.

W. L.

P. 829, 2, l. 11, read "Pelta cetera hanc dissimilis est."—Ib. l. 18, for "transnata-  
bere," read "transnatavere."

## HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY. LETTER XXIV.

BEFORE we quit the considération of Baptista Porta and the antient physiognomists, let us consider how far the two axioms of Aristotle have the sanction of other eminent writers of antiquity. The first of his axioms is, "that minds or dispositions follow the form and organization of the bo-

dy;" the second, that "the habit of the mind being changed, changeth likewise the form of the body." These, in some former letters, I have considered as the two hinges upon which all physiognomical phenomena depend. I have lately re-perused Hippocrates and Galen with this view. The former (the greatest medical physiognomist that the world ever produced) agrees with the Stagirite in both sentiments. And, in his most ingenious treatise on the effect that air, water, and situation, have in forming the different constitutions of the several inhabitants of different countries, remarks the great influence that mind has in altering the form of the body; and observes that, in free states or republics, the free exertion of the mind gives the face a nobler aspect, and the whole body a better form, than falls to the lot of slaves under a despotic government. Galen also confirms at large the first of the Aristotelean axioms; and the latter likewise, though not so full and clear a manner. But it seems to me that all these sages have been amazingly defective in one particular, viz. in not ascertaining at what time of life the mind can or cannot act on the formation of the different parts of the human frame: whereas it is clear to me that, after the full growth of the human figure, the bony compasses is too firmly established to admit of any alteration; whereas the muscular or moving parts will continue to admit of alterations during life, as they are brought into greater or less actions by the passions and by the human will: and those muscles that have the greatest and most frequent actions become largest and most prominent; whereas the head, the skull, and all the bony frame, after a certain period in early life, are never changed unless by fracture or by external violence. And this consideration explains the whole mystery of Zopyrus's criticism on Socrates. The sage was full-grown before he dedicated himself to the study of philosophy; the solid parts of his head and body were not changed; and the physiognomist judged only by the outline of his person: whereas the penetration of a Lavater might have discovered, by some almost imperceptible traits of his moveable features, what changes philosophy had made in the mind and disposition of the philosopher.

(To be continued.)

T.—R.  
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 7.

**T**HE application of the term *Jury-mast* to whatever is substituted in the room of a mast *lost* at sea by a gale or a storm, appears to me not to have been controverted; therefore, the reference to Johnson's Dictionary, recommended to J. H. by your correspondent De Willowby, p. 850, is unnecessary, as it affords no information as to the *derivation*, which is the point at issue. I am, therefore, induced to request the insertion of my ideas on the subject in your valuable Magazine.

Ships are frequently built at one port, and navigated to another, under *low* or *temporary* masts, to be fitted for service. Such masts are as invariably called *Jury-masts* as those that are set up at sea in the hour of distress. A mast may be materially *injured*, and yet be capable of being rendered serviceable by *fising*, or otherwise; but the destruction must be complete to require the adopting of a *Jury-mast*.

From these circumstances I coincide with J. H. in thinking the attributing of the origin of the expression to *injury*, or *injured* mast, by no means conclusive; and am inclined to refer it to the Norman words, *jur*, *jura*, a day, whence (without any very great violence to probability) may be derived the term in question, *Jury mast*, mast for the day, or temporary mast.

Yours, &amp;c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Northallerton, Sept. 24.

**A**BOUT the latter end of the year 1796, a gold wedding-ring was found in the inside of a turnip, which was grown in a garden tenanted by George Wood, a gardener, of this place. An account of the above appeared in many provincial news-papers about that time; which account (from various circumstances), I am inclined to think, was by many people thought to be spurious.

If you think the following account of it, which I know to be a fact, will afford any amusement to your readers, it is at your service.—A few penny-worths of turnips were bought of the above-named gardener by a worthy old lady of this place, and, in cutting through one of them, the knife grazed against something hard in the middle, or heart, of the turnip: upon breaking or splitting the turnip, a gold ring was found in it. The gardener's wife was

sent for, and was asked if she had, during the time they had rented the garden in which the turnips were grown, ever lost, or knew of any person having lost, a gold ring. Upon which she replied that, being one day weeding, or doing some other work in the garden, she remembered having lost her wedding-ring from off her finger, which was then about 14 years ago. From the description she gave of the ring, the old lady was certain that this was the same ring. Upon its being shewn to her, and the question asked, if she had ever seen that ring? the poor woman immediately knew it to be the identical one which had dropped from off her finger about 14 years ago, which was then about a year after she was married to her husband George Wood. It appears that the turnip must have grown through the ring, and at last inclosed it. The above is the truth of the affair, which is known to be a fact by most of the inhabitants of this place and neighbourhood.

The Rev. Thomas Joy, late vicar of Grinton, who resided at Smeaton, near this place, whose death is recorded in your Obituary, p. 721, was a great friend to the poor of Smeaton and its vicinity. Being formerly apprentice to a surgeon and apothecary in this place (previous to his being admitted into St. John's college, Cambridge), enabled him to administer relief in a two-fold manner to the poor and needy, amongst whom his name will ever be revered. When any poor person was ill, or any accident had befallen them, he was always ready to attend the suffering patient. His corpse was carried to the grave by six poor men, and the same number of bearers, all of whom had a suit of dark grey cloaths bequeathed them.

Yours, &amp;c. EBOR.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 5.

I SHALL be glad if any of your correspondents will favour me with the derivation of *wosib*, *wasib*, or *swaisib*, used by the waggoners in Norfolk when they wish their horses to turn to the right, as it appears to me a corruption of *swais*; to which Emeritus, p. 659, attributes another meaning.

The Christian name of the venerable father of the hero of the Nile is *Edmund*, and not *Samuel*, as inserted in your last, p. 828.

AURIGA.  
PRO-

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1799.

## H. OF COMMONS.

May 8.

**O**N the motion of the *Lord Advocate of Scotland*, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the bill for increasing the amount of bail to be given by persons charged with sedition in Scotland. His Lordship observed, that, as the law now stood, no higher sum could be demanded from persons of the rank of burgesses than 30l.; which, considering the present value of money, was, in fact, no security at all for their abiding trial. In consequence of this, it frequently happened that the guilty eluded justice, and the forfeiture of the bail-bond was paid by a general subscription of persons equally criminal. He should, therefore, propose, that the blanks be filled up with double the amount of the present sum. In addition to this security, he had another clause to offer, which he deemed most essentially necessary to the property and security of the empire. This was, to empower the supreme court of justice, on application from the Lord Advocate, to use a discretionary power in raising the bail demanded above double the present sum, in cases where it should appear to the Lord Advocate that there was sufficient reason to believe that even the double penalty would not prevent the party from escaping the punishment due to his crime by flying the kingdom. As the intermediate space between giving bail and standing trial was only 15 days, this measure could not, he thought, be deemed any very great hardship.

A conversation ensued, in which **Mr. Tierney** objected to the principle of the bill.

**Mr. Pitt** and the *Solicitor-general* approved of the measure.

After which the clauses were gone through, and the report ordered.

The *Attorney general* gave notice that, on an early day after the holidays, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for regulating and amending the laws with respect to that species of sedition which comes under the name of misdemeanour. As he wished the principle of the measure to be clearly understood, he should now distinctly state, that a leading feature of the bill would be to bring the parties to a more speedy trial, and to proceed

by a more summary process than the law now provided.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the House went into a Committee on the bill for more effectually preventing the meeting of seditious societies. The different clauses were brought up, and read.

**Mr. W. Smith** moved an amendment to a clause, authorising lectures given in any parts of court under the sanction of the benchers; which was agreed to.

A conversation afterwards took place on the exemption of Free-masons from the operation of this bill; when it was agreed that the grand lodge of Free-masons, meeting at Free-masons' hall, Great Queen-street, in the county of Middlesex, and all subordinate lodges authorized by the former, be exempted from these restrictions, provided that the secretary keep a book containing the name of each member, with a declaration that he is well affected to the Constitution and Government of this country by King, Lords, and Commons; that a register be kept of the houses in which such lodges were kept, and be opened to the inspection of the magistrates.

The different clauses were then agreed to, and the report ordered.

## H. OF LORDS.

May 10.

The Duke of *Clarence* said, that he had moved for their Lordships to be summoned on Friday, for the purpose of submitting a motion to them, the purport of which would have been, that no bill ought to pass relative to restricting the African trade, until the remainder of the evidence, which was begun some sessions back, should be gone through; but, as he understood from the noble Secretary of State, that this bill was approved of by his Majesty's Ministers, whom he highly esteemed, and as his motion might lead some noble Lords to enter into the general question, which, for the present, he meant to avoid, he should wish the order to be read, for the purpose of having it discharged; and that the noble Secretary of State would now name some day after the holidays for the second reading of the bill, when the petitioners against it might be heard by their counsel. Order discharged, and Thursday evening appointed for the second reading.

The

The militia reduction bill was read a second time, and ordered to a Committee on Wednesday evening.

In the Commons, the same day, the House went into a Committee to take into consideration his Majesty's message, and agreed to a resolution, varying 2000*per annum* to Sir James Marriot. The House being resumed, a bill was ordered.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee, when Mr. Abbot rose to move for leave to bring in a bill relative to forfeitures for high treason. He went into a general history of the law of forfeiture; and contended, that the circumstances of the present crisis menaced greater dangers than the country could have been exposed to during the periods of the revolutions which sought to place the family of Stuart on the throne. The treasons of this period were more malignant, more intricate, and more daring, than those of any known crisis of our history; and, as the report of the Secret Committee on the table clearly proved, that persons of mean note and small fortune were encouraged in their projects of destruction to every institution in the country by persons of high rank and large fortune; it must be felt that the apprehension of forfeiture of property, as it would necessarily involve posterity, might deter many from attempting treason against the State. He concluded with moving a resolution, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the said acts of Anne and George II. as puts an end to forfeiture of inheritance upon attainder for treason till after the death of the Pretender and his sons.

After a slight conversation, the motion was agreed to, the report received, and a bill ordered.—The seditious societies bill was then passed.

#### H. O F L O R D S.

May 20.

Lord Granville presented a petition from the chairman and directors of the Sierra Leone Company, praying to be heard, by counsel, in refutation of the matters alledged in the petition of the merchants of Liverpool against the Slave-trade limitation bill.

Ordered to be laid on the table.

After a short conversation, on a point of order, between Lords Thurlow and Granville, and the Duke of

Clarence, the second reading of the said bill was postponed to Tuesday next. His Highness also postponed his promised motion.

The bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

In the Commons, the same day, the House proceeded, on the motion of Mr. Wm. Dundas, to take into consideration the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the prison in Cold-bath-fields.

The question being put on the first resolution, which asserts, "that the prison is built in a dry and healthy situation, and that the treatment of the prisoners is well regulated;"

Sir Francis Burdett rose to oppose it, though in the present state of things in that House, he said, he did without any great hopes of success, yet that should not make him recede from his object, which he knew to be a just one. He opposed the resolution that was submitted to the House, upon the firm conviction that it was not a true statement; and he would venture to say, that before the times in which we lived, before the Minister had seized upon the Bank, the produce of the East and West Indies been converted into engines of ministerial corruption and power, the national debt increased to 400 millions, and the Habeas Corpus destroyed; before Secret Committees had fore stalled the privileges of grand juries, and the conduct of Englishmen had been subjected to the scrutiny of salaried police officers and pensioned informers; no House of Commons would have suffered such treatment as existed within the walls of that prison; much less would it have patiently borne with those insults to one of its own members which he had received. But it was too late to complain of such treatment; for a new-fangled system had gained ground, by which the Crown was every thing, and the people nothing. He proceeded to state the case of Hill, a prisoner, who had died there, he said, through want; also of others who had expired of consumption; and contended, that the enquiry upon the subject of the prison had only been a superficial one; and therefore moved, that the report of the Committee be re-committed.

This was opposed; and a long debate ensued upon the ground, that an investigation had already taken place necessary

necessary to remove any inconvenience that might before have been felt in the prison; and that there existed at that time no satisfactory cause for re-committing the report.

A division took place: for the re-commitment 6, against it 147.

#### H. O F L O R D S .

*June 6.*

Lord Greyville presented a message from his Majesty (for a copy of which see the Commons).—Ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Secretary Dundas presented a message from his Majesty, of which the following is an official copy.

“ *George R.*

His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint this House, that he had, some time since, concluded an eventual engagement with his good brother and ally, the Emperor of Russia, for employing 45,000 men against the common enemy, in such manner as the state of affairs in Europe at that period appear to render most advantageous. The change of circumstances which has since arisen, having rendered a different application of that force more desirable, his Majesty has recently had the satisfaction to learn, that the views of the Emperor of Russia, in that respect, are entirely conformable to his own; but his Majesty has not yet received any account that the formal engagements to that effect have been regularly concluded. He has, however, the satisfaction of knowing, that the same promptitude and zeal in support of the common cause, which his ally has already manifested in a manner so honourable to himself, and so signal beneficial to Europe, have induced him already to put this army in motion towards the place of its destination, as now settled by mutual consent. His Majesty, therefore, thinks it right to acquaint the House of Commons, that the pecuniary conditions of this treaty will oblige his Majesty to pay the sum of 225,000l. in stipulated instalments, as preparation money, and to pay a monthly subsidy of 75,000l. as well as to engage for a further payment, at the rate of 37,500l. per month, which payment is not to take place till after the conclusion of a peace, made by common consent.

His Majesty relies on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons to enable him to make good these engagements; and his Majesty, being desirous of continuing to afford the necessary succours to his ally, the Queen of Portugal, as well as to give timely and effectual assistance, at this important juncture, to the Swiss Cantons, for the recovery of their ancient

liberty and independence, and to make every other exertion for improving to the utmost the signal advantages, which, by the blessing of God, have attended the operations of the combined arms on the Continent since the commencement of the present campaign, recommends it also to the House of Commons to enable his Majesty to enter into such farther engagements, and to take such measures, as may be best adapted to the exigency of affairs, and most likely, by continued perseverance and vigour, to complete the general deliverance of Europe from the insupportable tyranny of the French Republic. G. R.”

Mr. Dundas moved, that this message be referred to a Committee of Supply.—Ordered.

Mr. Dundas expatiated upon the proud and pre-eminent situation, with respect to its commerce, at which this country had arrived in consequence of our exertions in the East and West-Indies; these exertions had, however, rendered us less capable of affording any effective co-operation with the allied powers against the common enemy. He took notice of the gratifying spectacle of 6300 volunteers who had, within these two days, manifested their loyalty to their king, and attachment to the constitution; and observed, that the same zeal pervaded the whole kingdom, and had produced no less than a force of 150,000. His present object was, to leave the protection of the country to this force, and to reduce the militia in such a manner as that 20,000 men might be added to the regular army. He observed, that the advantages of employing such an additional force were obvious; and concluded by moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the reduction of the militia, and for enabling his Majesty the better to augment the regular forces, in such a manner as to contribute to the more vigorous prosecution of the war. (*To be continued.*)

We are happy to hear that the hint thrown out in p. 865, *are*, is unfounded.

Some of Dr. H.'s queries in our next several of them have already been proposed and answered in former volumes; and many are too trifling to be proposed.

It would much oblige A CONSTANT READER to be informed from what branch of the noble family of Stewart descends Robert Stewart, Lord Viscount Culleragh, eldest son of Robert Earl of Londonderry, and nephew of the Marquis of Hertford, and Earl Camden, and the celebrated Minister of Ireland.

208. *A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution; in Thirteen Discourses, &c. With an historical Preface. By the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, M. A. and F. A. S. Vicar of Epsom, in the County of Surrey.*

IT has long been a matter of regret, that no impartial History of the American Revolt has yet been undertaken by any writer of eminence; the histories that have already appeared on this subject being either the production of party-writers, or of men who, with abilities perhaps not inadequate to the undertaking, have nevertheless failed in the attempt, from not tracing its origin and effects to any considerable extent. In a well-written historical preface to these discourses, which is of some length, we find an accurate enumeration of the several historians who have attempted it, with critical remarks on their respective publications, the imperfections of which are attributed to the unpopularity of the undertaking.

"The controversy," Mr. Boucher observes, "in its origin, progress, and termination, was entirely an affair of party; and who knows not how next to impossible it is to develop truth amid those misrepresentations with which party colours every proceeding in which it takes a part? Besides, in a government formed as ours is, no man, possessing either the talents or the integrity requisite in an historian, can be wholly neutral in his principles. Every man capable of forming an opinion has some leaning, and is, in some degree, either a Whig or a Tory. Now, the American Revolution was clearly a struggle for pre-eminence between Whigs and Tories; and therefore, in speaking of them, the historian will unavoidably give some preference, either to the one or the other, according as he himself is disposed." Pref. pp. 21, 22.

Such are some of the difficulties which the historian of the American Revolution has to encounter; but these, however great, cannot be supposed to be altogether insurmountable to a truly learned and impartial writer; and to assist such in the arduous investigation of truth is the laudable motive of the author in giving these discourses to the publick. Considered merely as sermons, unconnected with the circumstances under which they were written, they may not, perhaps (as the author apprehends), lay much claim to public attention; but, as they

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advert to facts not likely to be noticed by other writers; and, as they "contain much information not generally known, but which may help to elucidate an important period of our history;" they will certainly be found worthy of a serious and attentive consideration.

Before we proceed to an examination of these discourses, we shall briefly mention that the author, in his preface, which, with the notes, constitutes much to the value and importance of his publication, enumerates, with fidelity, such of the causes as seem to have been the most efficacious in producing the revolt in America; and afterwards points out some of the many interesting consequences which it either has already occasioned, or may be expected hereafter to occasion. On the French Revolution, as one of its dreadful consequences, Mr. B. makes the following pathetic observations:

"Of the first-born, in direct lineal succession, of a numerous progeny of Revolutions, of which that of America promises to be the prolific parent, I mean the Revolution of France, I feel I hardly have an heart to speak, being overawed by the enormity of its guilt, and the imminency of the danger with which it threatens the world.

"That much blame attaches to Great Britain, from her supineness in suffering colonial mismanagements to rise to such an height of error as at length to amount to a rebellion, from her want of counsel and conduct in carrying on the war, and from her pusillanimity in concluding an ignominious peace, the most zealous of her admirers will not deny. For all these errors she is now called to account, and made to pay severely for all her misdoings. Heavy to this nation was the loss of thirteen of the best of her continental colonies: but it becomes intolerable to us now only when, as one of its consequences, another republick is about to arise at our very doors; a republick to which that of America can be compared only as an infant Hercules may be compared with a Hercules at its full growth. As soon may the poor weather-beaten native of the tempestuous coasts of Magellan hope for the mild serenity of weather found only in temperate zones, as we, or any of the nations in their vicinity, be permitted to enjoy any peace whilst France is a republick." (pp. 64, 65.)

Stating the probability, that the Americans, "who brought the evil of revolution into credit, would have the most

most reason to lament their success," Mr. B. adduces some strong arguments in support of an opinion, that, "after a series of dissensions and contests, the great continent of North America will become a great empire under a great monarch." From these premisses he is led to form other conjectures, that "the final downfall of the present confederated Government will, like its origin, come from the North;" and "that the snow-clad deserts of Arcadia and Canada will, at some future period, finally give law to all North America, and also to the West India islands."

Under a strong perturbation of the probability of these events, and "to prevent (if possible) that long succession of tumults and wars" which they may be expected to produce, our author suggests "an expedient which, if adopted," might probably ensure "a permanency of peace to the nations on both sides of the Atlantic."

Assuming it, as an incontrovertible maxim, "that, as the interests of the great body of the people in both countries are the same," and presuming that "it was never the serious wish of either party to separate," he affirms, that

"It is not more their inclination than it is their interest to be again united; not indeed as formerly, that is to say, as parent state and colonies; nor even on such a footing as Great Britain and Ireland, or as England and Scotland, and still less as France and her newly-created republicks are united, but on the broad basis of two distant, distinct, and completely independent states. They should form an alliance to comprehend, not only a certain community of commercial interests, but, though perfectly independent, some considerable degree of community in government. The subjects of the one should be the subjects of the other, with this difference only, that, though each country should continue to make laws for themselves, the subjects of each should be amenable, in all cases, to the laws of that in which they resided, with an unrestricted participation of every privilege; so that an American, residing in Great Britain, or in any of her dominions, should, during such residence, be, to all intents and purposes, a Briton; and *vice versa*. Each should guarantee the defence of each, not merely as an ally and a friend, but as an integral part of itself, **ONE AND INDIVISIBLE!**" (pp. 63, 64.)

Mr. B. pretends not to delineate, in detail, the plan of such a federal union; but such are his ideas of its importance and utility, that he hesitates not to declare, "whenever it is accomplished, it

will go a great way towards bringing all the ends of the world together in harmonious contact."

From these brief remarks on the preface, which is elegantly and correctly written, and abounds with curious and interesting matter, we now proceed to the discourses themselves. But, as it would extend this article greatly beyond our confined limits to detail at length the various arguments and observations of this able and ingenious writer, we shall only give a general view of the contents, and notice some of the most striking subjects, in order to excite the curiosity, and recommend the volume to the attentive perusal, of our readers.

In this series of discourses, which will be found illustrative of the principles and history of the American Revolution, the first is "On the Peace in 1763;" and the 11d "On Schisms and Sects." The 111d, "On the American Episcopate, in Two Parts," deserves particular notice, as being a subject certainly connected with, and which had an influence on, the great event which took place in that country soon after it was most agitated.

The arguments for and against the establishment of Episcopacy in America are here amply discussed, and an epitome of the controversy drawn up with so much impartiality as (though written by an Episcopalian) to do justice to the arguments of his opponents. In an appendix to this discourse Mr B., among other just observations, makes the following, viz. "That the American opposition to Episcopacy, was at all connected with that still more serious one, so soon afterwards set up against Government, was not, indeed, generally apparent at the time; but it is now indisputable, as it also is, that the former contributed not a little to render the latter successful. As, therefore, this controversy was clearly one great cause that led to the Revolution, the view of it here given, it is hoped, will not be deemed wholly uninteresting." After remarking that the Anti-Episcopalian cause carried their point with an high hand, he farther observes,

"That the object which, in this instance, was opposed, was either in itself really dangerous, or intended to be so, to the colonies in general, or to Virginia and Maryland in particular, will not now be pretended by any one. Hardly was their independence gained before an Episcopate was applied for and obtained; an Episco-

pate, in every point of view, as obnoxious as that which the same men, who were now its chief promoters, and who were also the most forward in the Revolution, had just before so violently resisted. The fact is curious; for, it shews that, in opposing Episcopacy, the leading men of those times opposed what they have since seen and acknowledged was for the interest of their country." (p. 151.)—"It is fair," he says, "to infer, from their subsequent conduct, that both they, and the great body of the people of America, are now convinced that the persons who, in 1771, were vilified and persecuted for wishing to introduce an Episcopate, were not the enemies of America. May we not then be permitted to hope, that the time is not distant when the same judgement shall be entertained of the same men and their conduct respecting the Revolution?" (ib.)

#### Discourse IV. "On American Education."

In discourse V. "On reducing the Revenue of the Clergy," wherein the dangers of innovation in matters of government and religion are clearly pointed out, Mr. B. stands forth a powerful advocate for an established and respectable Ministry; and in his arguments manifests considerable acuteness and ability.

"It is proper (Mr. B. remarks) to add to this discourse, that (as though it had been the fate of its author, like Calandria, to preach and prophesy in vain) the reduction it was meant to oppose, soon after it was delivered, passed into a law."

"This bill," says he, "by which the Church in Maryland was levelled to the ground, passed in 1772. Far from satiating the ever-craving appetite of the reformers, it encouraged them to proceed in their career; and, very soon after, they attempted those farther reforms which ended in the destruction of the civil power." (p. 240.)

The succeeding discourse, "On the Toleration of Papists," was occasioned (as we are told in an advertisement prefixed) by the indetermined conduct of the Catholicks of Maryland, who, at the beginning of the Revolution, appeared wavering and uncertain what part they should take in the commotions of their country. "This irresolution drew down on them many censures and suspicions. In order to save them from persecution, and to inspire them with ideas favourable to Government, this discourse was composed;" in which the author, with a candour and liberality of doctrine seldom manifested on such occasions, pleads ably for a toleration, not political but religious.

"Happy as we are in belonging to a Church which (in doctrine at least) may boast of being one of the soundest and purest in Christendom, it is, no doubt, our duty to defend and support it by every means in our power: but, if it can be defended only by maligning, ill-using, and persecuting, all those who are so unfortunate as to differ from us, in God's name let it want defenders! for, better will it be even that our Church should fall (were that possible) rather than that Christian charity should be destroyed. No true Church wants such aid; and, least of all, the Church of England." (p. 256.)

Speaking of the unnecessary restrictions and unreasonable disqualifications to which the Catholicks are subject, Mr. B. says,

"Their subjection, however, to strict tests, and exclusion from certain places of high trust and importance, are far from coming under this description. Every well-constituted state must and will give a preference to some particular system of religion; and, of course, will select for its preference that which it esteems the best. If any of its members disapprove of, and dissent from, the system thus preferred and patronized by the state (which is one great evil resulting from a great good, some diversity in our creeds being hardly avoidable in a free state), whilst they are tolerated in their dissent, they may lament, but cannot blame, that they are subjected to some degree of discountenance and discouragement. The state is answerable only, for any unnecessary excess of such discouragements, to God, if it exceeds the bounds of humanity and Christian charity; and to the community, if it be impolitic." (p. 269.)

Discourse VII. "On fundamental Principles," is written with much energy and perspicuity of expression; the basis of which is, "that all Governments or all Constitutions have their peculiar foundations (laws), or fundamental principles, which those who live under them are bound, both by duty and interest, to defend." The arguments in this discourse are forcibly applied to the situation of America at the time of its delivery (1773).

In discourse VIII. "On the Strife between Abraham and Lot," after copiously explaining the nature, the causes, and consequences, of their separation, our author applies the subject to the strife between the Colonies and the parent State. His reflections, accompanying the narration, are interesting, and appear strictly opposite to the circumstances of the American contest.

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The IXth, "On the Character of Absalom," and the Xth, "On the Character of Ahitophel," are at once curious and interesting. In the former the parallel immediately in view is the great body of the people in America; and, in the latter, the character of their demagogues, the leaders of faction, seem to be no less exactly portrayed. In an appendix to these two discourses the reader is informed, that, on their delivery, the author was charged by Congress with making his pulpit the vehicle of private slander, alledging, that the character of Gen. Washington was aimed at in the delineation of Absalom, and that of Dr. Franklin under Ahitophel. To these insinuations Mr. Boucher makes the following reply :

" That, in delineating these characters, I had no particular individuals in my eye, I will not be so disingenuous as to pretend; for, as all national character must ultimately resolve itself into particular characters, it appears scarcely possible to describe the one without, in some degree, advertizing to the other. But I do confidently assert, that neither Dr. Franklin alone, nor any one individual, sat for the picture: and I farther assert, that the parallels were attempted, not because some particular traits in them were thought to resemble particular individuals, but because the whole very exactly suited the general description of popular leaders and their adherents.

" Dr. Franklin was not then the only Ahitophel who 'directed the storm,' nor Gen. Washington the only Absalom. Besides, when these sermons were written, neither the Statesman nor the General were so well known as they are now. I am far from affecting to deny, that I think there is a striking resemblance between Ahitophel and Franklin. For this, I hope, I am not to be blamed; neither do I claim any merit in having brought this resemblance forward to public view; because the Doctor's character, not having then so manifestly shewn itself as it has since done, all I can pretend to is, that the resemblance was hit by anticipation. The mere suspicion, however, of my having aimed at this gentleman in the parallel will be considered, by all impartial readers, as no mean proof that the likeness is more than imaginary." (p. 436)

The remaining subjects are, the XIth, "On the Dispute between the Israelites and the Two Tribes and an Half, respecting their Settlement beyond Jordan;" XIIth, "On Civil Liberty, Passive Obedience, and Non-re-

istance;" and, XIIIth, "A Farewell Sermon."

On these subjects, as well as those already noticed, the author displays much learning, and an accurate discrimination; and proves himself to have been not a careless or indifferent spectator of the great political scene then acting in America.

From the general tenor of these discourses, the reader may discover the ardent wishes of our author to promote the good of his country, and his active industry in attempting to suppress, with all the abilities he could command, that spirit of revolt which then became manifest. This resistance rendered him so obnoxious to the people, that he was outlawed; and, being deprived of his property, and ejected from his preferment in America, was glad at last to escape with life to his native country, where, with some private property, and ecclesiastical preferment since honourably obtained, he now enjoys the society of the learned,—a patron and protector of ingenious men.

Though this volume has now been so long before the publick as almost to preclude the necessity of our notice, we have nevertheless been induced, from a conviction of its importance, to take as early an opportunity, as the accumulating claims on our publication would admit, of giving it our most unqualified approbation, and of recommending it to the attention of our readers.

209. *A Short Account of the principal Proceedings of Congress in the late Session, and a Sketch of the State of Affairs between the United States and France in July, 1798. In a Letter from R. Goodloe Harper, Esq. of South Carolina, to one of his Representatives.*

THE short account of the exertions, both defensive and offensive, of the American States, shews how highly they prize their independence, which was in such imminent danger of being betrayed by her own false patriots to the French, who, "after the utmost length of reasonable and just concession had been gone by the American Government, refused to negotiate on fair and honourable terms, or even to receive their messengers of peace, and, on the contrary, demanded a tribute, together with the most humiliating submission, as the price of an interview, while they continued and increased their wanton depredations on their commerce;

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Congress immediately discarded all farther reliance on negotiation, and began to prepare for defending by arms the rights and honour of the country." A tax, amounting to two millions of dollars, laid on lands, dwelling-houses, and slaves, divided among the states, according to their respective numbers, including two-fifths of the slaves.— "The history of all ages proves that no oppression is so dreadful as that of a foreign master. Of this bitter cup the Dutch, the Belgians, the Italians, the Swiss, and part of the Germans, are now drinking; and other nations will drink to the very dregs, unless, by a vigorous, timely, and combined resistance, they repress the progress of these deceitful and merciless destroyers." (p. 21.) "In France the Constitution is entirely subverted; the Legislature perfectly enslaved; the right of election wholly annihilated; and a military despotism in the hands of the Directory firmly established. Such is the liberty which France has gained by seven years of civil war, by the slaughter of two millions of her people, the utter subversion of property, the banishment of religion, the total corruption of morals and manners, and the destruction of so many monuments of human art and industry, both in her own territories and those of her neighbours." (p. 21.) Mr. H. inclines to think the military power, by which the people have been hitherto dazzled and kept blind to the miseries of their own situation, is approaching fast to the period of its decline, it not already arrived there. "Her vast expences, supported rather by domestic and extensive plunder than by a regular system of taxation, already exceed her means, as, it is said, in the proportion of one-third, or a million of livres, about 200,000 dollars each day. This government subsists by plunder, and the sources of plunder are very soon exhausted. Already its pecuniary embarrassments are excessive. It with difficulty pays its army; its civil officers it does not pay at all. They subsist by private plunder and corruption, as the government does by public. These embarrassments, from the nature of things, must increase. At length it will become impossible to pay their armies, who will revolt or desert, and perhaps do both in part; then the government, which exists not but by their support, must fall to the ground. Strong symptoms of this state of things

have already appeared." (p. 23.) "The great neighbouring powers must be more and more alarmed. They must oppose, or be devoured. In the meantime, her excessive tyranny, her insolent conduct, her exorbitant and insatiable exactions, must increase, day by day, the hatred and animosity of those nations over whom, by fraud or force, they obtained dominion; and they will, in all probability, receive with open arms, and aid with all their might, the armies which shall enter their country for the purpose of attacking her. It was among the peasants of Germany, once her friends, that, after they had tasted the cup of her abominations, in her invasion of 1795-6, she found the most deadly foes; and, most probably, it will be among the Swiss, the Italians, the Dutch, and Belgians, that, on the slightest reverse of fortune, she will find the most dreadful implements of Divine vengeance." (p. 23.) "Were France in possession of England, the most formidable bulwark against her power in the old world; and were Austria, Russia, and Prussia, humbled at her feet, as Spain and Sardinia are, I still should have no idea of yielding. After fighting her on the ocean to the last, and contending every inch of ground with her on the Atlantic shore, I should be for retiring, with the remnant of the nation, beyond the mountains, or the Mississippi, and there, like the brave foresters who, for the love of freedom, penetrated these at that time inhospitable wilds, opening to ourselves, amidst deserts and their savage inhabitants, an asylum for self-government and natural independence. This, in my mind, and, I have no doubt, in yours too, would be happiness compared with the dominion of a French proconsul, who, under the name of a minister, should dictate to our government, and insolently ride over the heads of our constituted authorities, or place in power those among ourselves whose worthlessness should render them fit and acceptable instruments to his pleasure. That she will attempt to invade us, unless her affairs in Europe keep her too fully employed, I think highly probable. The only way to avert the danger is, to be prepared to meet it; to shew a good countenance, make vigorous preparations, and stand ready to give her a good reception. Seeing this, she may probably keep away." (p. 24.)

210. *Observations on the Debates of the American Congress, and on the Address presented to General Washington on his Resignation; with Remarks on the Timidity of the Language held towards France, the Seizure of American Vessels by Great Britain and France, and on the relative Situations of those Countries with America.* By Peter Porcupine. To which are prefixed, General Washington's Address to Congress, and the Answers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

WHILE R. G. Harper pleads the cause of American Independence in the cabinet, honest Peter Porcupine echoes his sentiments through the community in language adequate to their understandings. That there have been savourers of French principles even in America, which purchased, at so dear a price, independence from the mother country, is not more strange than true; and that they have offered that incense to the French Republick which would d'grace humanity to think of, flattering it as a *free and enlightened country*.

"In that *free* country, France, the parent dares not yield protection to his child, nor the child to his parent, without the previous consent of some petty understrapping despot. Man possesses nothing; his property belongs to a mob of tyrants, who call themselves the nation, who hold his labour and his very carcase in a state of requisition. If his griefs break out into complaint, he is dragged to a tribunal, where *no evidence is required*. A shrug, a look, a tear, or a sigh, betrays him. To repine at the cruelty of his fate, is to be suspected; and to be suspected, is death.

"We need not stretch our view across the Atlantic for specimens of French liberty; we may see enough without quitting our own country, or even our housetop. The *cockade proclamation* of Citizen Adet is at once an insult to the United States, and an act of abominable tyranny on the unfortunate French who have taken a refuge in them. They must not only suffer shame for their country, but must bear about them the sign of its disgrace, the livery of the infamous Orleans. They must not only be despoiled of their wealth, and driven from their homes and their families, but must drag their chains into distant lands. It is not enough that they should be branded with the name of slave; they must wear the symbol of their slavery, and that, too, exactly where other men wear the symbol of courage and honour! Will not the people of America blithely think that their representatives were afraid to assert that they enjoyed a degree of freedom superior to this?

"Of the *enlightened* people, now called the French nation, not one out of five

hundred can spell his own name. As to religion, four years ago they were seen kneeling with their faces prone to the earth, blubbering out their sins, and beseeching absolution from the men whom, in a year afterwards, they degraded, insulted, mutilated, and murdered. After changing the Catholic worship, at the command of one gang of tyrants, for a worship that was neither Catholic nor Protestant; at the command of another, they abandoned all worship whatsoever, and publicly rejoiced that 'the soul of man was like that of the beast.' A third gang orders them to believe that there is a God: instantly the submissive brutes acknowledge his existence, and fall on their knees at the sight of Robespierre, proclaiming the decree with as much devotion as they formerly did at the elevation of the sacred host.

"Politically considered, they are equally enlightened. Every successive faction has been the object of their *huzzas* in the day of its power, and of their execrations in that of its fall. They crowded to the bar of the Convention to felicitate Robespierre on his escape from the poignard of a woman; and, in less than six weeks afterwards, danced round his scaffold, and mocked his dying groans. First, they approve of a constitution with an hereditary monarch, whose person they declare *invulnerable and sacred*, and swear to defend him with their lives. Next, they murder this monarch, and declare themselves a republick, to be governed by a single chamber of delegates. This second constitution they destroy, and frame a third, with two chambers and five co-equal kings. After having spent five years in making war, in the name of Liberty and Equality, upon arms, stars, garters, crosses, and every other exterior sign of superiority of rank, they very peaceably and tamely suffer their masters to dub themselves with what titles they please, and exclusively to assume garbs and badges of distinction far more numerous than those which formerly existed in France.

"But, the circumstance best calculated to give a just idea of their baseness of spirit and swinish ignorance is, their sanctioning a constitution which declares that they shall elect the members of their assemblies, and then submitting to a decree obliging them to chuse two thirds of the number out of the Convention. Nor was this all; the Convention, not content with ensuring the re-election of these two thirds, referred to itself the power of rejecting such members of the other third as it might not approve of! And yet the wise Mr. Parker calls the French 'a *free and enlightened* people,' and very piously wishes that *Kingcraft* may be done away, and that *republicanism* may enlighten the whole earth! — The House of Representatives were afraid even

even to hint that this nation of poor, cajoled, cozened, bullied, bamboozled devils were less enlightened than the people of America!" (p. 23—25.)

But, that America should see her interest so little as to think of preferring a connexion with France to one with England, is beyond all conception.

"The necessity of a commercial connexion between Great Britain and America is so loudly and unequivocally asserted by the unerring voice of Experience, that nothing but the blindest ignorance, or the most unconquerable prejudice, could possibly have called it in question. Immediately after the suspension of this commerce, caused by the revolutionary war, it was on both sides resumed with more ardour than ever, notwithstanding all the arts that France and her partizans employed to prevent it. In vain did poor Louis issue edicts to encourage his people to supplant their rivals; in vain did he take off his duties and offer premiums; in vain did friend Brissot coax the Quakers, and citizen Madison speechify the Congress; in spite of all their fine promises, cajoling, and wheedling; in spite of the mortification of Britain, and the more powerful prejudice of America; no sooner was the obstacle removed by the return of peace, than, without a treaty of friendship and commerce, without any other stimulus than mutual interest, confidence, and inclination, the two countries rushed together like congenial waters that had been separated by an artificial dyke.

"It is this natural connexion with Britain, the British capital, which a confidence in the stability of the government invites hither, together with the credit that the merchants of that country give to those of this; a credit which British merchants alone are either willing or able to give; that forms the great source of American wealth. Mr. Smith from Maryland, the polite Mr. Smith, who called the British 'sea-robbers and monstros,' incautiously acknowledged, in the same breath, that these 'monsters' gave a stationary credit to this country, amounting to *twenty millions of dollars*. Grateful gentleman! A very great part of this credit is given for a twelve-month at least; so that the simple interest on it amounts to *one million two hundred thousand dollars annually*; an advantage to this country that might have merited, in return, something '*more palatable*' than 'sea-robbers and monsters.'

"If America could obtain what she stands in need of (which she cannot) from any other country than Britain, from what country on earth could she obtain them on terms like these? The capacity of France, in the brightest days of her commercial prosperity, was fairly tried. Correspond-

ences were opened with her merchants; but what was the result? The total ruin of them, and of all those who were concerned with them. They are no more; they are forgotten. Their trade could be equalled in shortness of duration by nothing but the wear of their merchandise.

"To say, as some of the French faction have done, that America does not want the manufactures of Britain, is an insult on the national discernment little short of the *blunder-bus* of my old friend Citizen Adet. Let any man take a view of his dress (when he is dressed like a man), from head to foot; from the garments that he wears to sea, to plough, to market, or to church, down to those with which he steps into bed; let him look round his shop, and round the shops of his neighbours; let him examine his library, his bed-chamber, his parlour, and his kitchen; and then let him say how great a part of all he sees, of all that is indispensable, useful, or convenient; let him say how great a part of all this comes from Great Britain, and how small a one from France, or any other country; and then, if he be fool enough, let him say, with the Gallican faction, that we stand in no need of the manufactures of Britain.

"The commercial connexion between this country and Great Britain is full as necessary as that between the baker and miller; while the connexion between America and France may be compared to one between the baker and the milliner, or toyman. France may furnish us with looking-glasses; but, without the aid of Britain, we shall be ashamed to see ourselves in them, unless the sans culottes can persuade us that thread-bare beggary is a beauty. France may deck the heads of our wives and daughters (but, by-the-bye, she shan't those of mine) with ribbons, gauze, and powder; their ears with bobs, their cheeks with paint, and their heels with gaudy party-coloured silk, as rotten as the hearts of the manufacturers; but Great Britain must cover their and our bodies. When the rain pours down and washes the rose from the cheek; when the bleak North-wester blows through the gauze, then it is that we know our friends. Great Britain must wrap us up warm, and keep us all decent, snug, and comfortable, from the child in swaddling-cloaths to its tottering grandfire. France may send us cockades, as she does (or has done) in abundance; but Great Britain must send us hats to stick them on. France may furnish the ruffle, but Great Britain must send us the shirt; and the commerce of the latter nation is just as much more necessary to this country than that of the former, as a good decent shirt is more necessary than a paltry dish-clout of a ruffle." (p. 30—33.)

**As an ally for military operations,** whom can America prefer to England, who, being, as she is, mistress of the ocean, could check every approach of every foreign enemy?

"By a sincere and hearty alliance with Great Britain, she would not only place herself in a situation to make a peremptory demand of indemnification from France, but, in case of refusal, would be able to strip both France and Spain of every inch of territory they possess in this hemisphere. There is no danger of any other nation taking umbrage at this. America and Great Britain might bid defiance to the world. The map of this continent and its islands lies open before them: they might cut and carve for themselves, and sit down in the quiet enjoyment of their conquests. The very mention of such an alliance would scare the Dons at the bottom of their mines, and would make the seven hundred and five tyrants tremble on their thrones. Yet the hirelings of France tell us that this alliance must not be formed, because, foothold, Britain is a monarchy! Poor, paltry objection! France avails herself of all the rascally aid she can rake together; the forms treaties with all the monarchies she can find base enough to join her, and calls them her *natural allies*; but, if America makes a treaty with a monarchy, be it merely for the purpose of adjusting disputes and regulating trade, France, 'terrible France,' takes offence at it, calls it an unnatural connexion, seizes our vessels as a punishment for it, and (with shame be it spoken!) is justified by some of those who are chosen to preserve the honour and independence of the country!

"All the world are the *natural allies* of France; republicks, aristocracies, monarchies, and despotisms; Dutch, Genoese, Spaniards, Turks, and Devils; but poor America has no *natural ally* at all, except France herself; and, if the chuses, with the aid of her allies, to rob and insult her, America must accept of no one's assistance, but must stand and be pillaged and kicked till the by-standers cry shame! Honourable Independence! 'Glorious Revolution!' If this must be the case, let us hear no more boastings and rejoicings: let the *fourth of July* be changed from a festival to a fast, or rather let it be effaced for ever from the calendar." (pp. 37, 38)

If the *mercenaries* in England and their employers can confute these just and animated assertions, we will give them leave to heap harsher abuse than they have yet done on their natural enemy, Peter Porcupine.

#### 211. A brief Account of Stratford-upon-

Avon; with a particular Description and Survey of the Collegiate Church, the Manusum of Shakspeare; containing all the Armorial Bearings and Monumental Inscriptions there. To which is added, by Way of Appendix, some Account of the Lives of the Three eminent Prelates who derive their Surnames from Stratford, the Place of their Nativity.

AN useful pocket-companion to travellers visiting this town.

212. Observations on the Political State of the Continent should France be suffered to retain her immense Acquisitions; in which is reviewed her whole System of Aggrandizement, and the probable Advantage which she will derive from the Subversion of Italy and the Possession of Belgium, on the Return of Peace.

THE object of this observer is, to expose the weakness of those who will for peace, even though it should return the seeds of future contentions, and elevate a single state to a height of power that would prove formidable to Europe; a peace more dangerous than the continuance of hostilities. France has been acquiring a considerable preponderance in the balance of Europe ever since the time of Francis I.; and, by her acquisitions, will possess a population of about 28 millions, which is more than one-fifth of inhabited Europe. No country has a physiognomy more strikingly surprizing, in her former state, than France; a focus, every convulsion in which communicated its sensation to Europe. She is now nothing more than a dismal skeleton of old France, a poor, distressed, feckless country, where men and property, commerce and manufactures, honour and honesty, have disappeared.

"By the Revolution she has lost population, revenue, strength, notwithstanding nearly half Europe has been plundered by her armies. All the elementary parts on which her true power is formed still remain. She still retains her situation, soil, and climate; her circumference, her internal shape, her natural productuous, her unity, and the same pliability of disposition among her inhabitants. Ten years will recover her finances, her population, commerce, and manufactures. This empire, at present reduced to the *acme* of distress, is not without hopes of recovery. Great agricultural improvements have already been made by the relief of the husbandman and laborious mechanick from various oppressions, and the equality of ranks, every man being now qualified to aspire even to the honour of being elected a member of the

the Executive Directory. They acquiesce under heavy taxes by such hopes and allurements as an Englishman does from the perfect liberty and uninterrupted possession with which he enjoys his estates and all his property. The savings by the new regulation adopted in regard to the clergy, the sums lavished on court favourites, and the influence of an aristocracy carried to the highest pitch, prove that the nation will, in the course of time, save amazing sums of money, which will naturally contribute to the restoration of her finances at a period not far remote; and, if France should successfully overcome its present dreadful paroxysm, may become more powerful, and, of course, more formidable than ever before. Its whole strength centres in itself, and is, of course, more valuable, and of greater force and efficiency.

"By the war, England has become the grand emporium, where all the states of Europe are supplied with the productions of both Indies. She is the great monopolist of the commerce of both worlds. Though her national debt has, during the contest with France, increased to an enormous amount, her commerce, the chief spring by which she is enabled to provide for the interest of the debt, was never in such a flourishing state as at present; and the debt is not yet become dangerous, on account of its gradual reduction by one million a year prudently set apart for that purpose, and by the adoption of such other systems as will ensure its future reduction, should the French continue to refuse to treat for peace on equitable terms.

"Germany has suffered immensely by this revolutionary war, by loss or devastation of large provinces and extensive countries, by disunion among its subjects, and, probably, between the Emperor and King of Prussia, who should form a coalition with the Northern powers to protect monarchical governments against the attacks of democratical republics. France has been, and will continue to be, the constant enemy of Germany. The integrity of the Holy Roman Empire consists in, and is best maintained by, preserving the power of about 300 great and lesser sovereigns, with their territories, and in taking care that her chief has not too extensive an influence over the several individual states. The German states have, by the preserved integrity of the German empire, valuable as it may seem to every one who considers the security of his property as a matter of importance, jointly preserved their relative weakness with respect to France, and by no means increased their formidability, on which their happiness and safety depend. Austria, by her acquisitions in Poland and Italy, and Prussia, by her late considerable increase of territory and popu-

lation, are not, consequently, much benefited by their aggrandizement. The Emperor's acquisition in Poland was not entirely dependent on the French Revolution; but, notwithstanding that country surpasses Belgium in population, the situation and riches of the latter raise it above comparison. A considerable lapse of time, an uninterrupted state of tranquillity, and the expenditure of large sums of money in promoting agriculture and digging canals, can alone render the Polish provinces a valuable acquisition. Will, however, the present delusive idea of unbridled liberty, spread among mankind, permit us to expect that these provinces, conquered by the sword, and lately on the point of acting with independence, can remain quiet for any length of time? Of the Italian provinces, arbitrarily given by France to Austria, the continental are rich in production: but we must consider the natural disposition of the inhabitants, and how far they are satisfied with this transfer of government. France has plundered them of every thing that seemed worth carrying off, and instilled into them notions of liberty and equality, which will ill-fit with a monarchical government and Italian suspicions. Europe has therefore to dread, and that seriously too, whatever may occasion an internal ferment in the empires of Austria and Prussia. Not to mention that these changes were agreed upon in a moment when France canceled every obligation of security, defies all governments, order, and rectitude, and publicly recognizes as the greatest and most honourable hero every vagabond who understands best and contributes most to deceive and pillage and enslave innocent nations, and may entice the people, lately incorporated to other governments, to play similar tragedies of Liberty and Equality. Holland is completely plundered, and has lost her unity, and is entirely fettered by France. Spain cannot be regarded but as a tributary power, entirely dependent on France.

"At the commencement of the 16th century, all the horrors which were then committed originated with famished hordes, eager to gratify the cravings of Nature. But now, at the end of the 18th century, nothing like these powerful incentives exists. Yet every cruelty, every ignominious act, of a barbarous age has been perpetrated by the command of enlightened philosophers; and such violations of liberty, civil and religious, have Frenchmen been guilty of, that posterity will blush at their recollection, and erase the names of these philosophers from the annals of the enlightened part of mankind." (p. 61.)

The author proceeds to give a supposed historical sketch of the conduct of

of the French to Austria, Italy, Venice, Genoa, and Lucca, Switzerland, Malta, the Kings of Naples and Sardinia; to contrast the heroism of Turpino and Buonaparte; and to enumerate the *échecs d'avances* taken from Rome and Milan.

"Sweden and Denmark remained neutral during the Revolution. Russia, full of internal strength, and scarcely within the reach of any foreign sovereign, has it in her power to act with energy, and may look down with contempt on threats of which the execution cannot reach her. The prediction of Frederick the Great, in his "History of his own Time," respecting the power of Russia, has been fulfilled as to Poland and Turkey. Catharine might have made an easier purchase of Courland; and as to Turkey, it can only be regarded as a country open for Russia to plunder."

The next thing considered is the accumulation of greatness of France, and her increase of energy; Belgium; her rivers, their courses through the principal trading cities; canals formed and intended; manufactures of the Netherlands; conquests made by France in the South; internal value of Savoy, Nice, and Piedmont; advantages that will accrue to France in different parts of the Mediterranean; Venetian isles, and Malta; country on the left bank of the Rhine; sources of gain to France; the sources of wealth in possession of France; influx from the pilgrimage of Italy; computation of the number of artists accustomed to visit Rome and other cities of Italy §.

"If, as it seemed by the negotiations at Lille, England was disposed to put France

in possession of her former West India colonies, to obtain a secure and lasting peace for herself and all Europe, the power of France will be, in a few years, irresistible. Much, then, is the wisdom of Ministry to be commended for that foresight which took care, as far as circumstances would permit, that we should not be deprived of the prerogative which we, above all other nations, enjoy, and to which we are so justly entitled, by concluding a premature and unflattering, and, for that reason, an ignominious, peace. This delay has at least afforded time to other powers for reflection; it has opened their eyes; they see the brink of a precipice on which they closely stand. It is to be hoped they will not take leave of their judgement, and continue to grasp after shadows, or to pay attention to those false colours which may be presented in order to dazzle and bewilder their senses" (p. 137).— "No restoration, even for peace, can be expected from France, either under a Republic or Monarchy. The more moderate Government, which sacrificed Robespierre, have violated the laws of Justice in their own country, have deprived the Swiss of their government, property, and comfort, and robbed and plundered all their allies, and these whom they stoned their friends. From the preliminary proofs we may anticipate the future conduct of France. Under all things wearing a deceitful garb, we can expect nothing less than a horrid perversion of the gigantic power of France in her conduct towards all the other states of Europe, at least so long as the present Government subsists. Who could suppose there should remain a single monarch inclined to place faith in such friends and allies, who persist in demanding an oath of hatred to all monarchs, a single one who can hesitate to unite, with fortitude and resolution, his strength to check the violence of usurping power, to stop the

\* "Lord Lansdown is said to have written *Mémoire sur les Moyens de prévenir les Dangers d'une Alliance entre la Russie & l'Autriche*, published under his name in Germany, and dated London, 1796, in which he appeared panic-struck with the gigantic appearance of the Russian empire. (p. 88.) Russia is greatly interested in the present contest, and is at length blest with a ruler the happiness of whose subjects lies nearest his heart, whose wish it is not to appear, but to be in reality, a great monarch and a good man, whose aim is not to destroy, but to create and bless." (p. 94.) "It is more the interest of Russia to connect herself and to trade with England than with France, who has cautiously endeavoured to liberate herself from the neighbourhood of Austria, in the peace concluded with the Emperor, the weight of which must, eventually, fall on Russia." (p. 97.)

+ Lord Nelson's victory will, however, make a material alteration in the face of affairs there.

"There is still existing an incorrect map of France, but which expresses a great deal under the description of *Le royaume de France, & les conquêtes de Louis le Grand*. In this map are encompassed all places which that king had conquered, of which many were retained on the restoration of peace. It is indeed singular, that, on this map, the whole of Savoy, Piedmont, and Nice, has been encompassed as pertaining to France. This map gives a hint of the views of France even at that time. Even the Republick of Geneva, and the Montbeliard of Wurtemberg, are Frenchified on this map. Something rather ominous!"

§ Here calculated at 250,000l. annually.

lawless excesses of denredation and plunder, and to re-establish, if possible, the common safety of all—the peace and tranquillity of Europe? It is the ardent wish of France to humble Great Britain, and destroy her trade. A systematic plan was laid for this purpose in the reign of Louis XIV. which, till the Revolution, was but faintly discovered, but it is now self-evident, and admits of no enquiry. They had flattered themselves with success, and were actually endeavouring to shut them out of the Mediterranean. Since Lord Nelson's glorious victory, the face of affairs has assumed a different aspect; and, should a firm, manly, and united coalition be formed of the great continental powers, the French may yet be stopped in their career, and taught to respect those rights of man which their philosophy has instructed them to violate in all its parts. The expences of the war, therefore, however burdensome to Great Britain, ought to be regarded in no other light than as prudence and necessity incurred for her self-preservation. It is to be hoped, that, by her active energy, and internal union of ferment, she will be enabled to defeat the designs of the enemy, keep possession of that preponderance in the scale of Europe which she has hitherto possessed, and cast her mantle over those defenceless states which must otherwise fall a prey to French tyranny and French despotism."

We have been the more copious in our examination of this pamphlet, and extracts from it, as we have not seen a more able or comprehensive view of this subject, or which more fully confirms us in our opinion that those, who with for peace on the equivocal grounds offered by France, are neither friends to their own country nor to humankind; but, by a false and theoretical benevolence, accessory to all the blood that may henceforth be shed in the contest.

*213. A Sermon, preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on Tuesday, May 29, 1798, being the Anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II. By Charles Sawkins, M.A. Student of Christ Church, and one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.*

A Publication, sanctioned by the approbation of the Dean of Christ Church, cannot be devoid of merit. The present possesses a considerable share. The preacher, from Lamont, iii. 31—33, inculcates the doctrine of assurances of divine favour to the faithful professor of true religion and pure Christianity. The very continuance of that light among us is a pledge

of God's favour, and should lead to the improvement of it, and of his chastenings for reformation.

"Christianity furnishes strength to sustain the shock of public calamities, and to recover itself from temporary and casual attacks; and, in the utmost state of misery, the prayers of the faithful ascend to the throne of grace with a favourable reception. Many wicked members of a state are spared for the sake of a few righteous; and our knowledge of the sincere worshippers of God is very imperfect, and we should judge with diffidence and caution. Faith sustained our forefathers, in the last century, under calamities sufficient to have shaken the courage of the most prepared mind. They knew that adversity was no just plea for despondency or indolence. The persons who, in the beginning of the troubles, had rendered the greatest disservice to the King, had no reason to rejoice in the consequences to themselves of their ingratitude to him. The excellent archbishop Juxon enjoyed an extraordinary share of tranquillity in these unhappy times. The general habits of the people were still those of industry, temperance, and frugality; and, notwithstanding the hypocrisy of some, and the wild excesses of others, there were in the nation much real and serious piety. The revenues of the Universities, and the provision for the support of the parochial clergy, remained untouched; and some of the most zealous and able defenders of the Church of England kept their cures. The King himself disengaged the national character of his subjects, and observed, 'The English nation are a sober people, though at present infatuated.' Unexampled pains have been taken, in the present age, to inculcate opinions which, if they were generally prevalent, would not merely bring back the calamities of the past, but would produce incomparably greater evils. A proud, unnatural, and most wretched independence has been proposed as the first object of desire to every individual. We have been told, in contradiction to our whole experience, and notwithstanding the infinitely-various inequalities which we see between one man and another, in strength and resolution, in understanding and prudence, that we were all equal. The reverence and the affection which the sense of inferiority and the consciousness of obligation were intended to create, are considered as the effects of a mistaken judgement, and an abject spirit; and, in their stead, are introduced discontent, and envy, and impatience of subordination. Thus all the ties are loosened, that bind, not kingdoms only, but families together; thus, at once, the best security of public peace is shaken, and all the charities of domestic life are destroyed,

and all its comforts undermined. But neither is this the whole, or even the chief part, of the evil. The impatience of all dependence of one man upon another is the consequence only of a still more hateful temper, impatient of all dependence, even upon God himself." (pp. 19, 20.)— "The exemplification of this philosophy, in both its parts, has, within these very few years, been given, in the most awful manner, in a country the situation of which must always make the conduct of its inhabitants and their condition particularly interesting to us. Let us adore the mercy of God in permitting us to see in them what, except for his mercy, we might ourselves have been. Let it not become a stumbling-block to us, if, in consequence of their madness, we ourselves are exercised with alarms, or if they continue proudly to display their impiety and their profligacy. Above all, let us not presume to murmur against God's judgments. 'Righteousness belongeth unto him, but unto us confusion of face.' However painful may be the manner of his teaching us, he is teaching us lessons of which he sees we stand in need, and which are of the first importance to our temporal and eternal welfare. We have, perhaps, looked on with indifference whilst opinions have been spread to the dishonour of his holy name, and subversion of his truth; he suffers our peace to be shaken, and our safety to be endangered, by the prevalence of the very same opinions, that we may feel our own interest in the maintenance of truth, of godliness, and virtue. We have seen it may be with complacency less degrees of wickedness, from which we turn with horror. We have, perhaps, been misled by the mixture of splendid or agreeable qualities in a vicious character, or because the reserve of decency was maintained after the loss of the habits of virtue, he takes away whatever had blinded our judgement, whatever had seduced our esteem, and sets sin before us in its native deformity." (p. 23.)

This excellent discourse is illustrated with notes from the history of the times, shewing the spirit of the then rulers. Their rigour against the clergy and schoolmasters of the Establishment was exceeded only by that of the present rulers of France, who, perhaps more mercifully, put an early end to their sufferings by death.

314. *The Sentiments of Philo-Judæus, concerning the Logos, or Word of God: together with large Extracts from his Writings, compared with the Scriptures, on many other particular and essential Doctrines of the Christian Religion.* By Jacob Bryant.

IT seems generally agreed that Philo

was a Hellenistic Jew of Alexandria, who was either dead or in a very advanced age before it can be supposed that Christianity had made any progress in Egypt, for he was at the court of Caligula A. D. 40. His praise of the *Tberopeuts*, who have supported Christian Cœnobites, has misled Montfaucon, and a few more, to deem him at least acquainted with the doctrines of Christianity. The English editor of his works, in 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1740, gives up his Christianity, though he endeavours to prove him, in some particular points, a Christian by anticipation, and that some of the most important of the Christian doctrines occur in his writings, particularly the divinity and personality of the Logos. Mr. B. endeavours to shew that he was a believer in Christianity, and derived what he says of the Logos from the disciples of Christ. Much of the Platonic philosophy is to be found in Philo; but how far Mr. B. has proved his Christianity may still be doubted.

315. *Considerations of the Reasons that exist for reviving the Use of the Long Bow, with the Pike, in Aid of the Measures, brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers for the Defence of the Country.* By Richard Oswald Mason, Esq.

MR. M. is a warm advocate for toxophily, once so much the rage, that the money spent upon it for the amusement of both sexes might have clothed a regiment. He shews much ingenuity in support of his preference of this weapon, which so often won the field before muskets and bayonets were invented. Mr. M. may plead a long series of ages during which archery maintained its ground; but we doubt if modern conquerors or invaders would prefer it.

316. *St. Guerdan's Well, a Poem.* By Thomas White, Master of the Mathematical School at Dumfries.

A NEW, enlarged edition, rendered more intelligible.

317. *Hortus Paddingtoniensis; or, A Catalogue of Plants cultivated in the Garden of J. Symmons, Esq. Paddington House.* By W. Salisbury, Gardener.

A Catalogue of the scientific names of the various plants, with their corresponding English appellations, arranged alphabetically, with the addition of an index of English names, and the Linnean genera to which they belong.

318. *Ante-*

218. *Anecdotes of the last Twelve Years of the Life of J. J. Rousseau, originally published in the "Journal de Paris," by Citizen Corancé, one of the Editors of that Paper. Translated from the French.*

J. DUSSAULX, one of the numerous persons whom this inconsistent philosopher admitted to a degree of intimacy for a time, and afterwards discarded for ever, published at Paris, a few months ago, an account of their connexion and correspondence. The ground of their quarrel, and the letters which Rousseau wrote to Dussaulx, previous to their final separation, have long been before the publick; but the answers to these letters, having been suppressed by Rousseau or the editors of his works, Dussaulx, in the decline of life, solicitous for his own reputation and the interests of his friend, drew up a complete statement of the correspondence, some particulars of his short intercourse with Rousseau, and critical observations on his life. To the publick at large, these details are uninteresting, and rather tend to check the impression of his writings.

219. *Letters to a Merchant, on the Improvement of the Port of London; demonstrating its Practicability without wet Docks, or any additional Burthen laid on Shipping, and at a less Expence of Time and Money than any other Plan proposed.* By R. Dodd, Engineer.

MR. DODD (see before, LXVIII. p. 1060), undaunted by the non-execution of his other plans, proposes to make one grand iron arch in the centre of London bridge, 100 feet high to the crown from high-water line, describing a span of 300 feet, with two large shore arches of 80 feet span, as near as adviseable to the burthen of each shore, for keeping deep water alongside of the present below-bridge quays, and three dry stone arches on each side of the centre arch, each gradually lessening as they leave the centre and approach the river-banks. Through the centre-arch are to pass three ships at once, independent of other craft. The new-made pool, between this and Blackfriars bridge, will hold above 1000 sail of vessels, with other craft which may moor to, and unload at, the quays (double the number proposed by other plans), and may be executed with half the expence of money and time, and without pulling down houses, or depriving any of their trade or calling. From the considerable height of this

bridge above the present, it will be necessary for farther dry arches on each shore, to prevent too acute an incline of plane in passing the bridge; the formation of Fish-street-hill would enable us to pass thence to its centre on a perfect horizontal line, if necessary; the communication between Upper and Lower Thames-streets will be kept open by means of a dry arch left open for that purpose; and such will be wanting on the Borough side, or South shore, to continue an agreeable declivity from the bridge, and they may be made to serve as watchhouses.

Mr. D. does not seem aware that, after so much expence of time and money by the citizens and the merchants, there is little hope of renouncing the plan proposed by either for a totally new and different one. The speculations of ingenious men in their closets are not always capable of being realized.

220. *An Address to the People of Great Britain, on the Subject of Mr. Pitt's proposed Tax on Income; in which its partial Operation, its rank Injustice, and its dreadful Consequences, are demonstrated; together with the Propriety of an early and strenuous Opposition to this unprecedented Scheme, previous to its passing into a Law.* By Benjamin Kingsbury, formerly a Dissenting Minister at Warwick.

MR. K. one of those dissenting ministers who have found no profit in their profession, has exchanged it for that of *rancor-making*, here undertakes to shave the Premier, we suppose, for a penny, and perhaps will, by-and-by, offer to draw his teeth and bleed him for the like sum. His attempts to excite a spirit of discontent have failed; the income bill has passed both Houses and received the Royal assent; and Mr. K. is left to *cut up the County of Middlesex*, which he threatens to do—if he finds it more worth his while than did the Rev. J. Pike, M.A. one of his brethren, about ten years ago.

221. *A Sermon for the Benefit of the Margate Sea-bathing Infirmary.* By the Rev. W. Chapman, M. A. Curate of Margate.

THE laudable institution which is the subject of this discourse, from Mat. x. 8, is one of the many instances of that benevolence which animates the British heart. The preacher recommends it in an excellent and appropriate discourse; and with pleasure we state that his exertions have been so far crowned with the desired success, that

the building is now nearly completed; and, consequently, the wants of the poor, in this respect, have a fair prospect of being more amply supplied.

**222.** *Evidence to Character; or, The Innocent Imposture: being a Portrait of a Traitor, by his Friends and by himself.*

THE evidences given in favour of Mr. O'Connor, at Maidstone, are here published in a cheap form, for more universal circulation; and it cannot have too extensive an one.

**223.** *Memoirs illustrating the History of Jacobinism; a Translation from the French of Abbé Barruel. Parts IV. V. and VI. Antifacial Conspiracy Historical Part.*

THE Abbé's materials have multiplied so fast upon him, that it is impossible for us to follow him. He here traces four epochs of Illuminism in Germany to the Coalition of the conspiring Sophisters, Masons, and Illuminates, generating the Jacobins. He applies these three conspiracies to the French Revolution; and explains the universality of the fact by the universality of its plots. Prefixed is a vindication of his work from the Monthly Reviewers. The translator subjoins a circumstantial application to Ireland and Great Britain of the dreadful plots that have been detailed in these memoirs.

**224.** *Sermons on the Evidence of a future State of Rewards and Punishments, arising from a View of our Nature and Condition; in which are considered some Objections of Hume. Preached before the University of Cambridge. By William Craven, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, and Professor of Arabic.*

"THE following sermons have, in part, been published before; but now appear with considerable additions, and the plan of them entirely altered, to adapt them the better to the objections made of late to the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments." They were first published in 1776, and barely announced in our vol. XLVI. p. 35. The present edition, dated 1783, is just put into our hands. We should be wanting in respect to the learned society of which he is a member, not to observe that, as every effort to establish the fundamental principles of Christianity, and revive their influence on a sceptical age, when some, from desperation that they may go on uncontroled in their wickedness, while others, from giddiness, inconsideration, and innocence, suffer remote, though

never-ending, futurity to lose its hold on their minds, is deserving of the highest praise, the learned author of these discourses considers the situation of mankind in the present state, and thence deduces very proper and reasonable conclusions relative to their future destination. He shews, from their circumstances and endowments, that this life is a state of discipline and probation, and, consequently, preparatory to a state of rewards and punishments. The same inference may be drawn from the works of a Supreme Being. By a particular survey of the present state he endeavours to open a clearer prospect into the next. He considers the use and beauty of general laws in the natural and moral world, and the administration of the present life. In compliance with the maxims advanced by certain philosophers, he endeavours to explain how far the doctrine of future rewards and punishments may be maintained on the ground of experience, by considering the future administration of affairs as an image or copy of the present system. In the VIIIth and last discourse he shews that the principles of these philosophers, though properly applied, are, in themselves, narrow and defective, and that our experience is not to be considered as the standard and measure of our expectations.

**225.** *The Life of the Rev. Oliver Heywood, A. B. formerly Minister of the Gospel at Coley Chapel, and afterwards at North Owram, in the Parish of Halifax.*

THIS makes five numbers (XIX—XXIV) of "Miscellanea Sacra; or, The Theological Miscellany," printed and sold at Ewood hall, near Halifax; and, though it belongs to a particular class of religionists, the piety of our forefathers cannot be too much commended. For, however their fervour may have bordered on enthusiasm, the lukewarmness of the present age trenches as closely on scepticism and infidelity. Mr. H. was a beaming and a strong light in the sphere in which he moved; and, being early devoted to the ministry, was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, in his 18th year, being born in March 1629, and began to preach about 1650, episcopal ordination being not allowed. After the Restoration he suffered in common with other Nonconformists, as the professors of all religions are but too apt to persecute in

in their turns, though it must be confessed with sorrow that the Puritans and their followers are greater persecutors than the Establishment. He closed a fatiguing, troublesome, and laborious life May 4, 1792, in the 73d year of his age, having published many tracts on practical divinity.

226. *A Sermon, preached at Lambeth Chapel, on Sunday, March 4, 1798, at the Confirmation of the Right Reverend John Buckner, LL.D. Lord Bishop of Chichester. By John Napleton, D.D. Canon-rector of Hereford, Chancellor of the Diocese, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Hereford. Published by Command of his Grace, the Archbishop.*

WE have had frequent opportunities of paying our tribute of applause to the labours of Dr. N. His present discourse, from John xxi. 17, recommends Christian benevolence as the foundation of the duties of the pastoral office in every rank of those who exercise it. "The aim of this principle is the happiness of an immortal spirit. The benevolence of him who supposeth no future state must be communiturate with his philosophy, it cannot exceed his knowledge and expectations." However the ministers of the Gospel, individuals, and communities, have sometimes swerved from this heavenly purpose, or at others exerted themselves in the prosecution of it, the good exceeds the evil. It is to a perpetual succession of pastors in the Church of Christ, that we owe the possession of his religion in these latter ages. It is therefore the duty of every Christian state, as guardians of the public religion, morals, and happiness, to forward the institutions of Christianity, and to diffuse its benefits by appointing an order of established ministers. And how deeply does it concern the ministers themselves, every one in his place and person, to advance the salutary purpose of this divine and human ordinance, to co-operate with the blessings of Jesus Christ, and the graces of the Holy Spirit, by his instruction, exhortation, and influence!

"It is not for me," concludes Dr. N, "to dictate to this congregation the method of their supplication to the throne of grace; but, as we have all one faith and hope, and calling, one ultimate end of our thoughts and actions, 'the glory of the Creator in the perfection and happiness of his reasonable creatures,' it is possible that the wish of one may be the prayer of all: that the venerable father now to be oc-

dained to this high function in the Church of Christ may be enabled, by the grace and providence of God, to fulfill his holy vows and pious resolutions; that his diocese may daily improve in faith and piety under his instruction, influence, and authority; that his clergy may be industrious fellow-workmen with him for conscience-sake, inc measuring their duties by the letter of the law, or by any indulgent execution of it, but by the great end of their institution, and by the actual spirit of Christian charity; that their congregations may receive, with edification and gratitude, the invaluable blessings of constant instruction, exhortation, and example; that all who shall in future be here dedicated to this office and ministry, may emulate the piety and watchfulness of their predecessors; that they may never lay hands suddenly on any man without anxious enquiry into his habits and abilities; that they may suffer no labourer in the Lord's vineyard to dishonour his employ, to desert his work, or to be without his hire; that, as the rising generation are coming forth into the world at an eventful period, in a sceptical and licentious age, they may find a balance to this disadvantage in the universal ability and diligence of their instructors; that they may be guarded against new-modelled and prevailing errors by a succession of clergy clear in the evidences of Religion, learned in the Scriptures, attendant upon their charge, and industrious in their duties; that, while other countries are deluded by a shadowy philosophy, which disclaims all reliance in acknowledged conclusions of Reason and dictates of Revelation, 'reeling to and fro like a drunken man,' without a footing on earth, or light from heaven, we may look for guidance to 'the wisdom which is from above,' and rest our hopes of happiness on a religion which stands upon the solid basis of rational evidence; that, thus preserving our belief, and improving our morals, we may enjoy the continuance of the Divine protection, and remain an independent and united empire, holding, among the nations, our ancient character, of 'a wise and understanding people;' disciples of faith, from the deductions of reason; obedient to law, for the sake of liberty; supporters of monarchical government, for the singular blessings experienced under it, and (we justly add) for the virtues of the Monarch; firm, in every age, against domesic usurpation; ardent, in the present, against foreign tyranny; friends, in disposition, to every state and country; enemies, by necessity, to those only who aim, by art or violence, to diminish our happiness, or to effect our ruin."

227. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Chichester, at the primary Visitation*

sation of that Diocese in the Year 1798.  
By John Lord Bishop of Chichester.

HIS Lordship, with great propriety, points out the duties of the clergy, both in the pulpit and the parish; and recommends good example and catechetical lectures, as the best mode of conveying instruction, and obviating the spiritual ignorance in the lower orders of the community.

"But," continues he, "when I look for the chief and fundamental cause of all the ministerial negligence which I trace, whence such an evident decline of religion among the people, such great inattention to the ordinances of the Church, such rudeness of manners, such disorderly conduct, such profaneness and debauchery, proceed, I feel myself constrained to believe it in no inconsiderable degree ascribable to the non-residence of the clergy. I am not absurd enough to suppose that any minister, however pious and exemplary in himself, however attentive to his parochial duties, will reform a whole parish, or turn every profligate and profane man in it to temperance and piety; but it is a maxim unquestioned by the generality of mankind, a truth confessed by every reflecting and unprejudiced person, both laical and clerical, that much less depravity would be visible in the world, did the ministers of the Gospel live constantly in a personal superintendance of the flocks over whose spiritual interests they are ordered to watch."

Not to mention that non-residence is forbidden by the canons of the church, and rendered penal by the laws of the land, the dilapidation and ruin of the parsonage-house, and the defalcation of income, are to be added to this fear of incurring the penalties of non-residence, which ought at least to be supplied by a respectable resident curate, with a competent stipend.

This excellent charge concludes with censures on the unclerical character of some clergymen, and exhortations to duty in all, and instructions about getting titles and testimonials for orders and curacies, and having resident curates.

#### 228. Hutchinson's BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA. (Continued from p. 674.)

HAVING given some important extracts from the life of M. Bergman, we enjoy the pleasure of proceeding in our account of this arrangement of medical biography; a work which, in our opinion, will be found truly valuable to that particular description of professional characters who combine with the strictest general science an anxious

desire of becoming acquainted with the great founders of their systems, and the highly-respected establishers of their practice. Mr. Hutchinson has judiciously chosen an alphabetical mode of arrangement, by which the frequent difficulty of reference is greatly facilitated. We shall present our readers with other extracts from these volumes, and have selected some passages from the life of M. Bertin, the associate-terminator of the Academy of Sciences.

"In 1744 M. Bertin, a short time after his arrival in Paris, was chosen associate-anatomist to the Academy, without having passed through the degree of assistant, according to the usual custom. He had made himself known to this society in 1737, by a description of the anastomosis of the epigastric and maxillary veins. This subject was already known; but the manner in which he had presented it, the explanation of many important phenomena of the animal economy, which he had discovered in his physiological researches, and the age of the author, who had not yet attained his 25th year, stamped a respectable character on his first essays. In the mean time he had the modesty not to suffer them to appear in print; and the first memoir which he published was a description of the kidneys, a work valuable for its precision and accuracy. In 1746 M. Bertin presented to the Academy of Sciences a memoir upon the stomach of the horse, in which he proved that the impossibility of the act of vomiting in horses does not proceed from the situation of their stomach, as many have imagined, but from the action of a peculiar sphincter muscle, which prevents the regurgitation of food. He demonstrated that, by a particular disposition of the fibres of the viscus, the stomach was enabled to exercise a kind of trituration upon the substances it contained, and facilitate the digestive action of the gastric juice. M. Bertin asserted that the texture of the different muscular fibres which compose the stomach was nearly similar both in man and the horse; this was very different from what had been generally understood, and from what M. Bertin had himself taught for a length of time. M. Bertin did not publish this discovery immediately after he had made it; but when he saw the same ideas published in a work of Baron Haller, at some distance of time afterwards, he thought that, in justice to his own discovery, he ought to assert his claim to the credit of it. Baron Haller answered M. Bertin in a very polite manner, and in such terms, that no one could refuse the French anatomist the glory of the discovery. These, the first works of M. Bertin, beat the same characteristic marks of genius; we find therein a correct and profound

profound erudition, the important art of describing every circumstance with order and perspicuity, a singular address in his manner of giving clear and intelligent demonstrations of parts the most minute and imperceptible, and of discovering the sources of their organization. We are now arrived at that melancholy period when a violent disease interrupted the course of a life which had been occupied in works beneficial to science in general. Distracted by an excess of labour, which had deprived him of sleep, teased by some literary disputes, harassed by domestic disappointments, M. Bertin's frame, over which terror and disquietude had great influence, could not resist these violent attacks. The access of delirium was the first symptom of his disease; he had foreseen it, and had sent for M. de Lepine, to solicit his advice as a physician, and request his consolation as a friend. When M. de Lepine arrived, he found M. Bertin agitated in his mind with a dread of assassination, by whom he thought himself pursued, and surrounded by all manner of weapons. Many of his friends, who were shut up in a chamber, had not the liberty of going out; and he would not have the door opened to M. de Lepine without the greatest precaution. He continued in this state till the following day, when he appeared to be calmer; but, always thinking himself pursued, he escaped from those who had the care of him, and threw himself from a window; his cloaths fortunately caught upon a pole; he remained suspended, and his fall was unattended with any injury. From this moment the disease changed its appearance; a lethargy of three days continuance succeeded the delirium. After this time, an intermission of a few minutes, during which he appeared perfectly rational, was followed by a fresh attack, which continued four days. No remedies afforded him the smallest relief; it was scarcely possible to make him swallow a few drops of water: his limbs were soft and flexible; the pulsations of the arteries were not to be distinguished; a slight beating of the heart, a respiration slow and almost imperceptible, were the only symptoms of life which remained. When he awoke, he appeared calm, conversed with his friends, and ate with pleasure the dinner which they had taken care to provide for him (the regularity of the intermissions permitting this precaution); and, after the space of about half an hour, he relapsed into his former state of lethargy. Nevertheless, in this state of apparent death, of almost total insensibility, neither his original genius nor his senses participated of the disease. These attacks began to diminish in their violence after a few months; he had daily many

hours of intermission; he was now anxious to exactly ascertain the period of each fresh accession of lethargy, that he would dine with his friends, and return to his own house to await its approach. About a year from the commencement of the disease, his physicians recommended a journey into Brittany; he accordingly, with his family, set out, and in 1750 every symptom of the disease disappeared. During the last months of his residence in Paris, there remained only great debility, a deep melancholy, and some singularities in his conduct and conversation; his mind was tranquil; he had a lively sense of the gratitude due to the affectionate attention of his friends, and, above all, to the patience, the zeal with which M. de Lepine had, during a whole year, given his advice, the consoler, or rather the father, of his unhappy friend. This was the title which M. Bertin gave him, and by which he never after ceased to call him. M. Bertin was scarcely recovered from his complaint when his genius returned in all its native vigour: nothing of what he had before known was forgotten; the immense stores of anatomy, the names of the authors whom he had read, their discoveries, their errors, his memory replaced them in the same order; the same train of ideas, the same method of explaining them, were all restored to him; and it appeared as if those years of his life which he had passed in sickness had been the period only of a long and turbulent dream. The first memoir which M. Bertin presented to the Academy after his illness was on the foetal circulation, which he continued in two other memoirs; and none of his works contained more convincing proofs of great genius. In 1766 M. Bertin presented to the same Academy a memoir upon a comparison of the lachrymal glands and ducts destined to secrete and receive the tears in the human and brute creation. He also presented several other memoirs on different subjects in anatomy and physiology. We may easily trace in all his works the lover of, and indefatigable searcher after, truth; he would defend the discoveries of others, against those who wished to usurp or deny them, with the same zeal as he would have defended his own. He searched attentively into the works of his predecessors for the smallest traces of the discoveries which he had himself made, that he might not claim a merit which belonged to another; and on this account he is the more excusable for the warmth with which he sometimes defended his own right. Lamenting the event which had so long suspended the prosecution of his works, and fearing that his late misfortune might probably diminish the literary reputation to which he thought himself entitled, he was still unhappy.

970. He always conceived there was a necessity of proving to the world that he was again become what he had been previous to his illness. We may plainly perceive an extreme degree of solicitude in justifying himself from a suspicion which he always feared he should never be able completely to destroy; and many passages in his works shewed that he could not entirely divest his mind of melancholy sentiments. He sometimes indulged himself in a criticism rather too severe upon the works of others; we may yet readily perceive that his remarks were dictated by the strictest impartiality and an ardent love of truth. M. Bertin had formed the plan of a complete course of anatomy, the execution of which his health had materially interrupted; he, however, renewed this work as soon as he had recovered his strength, and, in 1754, he published his "Osteology," which was to form his first fasciculus. He presented to the Academy of Sciences the second fasciculus of his course, containing "A Description of the Structure and Physiology of the Arterial System;" and the materials for continuing the work were found among his papers. M. Bertin now retired to Gahard, near Rennes, for the benefit of his health, the air of which afforded him much refreshment. He was married, and had chosen a woman much younger than himself, yet whom he had the misfortune to bury in 1773, leaving four children, whose education proved a source of occupation agreeable and consoling, and the only one which could have given him any pleasure in his last days. His reputation had procured him the confidence of his province; he was consulted in all uncommon and extraordinary cases; his answers to letters of consultation frequently contained a complete anatomical description of the seat of the disease, and his remarks were ingenious and useful; diffident of his own abilities, he was always fearful of not doing enough, and generally accomplished more than could be expected even from himself. M. Bertin was attacked with a fluxion in his breast the 21st of February, 1781; on the fourth day of his complaint he was bled, and when he had examined his blood, he pronounced that his disease was incurable; from that time he devoted his thoughts to a preparation for death. He always possessed a true sense of piety; and in his youth, when his passion for study was in its greatest activity, he was near renouncing all his future prospects of celebrity for the sake of embracing a religious life: fortunately, however, for philosophy and medicine, he did not put his scheme into execution. The remainder of his life corresponded with its former part, and his death resembled his life. He answered, with the most pious resignation, the prayers of the

priest who attended him; but, when they were finished, he could not resist expressing a wish for a farther prolongation of life; "if still," says he, repeating the words of St. Martin, "if I can still be of any service to these helpless orphans, I do not refuse the labour," and he looked affectionately on his children. Religion itself could not disapprove this impulse, which burst from the mind of a parent, leaving behind him some young children, without the protecting hand of a father, almost without fortune, and already deprived of the soothing cares and consolations of a tender mother. The priest exhorting him, required a more entire resignation to the will of Providence, and he added these words of the same Saint, "Thy will be done! let it be done!" Having said which, he expired. The disinterestedness of M. Bertin was such, that, in defiance of an economy the most severe, he was not able to leave his children more than the small patrimony which he received, augmented only by his glory, and the interest which the misfortunes of their father might inspire."

We have amused our readers with the above pleasing extracts from the life of the amiable and much-lamented Bertin. Upon perusing the second volume of the *Biographia*, we have found many other memoirs deserving occasional notice in our future Numbers.

#### 229. Extracts from Tasker's Poems on Military and Naval Subjects.

THIS publication, which has lately appeared at Bath, is exceedingly well adapted to the present times; since it breathes a three-fold spirit of Poetry, Loyalty, and Patriotism. It consists of an extract from a recent edition of the "Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain;" of an extract from the "Ode to the Spirit of Alfred, the Founder of the British Constitution;" and both these are announced as having been recited before their Majesties, on the Weymouth theatre, at different times. This publication contains, likewise, three extracts from the historical drama of "Arviragus;" that king's speech to his soldiers, on the first appearance of the invading Romans; the war-song of the British bard Clevellus; and a short speech of the old British patriot Peridur, on war and peace. As the laudable design of this drama is manifestly calculated to reconcile all parties, to enforce unanimity and concord among dissenting Britons, the better to resist foreign invasion, and as, independent of these circumstances, the drama pos-

selves very considerable merit, we are surprized to be informed that it has never found its way to one or other of the theatres-royal in London. There is likewise a very considerable extract from the "Annales Mirabilis; or, The Eventful Year 1782," descriptive of Rodney's naval victory; but this (although one of the author's most animated descriptions) loses much of its force by being injudiciously curtailed.

**230. HOMÉ BIBLICAE;** *being a connected Series of miscellaneous Notes on the original Text, early Versions, and printed Editions, of the Old and New Testament.*

THIS is an enlarged edition of the work which we recommended in vol. LXVIII. 324, at the expence and press of the University of Oxford. The principal omission is the story of the Jewish Council, said to have met at Ageda in Hungary, 1650, on the single authority of one Samuel Brett, who pretended to have been present, and published a narrative of what passed, which was reprinted in "The Phoenix," vol. II. 1707, 8vo; and the account of Origen's biblical labours is transposed from the Polyglott article to that of the Hellenistic language, and enlarged. The additions are numerous in the account of the Aramaean editions and state of the Septuagint and Samaritan versions; Mr. Lewis cited instead of Dr. Benjoin, on the Masoretic, MSS., and editions of Hebrew and other Bibles; the modern Greek, and Syriac, and Ethiopic, and Persic versions; and in the article of the influence of various readings on the sacred text; and the edition of the New Testament for the French clergy; and an enumeration of the author's helps.

**FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.**

To the honour of our country, Mr. Marsh, the learned translator and commentator on Michaelis, who has lived many years in Germany, has just published, in the language of that country, written with uncommon correctness, elegance, and simplicity, in four sections, the relations of Great Britain towards France, to 1793, and the measures which our Government observed to preserve peace, till at last France declared a war already prepared by appeals to the people of England, by the recognition of a revolutionary society existing at that time in our country, and by the secret negotiations into

which she had entered. He has devoted a particular appendix to an exact and impartial account of the repeated but fruitless endeavours of our Government to obtain peace by the sacrifice of all our conquests; and proves, incontrovertibly, that England neither was the principal spring of the conferences of Pillnitz, nor had any inclination to join the Allies against France; and that the republican ministers of that country were perfectly convinced of the peaceable disposition of her old rival. The title of this work is, "Historische Uebersicht des Politic Englands und Frankreichs, &c. &c. Von Herbert Marsh. Leipzig. 1799." 8vo. We have additional pleasure to hear the author will speedily publish it in an English dress.

Some artists and learned men, who accompanied Choiseul Gouffier into Greece, pursued his instructions by proceeding farther East and South, and have offered to the publick the result of their discoveries and observations, by subscription, in monthly *livrées*, containing each six plates and letter-press, to form three folio volumes, with 330 plates; the first volume treating of Alexandria, Antioch, Aleppo, Tripoli, Apamea, Hems or Emesa, the Dafart, and Palmyra; the second, Balbeck, Mount Libanus, Daphne, Berytus, Porphyron, Sydon, Tyre, &c.; the third, Palestine, Lower Egypt, and Cyprus; making 30 numbers, at 30 francs each, consisting of 6 plates, single and folding, and 6 large ones for framing, of Constantinople, Ephesus, Smyrna, Malta, Athos, and Spalato. The First Number of this "Voyage pittoresque de la Syrie, de la Phœnicie, de la Palestine, et de la basse Egypte," contains,

A view of the cenotaph of Caius Caesar, grandson of Augustus, by his daughter Julia and Agrippa, near Emesa, now Hems.

A view of Cana, in Galilee.

Two plates of a sepulchral monument of the Doric order, ascribed to the kings of Judah, but rather that of Helena, mother of Constantine.

Female fortune-tellers at a pleasure-house on the bank of the Nile, opposite Memphis.

A general view of Jerusalem, from the mountain of Olives.

No. II. contains the gate of the temple of the Sun at Palmyra.

Plan

Plan and elevation restored of the portico of Dioclesian.

View of a pleasant landscape above Tripoli, composed of an antient convent of Dervises, private gardens, course of the river, distant view of the snow-capt summit and rich hills of Libanus.

Course of Naher Qâdès, or the sacred river, taken above Qanobyn, from a grotto of mount Libanus.

Enshlature of the temple of the Sun at Balbek.

Nº III. Tomb of Zechariah.

Two views of the tomb of Absalom.

Two elevations of what is called the Retreat of the Apostles; all in the valley of Jehosaphat.

Triumphal arch at Palmyra.

Nº IV. Mausolea of Elabulus and Jamblichus at Palmyra.

Elevation of the latter.

Section of the former.

Course of the river Naher Qâdès, or sacred river.

South-west view of the temple of Jupiter at Balbek.

Obelisk at Mataraea, before the sinking of the Nile.

Nº V. Plan of a triumphal arch at Palmyra.

Forest of cedars on mount Libanus.

Two sides of the tomb of Jamblichus at Palmyra.

Course of the Nahr Qâdès.

Triumphal arch at Palmyra.

Nº VI. Grotto in a rock near the pyramids of Cibipren.

Figures on its face.

Gate of Victory at Cairo.

Principal mosque there, two views.

Marriage procession there.

The text, as it is called, or historical and topographical dissertations, illustrative of these several plates, is not yet arrived. The draftsmen is Caissas. Volney is to prepare the preliminary discourse to each volume; the historical part is conducted by La Porte du Theil, member of the National Institute; the architectural by L. Grand; and the department of languages and inscriptions by Langles, professor of Persian in the School of Eastern Languages. If we could depend on the fidelity and veracity of the French, and on their freedom from modern systems, we should commend both the design and execution, of which we shall say more as it proceeds.

From the same pencil we have received Four Numbers of a similar "Voyage pittoresque de l'Istre et de la Dalmatie," containing an historical de-

scription of monuments, situations, productions, customs, manners, and usages of the inhabitants, in between 60 and 66 plates, maps, and plans.

Nº I. contains

View of the entrance and road of the harbour of Pola, with the amphitheatre at a distance.

The triumphal arch called the Golden Gate; two views.

The fall of la Kerka, near Scardona,

View of Spalatro, and the lazaretto.

Sarcophagi, altars, and inscriptions, on the banks of the Zadre.

Nº II. View of Pola, from the amphitheatre.

View of the amphitheatre.

The triumphal arch, from the city side.

Plan and elevation of the temple of Jupiter at Spalatro. Plan and Elevation of the temple of Esculapius there.

Nº III. The cavern into which the Ruecca falls near St. Canciano.

An enlarged side view of the arch at Pola.

Side view of the temple of Augustus.

Elevation and ornaments of part of Dioclesian's palace at Spalatro.

Elevation and lateral section and front view of the temple of Esculapius.

Nº IV. View of Pirano.

Temple of Augustus at Pola.

View of the two temples and the palace of the Podesta.

General view of the fall of la Kerka.

Ornaments of the door and entablatures of the temple of Jupiter.

The door and portico of the temple of Esculapius.

The descriptions are not yet come to hand.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

*Genæalogicus* wishes for some illustration of the history of Richard last Earl of Anglesea, who died 1761, and his three wives, as given vol. XXXVI. p. 537, and XLII. 223; in the latter of which volumes his first wife is called Anne *Saford*, married to him about 1742; and, in the former, *Anne Simpson*, married about 1727.

In a valuable pamphlet on coughs and colds, published in 1783, mention is made of a machine, called an *Inhaler*, for conveying vapour into the lungs, the invention of Mr. Mudge, a surgeon, at Pur smooth. J. R. requests information where this machine can be purchased in London.

EL. B.'s *Vindictive* of Lord Mandingo in our next.

The coin of 6½ is Chinese; value not quite one farthing.

P R Q.

## PROLOGUE

To KING JOHN, acted at READING SCHOOL, October 14, 15, and 16, Written by H. J. PYE, Esq. Spoken by Mr. VALPY, in the Uniform of the READING ASSOCIATION, in compliment to the BERKSHIRE VOLUNTEERS reviewed by HIS MAJESTY on BULMARSH HEATH.

**T**O-night our scene from British annals  
Shows [foes,  
How British warriors bray'd their country's  
Whether their hardy bands with martial  
toil

Dar'd the proud Gaul upon his native soil,  
And by his ravag'd plains and prostrate  
tow'rs [pow'rs,  
Led in triumphant march their conq'ring  
Or on their own insulted fields defied  
The whelming deluge of Invasion's tide.

The Muse Dramatic, with an angel's  
tongue [sprung.

Proclaims the ills from civil Discord  
When bound by Union, ENGLAND's heroes stand [land,

Dread of each wave-worn shore and bottle  
When warp'd by faction—funk, dismay'd  
—they mourn [torn—

Their fairest wreaths by foreign intrud  
Then be this truth on ev'ry English breast  
In adamantine characters impress'd,  
"That England never did, and never shall,"  
Bow to a victor foe's inglorious thrall,  
Till her own sons fedic'd by Faction's sound,  
Aim at her heart the parricidal wound.

Hail, scenes of happier omen—England  
draws [try's caule,)

(Warm in their Monarch's and their counr—  
From rural toil, and life's domestic charms,  
Her native swains to voluntary arms.

Ye heaths of Bulmarsh—hail! for you  
have seen [green,

Th' embattl'd Sons of Berkshire tread your  
When ev'ry hill and dale and verdant plain  
Pour'd in resplendent arms a gallant train,  
From Windsor's royal tow'r that stand on  
high,

Illustrious feat of blazon'd chivalry,  
To the green vale where Iiss' waters flow,  
And, distant Faringdon, thy humbler brow;  
Each manly bosom, kindling with delight,  
Proud to appear in George's fav'ring sight;  
And see the gen'rous Patriot, who presid's  
O'er Britain's Senate, and it's Council  
guides,

Now shining in the radiant van, prepar'd  
Those rights, which Freedom gave, by  
arms to guard.

Say, shall not Reading shed the heart-  
felt tear, [tier,  
When Deane lies stretch'd on the untimely  
Whose gen'rous soul, by patriot zeal inspir'd,  
With kindred warmth her brave defenders  
fir'd,

[cause,  
Whose prompt affection to his Country's  
Adorn'd her morals and maintain'd her  
jaws,

O let his bright example, deep impress'd,  
To deeds of honor rouse each manly breast.  
Then, Britain, launch thy Navies on the  
main,

Send forth thy warriors to the hostile plain,  
To rescue, from Oppression's iron hand,  
Batavia's shore and Egypt's war'y strand;  
Since with united zeal thy valiant swines  
Stand firm protectors of their native plains,  
While Britain's Monarch, by the tyrant  
feard,

By Virtue lov'd, by Liberty rever'd,  
Sees his triumphant banner wide unfur'd.  
The blest palladium of a rescued World.

THE SHORN TRESS ESS.  
A TALE FOR THE TIME.

**W**HEN Heav'n first form'd the female race,

It gave them beauty, deck'd by grace;  
And, to set off that beauty more,  
Of hair it gave an ample store.

This bounteous gift was highly priz'd,  
Was seldom cover'd or disguis'd  
In dres their fav'rite ornament,  
And such was Nature's true intent.  
For, faints and sinners both agree,  
An ornament 'twas meant to be.

Yet, what so good was ever known,  
Folly would not its worth disown?

The French of powder stuff'd it full,  
Which made it look both grey and dull.  
And this was *Taste!* while iron pins  
Tortur'd the wearer for her fine.

Deliver'd from this monstrous load,  
The hair a while in ringlets flow'd;  
And painters joy'd to find at last,  
That Art was not at war with *Taste*.

But Novelty, which rested never,  
Still tortur'd by perpetual fever,  
Finding French regicides had cropt,  
Their horrid fashions would adapt!

Thus Brutus' crop head sets the fashion  
To puppies, now, of many a nation.  
While female Brututes at once  
Think *Taste* commands them to renounce

That ornament, so highly priz'd,  
When heads for smallness were despis'd!

But, Ladies fair, do not suppose  
Sage Portia took such ways as these  
Her Brutus heart so firm to bind;

He, without her, no joy could find!  
'Twas virtue, len'e, and tenderness,  
Which gave his love such fond excess.

See tatty Tom, a modern *prig*!  
As proudly seated in his *gig*;

Dres'd like an hotter, or a groots,  
Whipping his way, at full speed com!

While by his side, cropt near as close,  
Is feated too his jockey spouse!

Whom, by her habit-coat\*, we know  
Is not another modern bear!

\* Among modern fashions the Ladies have, if of big toe (or imitators of such), cast most of their coats. Pockets also are vulgar; and *bandschreie* are tied to the flocks, as in infancy.

By kind, heav'nly ignition  
Enlarge my hopes, dispel my fears;  
Oh, pity my forlorn condition,  
While sing'ring in this *vale of tears*!  
And, when I quit this earthly station,  
And by thy mould'ring corse am laid,  
Oh, meet me with thy gratulation,  
For ever dear, departed shade!"  
*P-A-g, Oct. 26.* T. J.

## SONG.

**O**N THE NAVAL VICTORY GAINED BY  
LORD NELSON, AUGUST 1, 1798.  
Take, "The wat'ry God," &c.

**W**HERE Nilus pours his hallow'd  
blood,  
Discolour'd with Egyptian blood,  
By Frenchmen basely shed;  
Brave Nelson, with indignant pride,  
Beheld their impious squadron ride;  
A gallant hand he led.  
'Twas great St. Vincent sent them on,  
The chief who fame immortal won  
On that auspicious day,  
When, near the Lustican coast,  
He smote the haughty Spanish host,  
With terror and dismay.

And now, where Nelson points the way,  
Those dreadful prows their helms obey,  
They bend towards the shore;  
Th' embattled line, with bold advance,  
Drops anchor close to that of France;  
The thund'ring canons roar.

Both French and English fierce engage;  
The combat, with redoubled rage,  
Gives horror to the night;  
Whilst in the contest crowds expire,  
The flaming Orient's awful fire  
Illuminates the fight.

The Sun propitious rose, to shew  
Britannia's conquest—France's woe;  
For, ere he set again,  
'Twas Nelson's glorious fate to see  
Four vanquish'd Gallic vessels flee,  
Nine captive ships remain.

The rest, to waves and flames a prey,  
In wrecks and scatter'd fragments lay;  
Five thousand Frenchmen died:  
The God whom Englishmen ador'd  
Upon their foes his vengeance pour'd,  
And fought upon their side.

Th' astonish'd Arabs from the shore  
Rejoic'd to see the conflict o'er,  
Their dire invaders yield;  
To see the far more harb'rous Gaul  
Before heroic Nelson fall,  
Dread victor of the field!

Ye grateful Britons, hail the day  
Your valiant seamen prov'd your sway,  
Triumphant, o'er the main;  
Those champions of your faith and laws,  
Resistless in the noble cause,  
Your glory will maintain.

## A FRIENDLY HINT.

**O**F all the vices that degrade the heart,  
And sink the *human* far below the  
brute,  
That injures Nature in its noblest part,  
Exhaling poison from its deadly root;  
'Tis surely *this*, when wantonly we dare  
Rudely to treat the Majesty most high  
On every trite occasion, when we swear,  
Or urge an *oath* to sanctonize a *lie*.

Presumptuous wretch! who dreads an in-  
seft's sting,  
And pallid flies an adder's venom'd tooth,  
Who shrinks appalled from an earthly king,  
And humbly deprecates his wrath to  
sooth;  
Yet dar'st thou, reptile, with malignant  
tongue [name],  
(That tongue ordain'd to glorify his  
Make him fit subject for thy wit or song,  
In hopes, vain wretch, to circulate thy  
fame:

To ape the vain philosophy of France,  
Deeming it wisdom most profoundly deep  
This horrid tenet madly to advance,  
That "death is only an eternal sleep."  
Know this sad truth, though few do loudly  
praise, [brains besot,  
Whose hearts are wicked, and their  
The wife and good will execrate your ways,  
And dread terrific punishment, your lot.  
Bermuda. W.

## THE GLOW-WORM.

**T**ELL me to what sequester'd shade  
May I retire, where thou art laid,  
Sweet vesper lamp! Aye taught to shew  
On mossy bank thy even glow  
To bewilder'd youth and maid,  
That haplets from their home have stray'd  
To join in converse sweet, above  
The mind of him that knows not love.  
And, as of old the beldame say,  
Before the orient blush of day  
Thou the Fairy train hast led  
From the mystic rites to bed;  
When the circling dance was done,  
And the mild lustre of the moon  
Had sunk beneath some threat'ning clouds,  
And the bird of night aloud  
Was piping on the shatter'd oak,  
Thro' whose top the midnight gale  
Sigh'd to their ears an hollow tale  
Of storms that all the eve had lain  
In clouds above the Northern main;  
O! let thy sacred light to me  
Impart a sweet serenity,  
That on my mind may fix a calm  
Hateful to the fiend alarm,  
To furious love, revenge, despair!  
Lov'd by the damsel *debonnaire*,  
Sweet Health, when in her *bappish* mood,  
Companion of the wife and good.

E.

INT E L.

## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Sept. 3.* Lieut. Collier, of his Majesty's ship *Iris*, arrived this day with dispatches from Vice-Adm. Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Esq. of which the following are copies.

*Iris, Red Buoy, near the Vleiter,*

Sir, Aug. 30, two P.M.

I have the very great satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the Dutch fleet near the Vleiter surrendered to the squadron under my command without firing a gun, agreeable to a summons I sent this morning. The Dutch squadron was to be held for the orders of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, and the orders I may receive from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for my farther proceedings.

I am, &c. A. MITCHELL.

*Iris, Red Buoy, near the Vleiter, Aug. 31.*

Sir, it blowing strong from the South-West, and also the flood-tide, I could not send away my short letter of last night; I therefore have, in addition, to request you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the morning of yesterday I got the squadron under weigh at five o'clock, and immediately formed the line of battle, and to prepare for battle. In running-in, two of the line-of-battle ships, *Rativen* and *America*, and the *Latona* frigate, took the ground. We passed the Helder Point and Mars Diep, and continued our course along the Texel in the channel that leads to the Vleiter, the Dutch squadron lying at anchor in a line at the Red Buoy, in the East-South-East course. The *Latona* frigate got off and joined me; but, as the two line-of-battle ships did not, I closed the line. About half past ten I sent Capt. Rennie, of the *Victor*, with a summons to the Dutch Admiral, as it was Lord Duncan's wish that I should do so; and in her way she picked up a flag of truce with two Dutch Captains from the Dutch Admiral to me. Captain Rennie very properly brought them on board; and, from a conversation of a few minutes, I was induced to anchor in a line, a short distance from the Dutch squadron, at their earnest request. They returned with my positive orders not to alter the position of the ships, nor do any thing whatsoever to them, and in one hour to submit, or take the consequences. In less than the time, they returned with a verbal answer, that they submitted according to the summons, and should consider themselves (the officers) on parole, until I heard from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Prince of Orange, for my farther proceedings. I have now the honour to inclose you herewith the line of battle in which the squadron advanced, a

copy of my summons to the Dutch Admiral, and also a list of the Dutch fleet. Admiral Story's flag is down, and I have sent an officer on-board each of his ships to have an eye over and the charge of them, as they themselves requested that it should be so. I have also furnished them with the Prince of Orange's standard, many of them not having had it before, and they are now all under these colours. To maintain quiet among their crews, I issued a short manifesto, of which I also inclose a copy herewith. The animated exertions and conduct of the whole squadron are far above any praise I can bestow on them; but I shall ever feel most sensibly impressed on my heart their spirited conduct during the whole of this business. We have all felt the same zeal for the honour of our Sovereign and our country; and, although the conclusion has not turned out as we expected, yet the merit I may say, in some measure, is still not the less due to my squadron; and, if I had brought them to action, I trust it would have added another laurel to the navy of England in this present war. The Dutch were astonished and thunderstruck at the approach of our squadron, never believing it possible that we could so soon have laid down the buoys, and led to them in line of battle in a channel where they themselves go through but with one or two ships at a time. I have sent Lieut. Collier with these dispatches, who will give their Lordships every information, as he has been employed in the whole of the communication with the Dutch squadron, and was also on-shore with me as my aid-de-camp on the day of landing.

A. MITCHELL.

P. S. Since writing the above, I received the Dutch Admiral's answer in writing, which I enclose herewith.

*Line of Battle at noon, August 30.*

Glatton, Captain Cobb, 54 guns, 343 men; Romney, Capt. Lawford, 50 guns, 343 men; Iris, Vice-Admiral Mitchell, Capt. James Oughton, 50 guns, 343 men; Veteran, Captain Dickson, 64 guns, 491 men; Ardent, Capt. Bertie, 64 guns, 491 men; Belliqueux, Capt. Bulteel, 64 guns, 491 men; Monmouth, Capt. Hart, 64 guns, 491 men; Overijssel, Capt. Barely, 64 guns, 491 men; Mistisloft, Capt. Moller, 66 guns, 672 men; Melponene, Latona, Shannon, Juno, and Lutine frigates.

*Iris, in the Vleiter channel, Aug. 30.*

A. MITCHELL.

*Iris, under sail in line of battle, Aug. 30.*

Sir, I desire you will instantly hoist the flag of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. If you do, you will be immediately considered as friends of the King of Great Britain, my most gracious Sovereign; otherwise take the consequences. Painful

it will be to me for the loss of blood it may occasion, but the guilk will be on your own head.

A. MITCHELL.

To Rear Admiral Story.

*A list of the Dutch ships taken in the Texel.*

Washington, Rear-Adm. Story, Capt. Capelle, 74 guns; Gelderland, Capt. Waldeck, 68 guns; Admiral de Ruyter, Capt. Huijs, 68 guns; Utrecht, C.-pt. Kolf, 68 guns; Cerberus, Capt. de Jong, 68 guns; Leyden, Capt. Van Braam, 68 guns; Bechermer, Capt. Elibracht, 54 guns; Bitavier, Capt. Van Senden, 54 guns; under the Vleiter; Amphitrite, Capt. Schutter, 44 guns; under the Vleiter; Mars, Capt. de Bock, 44 guns; Ambuscade, Capt. Rijverij, 32 guns; Galathus, Captain Drup, 16 guns.

A. MITCHELL.

*Ijss, Augt. 30.*

The undersigned, Vice-Admiral in the service of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, charged with the execution of the naval part of the expedition to restore the Stadholder and the old and lawful Constitution of the Seven United Provinces guaranteed by his Majesty, having agreed that, in consequence of the summons to Rear-Adm. Story, the ships, after hoisting the antient colours, will be considered as in the service of the allies of the British crown, and under the orders of his Serene Highness the hereditary Stadholder, Captain and Admiral General of the seven United Provinces, has thought it proper to give an account of this agreement to the brave crews of the different ships, and to summon them, by the same, to behave in a peaceable and orderly manner, so that no complaints may be represented by the officer, the undersigned will send on-board of each of the ships to keep proper order, until the intentions of his Majesty, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, as Admiral-General, shall be known, for the farther destination of these ships, on account of which, dispatches will be immediately sent off. And to make them aware, that, in case their conduct should not be so as may be expected from the known loyalty and attachment of the Dutch navy to the illustrious House of Orange on this occasion, any excess or irregularity will be punished with the severity which the disorders may have been committed merit.

(Signed) A. MITCHELL.

*Wulfsbam, under the Vleiter, Aug. 30.*

Admir'r, neither your superiority, nor the threat that the spilling of human blood should be laid to my account, could prevent my fliewing you to the last moment what I could do for my Sovereign, whom I acknowledge to be no other than the Batavian people and its representatives, when your Prince's and the Orange flags have obtained their end. The traitors whom I commanded refused to fight; and nothing remains to me and my brave officers but

vain rage, and the dreadful reflection of our present situation: I therefore deliver over to you the fleet which I commanded. From this moment it is your obligation to provide for the safety of my officers, and the few brave men who are on-board the Batavian ships, as I declare myself and my officers prisoners of war, and remain to be considered as such.

S. STORY.

*Ijss, at anchor at the Red Buoy, near the Vleiter, Aug. 30.*

Since my letter of the 29th by Captain Oughton, I received a letter from Captain Winthrop of the Circe, containing a more particular account of the men of war, &c. taken in possession of in the New Diep, than I had then in my power to send, of which you will receive a copy here-with, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

A. MITCHELL.

Sr., *Helder, Augt. 28.*

I have the honour to inform you, that this morning took possession of the New Diep, with the ships and vessels undermentioned, and also of the naval arsenal, containing 95 pieces of ordnance.

I am, &c.

R. WINTHROP.

Urwahten, 66 guns; Broederichop, 54 guns; Hector, Dufree, Expedition, Constitutie, Bell-Antionette, Unie, 44 guns each; Helder, 32 guns; Follock, Minerva, Venus, Alarm, 24 guns each; Dreigherland, Howda, Vredestuin, Indiamen; and a sloop hulk.

*Downing-street, Sept. 9.* A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received this day from the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Novi, Aug. 19.*

The column, under the command of Gen. Kray, arrived at Alexandria, from Mantua, on the 12th, and, on the day following, was to have proceeded to the place of its destination, on the left of the whole, according to the plan of operations which I sent your Lordship some time ago. On the 12th the enemy was in motion in different points; and it appeared as if he meditated some attack. General Kray was therefore ordered to remain at Alexandria till further orders. Gen. Bellegarde, with 8000 men, was at Serzo; and the Field-Marshal, with 600 Ruffians, was at Pifolo Fumigino, his advanced posts in front of Seravalle. The remainder of the troops was at Rivalta. On the 13th the enemy continued to advance in great numbers. The Marshal had given orders that no partial action should be engaged in with the French; in consequence of which, Gen. Bellegarde was directed, at the approach of the enemy, to march to Ritorta upon the Orba. The advanced posts before Seravalle were also driven-in, and the French took possession of Novi. On the 14th Gen.

Kray

Kray advanced to Tressonara. It was hoped that Gen. Kray might have been able to have cut off a small French column which had followed Gen. Bellegarde as far as Castelferro; but it had, early in the morning of the 14th, returned to its right, and had marched to Novi, where the whole French force was concentrated. The great and extensive plain of Piedmont is terminated at Novi by a very long ridge of hills, which rise so suddenly, and are so steep, that the ascent is extremely difficult, though the height is not very great: they extend towards Basaluzzo on one side, and towards Scravalle on the other; and upon these heights the enemy was encamped on the 15th, their right towards Scravalle, their centre at Novi, and their left towards Basaluzzo, overlooking the whole plain. The army was commanded by Gen. Joubert, and consisted of six divisions, amounting to about 30,000 men: their object was, to raise the siege of Tortona; and they were to have attacked the allied army on the 16th; the Field-Marshal, however, determined to anticipate them in their intentions; and orders were given to Gen. Kray to take under his command the corps of Gen. Bellegarde, and to fall upon the left of the enemy, and the Russians were to attack the front of their position. As it was reported that the enemy had detached a considerable corps in the mountains towards Tortona, Gen. Melas remained at Rivalta with the remains of the army, in order to cover the siege of Tortona, or to march to the support of the Marshal, if necessary. The attack was made by Gen. Kray at five o'clock in the morning of the 15th; it continued, with great violence, for several hours, but the difficulty of the ground, and the numbers of the French, obliged him to retire. The Russians also engaged the front of the enemy, but they were repulsed with very great loss. About two o'clock, Gen. Kray made a second attempt upon the enemy's left, while the Russians, at the same time, again endeavoured to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line. Notwithstanding the utmost bravery of the allied troops, the French maintained their position. Most fortunately, at this moment Gen. Melas arrived with 16 battalions of Austrian infantry, attacked the enemy's right, which he beat back without difficulty. Having turned the flank of the enemy, he pursued his advantage, and got possession of Novi. The Russians immediately marched through Novi, supported the attack of Gen. Melas with great vigour, and the whole French line was thrown into confusion, and retreated in the greatest disorder. The whole line pursued. Gen. Grouchi, commanding a division, endeavoured to rally his men, but in vain—he was taken prisoner. Three other Generals, Colli, Bur-

dinau, and Perignan, 4000 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and 57 tumbrils, are the result of this victory. I fear the loss of the allies must have amounted to near 5000 men. I forgot to mention that Gen. Joubert was killed, and that Moreau, who was present as a volunteer, has again taken the command of the army. W. BENTINCK.

*Downing-street, Sept. 9.* A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

*Head-quarters, Seager Brig, Sept. 4.*

From August 27 to Sept. 1, the troops continued to occupy the sand-hills on which they fought. On that day the army marched, and took post with its right, to Perten, on the German ocean, and its left to Oude Sluys on the Zuyder Zee, with the canal of the Zuyle in front. A better country is now open to us. We have found some horses and wagons, and a plentiful supply of fresh provisions. The troops continue healthy, and behave extremely well. The 11th regiment of Dragoons are arrived, and have begun to disembark. The transports have been ordered to return to the Downs. I have the honour to inclose herewith a return of the artillery, ammunition, and Engineers' stores captured at the Helder.

*Helder, Augst 31.*

*Return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores, taken Aug. 28 at the different batteries, and magazines at and near this place, v. x.*

Brass ordnance, mounted.—24 twenty-four-pounders, 5 nine-pounders, 4 six-pounders, 1 three-pounder; 13 eight-inch, and 4 five-and-a-half-inch howitzers; 5 ten-inch mortars.—Iron ordnance, mounted, 18 twenty-four-pounders.—Ditto, dismounted, 41 twenty-four-pounders, 56 nine-pounders.—Round shot, 713 twenty-four-pounders, 2780 twelve-pounders, 164 nine-pounders, 3492 six-pounders.—Cafe shot, 345 twenty-four-pounders, 64 nine-pounders; 77 eight-inch, and 61 five-and-a-half inch howitzers.—Fixed shells, 148 ten-inch, 224 eight-inch, 394 five-and-a-half-inch.—Empty shells, 447 ten-inch, 920 eight-inch.—Round carcasses, 15 eight-inch.—Cartridges (flannel filled with powder), 685 twenty-four-pounders, 37 nine-pounders, 168 six-pounders, 530 five-and-a-half-inch howitzers: (Paper filled with powder,) 11 twenty-four-pounders, 620 nine-pounders: (Musket-ball,) 77,888: (Fuzee-ball,) 1800.—521 whole barrels of corned powder.

*J. WHITWORTH.*

*Helder, Aug. 31.*

*Return of Engineers' stores taken possession of in the different batteries in the vicinity of the Helder.*

20 wheel-barrows, 6 hand-barrows, 22 baskets, 30 spades, 10 wooden mallets, 2200 palliades, 70 pieces of scantling, 30 pieces of timber, 84 boards, 3000 bricks, 7 barrels

7 barrels of tar, a very large proportion of fascines, bundles of sticks and pickets,

R. H. BRUYERES.

*Admiralty-office, Sept. 10.* A letter from Capt. Sir Sidney Smith, of his Majesty's ship Tigre, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, with its inclosures, of which the following are copies, were yesterday received at this office.

*Copy of a letter from Capt. Sir William Sidney Smith, of his Majesty's ship Tigre, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Mount Lebanon, June 16.*

Sir Morton Eden has forwarded a duplicate of your letter of the 4th of May, informing me of the failing of the French fleet from Bratt. I take for granted this fleet is bound for these seas to support Buonaparte's operation, not knowing that his expedition to Syria has completely failed, as the inclosed duplicates will inform their Lordships.

My Lord, *Tigre, Acre, May 9.*

I had the honour to inform your Lordship, by my letter of the 2d inst. that we were busily employed completing two ravelins, for the reception of cannon to flank the enemy's nearest approaches, distant only ten yards from them. They were attacked that very night, and almost every night since; but the enemy have each time been repulsed with very considerable loss: the enemy continued to batter in breach with progressive success, and have nine several times attempted to storm, but have as often been beaten back with immense slaughter. Our best mode of defence has been frequent sorties to keep them on the defensive, and impede the progress of their covering works. We have thus been in one continual battle ever since the beginning of the siege, interrupted only at short intervals by the excessive fatigue of every individual on both sides. We have been long anxiously looking for a reinforcement, without which we could not expect to be able to keep the place so long as we have. The delay in its arrival being occasioned by Hassian Bey's having originally received orders to join me in Egypt, I was obliged to be very peremptory in the repetition of my orders for him to join me here; it was not, however, till the evening of the day before yesterday, the 5th day of the siege, that his fleet of corvettes and transports made its appearance. The approach of this additional strength was the signal to Buonaparte for a most vigorous and persevering assault, in hopes to get possession of the town before the reinforcement to the garrison could disembark. The constant fire of the besiegers was suddenly increased tenfold; our flanking fire from a float was, as usual, plied to the utmost, but with less effect than heretofore, as the enemy had thrown up epaulments and

traverses of sufficient thickness to protect him from it. The guns that could be worked to the greatest advantage were a French bras 18-pounder in the light-house castle, manned from the Thefeus, under the direction of Mr. Scroder, Master's mate, and the last-mounted 24-pounder in the North ravelin, manned from the Tigre, under the direction of Mr. Jones, midshipman. These guns being within grape-distance of the head of the attacking column, added to the Turkish mosquetry, did great execution; and I take this opportunity of recommending these two petty officers, whose indefatigable vigilance and zeal merit my warmest praise. The Tigre's two 68-pound carronades, mounted in two ghermes lying in the Mole, and worked under the direction of Mr. Bray, Carpenter of the Tigre (one of the bravest and most intelligent men I ever served with), threw shells into the centre of this column with evident effect, and checked it considerably. Still, however, the enemy gained ground, and made a lodgement in the second story of the North-East tower, the upper part being entirely battered down, and the ruins in the ditch forming the ascent by which they mounted. Day-light shewed us the French standard on the outer angle of the Tower. The fire of the besieged was much slackened in comparison to that of the besiegers, and our flanking fire was become of less effect, the enemy having covered themselves in this lodgement, and the approach to it, by two traverses across the ditch, which they had constructed under the fire that had been opposed to them during the whole of the night, and which were now seen composed of sand-bags, and the bodies of their dead built in with them, their bayonets only being visible above them. Hassian Bey's troops were in the boats, though as yet but half-way on shore. This was a most critical point of the contest; and an effort was necessary to preserve the place for a short time till their arrival. I accordingly landed the boats at the Mole, and took the crews up to the breach armed with pikes. The enthusiastic gratitude of the Turks, men, women, and children, at sight of such a reinforcement, at such a time, is not to be described. Many fugitives returned with us to the breach, which we found defended by a few brave Turks, whose most destructive missile weapons were heavy stones, which, striking the assailants on the head, overthrew the foremost down the slope, and impeded the progress of the rest. A succession, however, ascended to the assault, the heap of ruins, between the two parties, serving as a breast-work for both, the muzzles of their muskets touching, and the spear-heads of the standards locked. Gezzar Pacha, hearing the English were on the breach, quitted his

his station, where, according to the ancient Turkish custom, he was sitting to reward such as should bring him the heads of the enemy, and distributing musket cartridges with his own hands. The energetic old man coming behind us, pulled us down with violence, saying, if any harm happened to his English friends all was lost. This amicable contest, as to who should defend the breach, occasioned a rush of Turks to the spot, and thus time was gained for the arrival of the first body of Hafsan Bey's troops. I had now to combat the Pasha's repugnance to admitting any troops but his Albanians into the garden of his seraglio, become a very important post, as occupying the *terre-plein* of the rampart. There were not above 200 of the original 1000 Albanians left alive. This was no time for debate; and I overruled his objections, by introducing the Clifftick regiment of 1000 men, armed with bayonets, disciplined after the European method, under Sultan Selim's own eye, and placed, by his Imperial Majesty's express commands, at my disposal. The garrison, animated by the appearance of such a reinforcement, was now all on foot; and, there being consequently enough to defend the breach, I proposed to the Pasha to get rid of the object of his jealousy, by opening his gates to let them make a sally, and take the assailants in flank: he readily complied; and I gave directions to the Colonel to get possession of the enemy's third parallel, or nearest trench, and there fortify himself, by shifting the parapet outwards. This order being clearly understood, the gates were opened, and the Turks rushed out; but they were not equal to such a movement, and were driven back to the town with loss. Mr. Bray, however, as usual, protected the town-gate efficaciously with grape from the 68-pounders. The sortie had this good effect, that it obliged the enemy to expose themselves above their parapets, so that our flanking fire brought down numbers of them, and drew their force from the breach, so that the small number remaining on the lodgment were killed or dispersed by our few remaining hand-grenades, thrown by Mr. Savage, midshipman of the *Theseus*. The enemy began a new breach, by an incessant fire directed to the Southward of the lodgment, every shot knocking down whole sheets of a wall much less solid than that of the tower on which they had expended so much time and ammunition. The group of Generals and Aids-du-Camp, which the shells from the 68-pounders had frequently dispersed, was now re-assembled on Richard Coeur de Lion's Mount. Buonaparte was distinguishable in the centre of a semicircle: his gesticulations indicated a renewal of attack, and his dispatching an aid-du-camp

to the camp shewed that he waited only for a reinforcement. I gave directions for Hafsan Bey's ships to take their station in the shoal water to the Southward, and made the Tigre's signal to weigh, and join the *Theseus* to the Northward. A little before sun-set, a massive column appeared advancing to the breach with a solemn step. The Pasha's idea was, not to defend the brink this time, but rather to let a certain number of the enemy in, and then close with them, according to the Turkish mode of war. The column thus mounted the beach un molested, and descended from the rampart into the Pasha's garden, where, in a very few minutes, the bravest and most advanced amongst them lay headless corpses, the sabre, with the addition of a dagger in the other hand, proving more than a match for the bayonet: the rest retreated precipitately; and the commanding officer, who was seen manfully encouraging his men to mount the breach, and whom we have since learnt to be Gen. Lascie, was carried off, wounded by a musket-shot: General Rombaud was killed. Much confusion arose in the town from the actual entry of the enemy, it having been impossible, nay impolitic, to give previous information to every body of the mode of defence adopted, lest the enemy should come to a knowledge of it by means of their numerous emissaries. The English uniform, which had hitherto served as a rallying point for the whole garrison, wherever it appeared, was now in the dusk mistaken for French, the newly-arrived Turks not distinguishing between one hat and another in the crowd; and thus many a severe blow of a sabre was parried by our officers, among which Col. Douglas, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Jones, had nearly lost their lives, as they were forcing their way through a torrent of fugitives. Calm was restored by the Pasha's exertions, aided by Mr. Trotte, just arrived with Hafsan Bey; and thus the contest of 25 hours ended, both parties being so fatigued, as to be unable to move. Buonaparte will, no doubt, renew the attack, the breach being, as above described, perfectly practicable for 50 men a-breast; indeed, the town is not, nor ever has been, defensible according to the rules of art, but, according to every other rule, it must, and shall be defended; not that it is in itself worth defending, but we feel, that it is by this breach Buonaparte means to march to farther conquest. 'Tis on the issue of this conflict, that depends the opinion of the multitude of spectators on the surrounding hills, who wait only to see how it ends to join the victor; and, with such a reinforcement, for the execution of his known projects, Constantinople, and even Vienna, must feel the shock. Be assured, my Lord, the magnitude of our obligations does not increase

increase the energy of our efforts in the attempt to discharge our duty; and though we may, and probably shall be, overpowered, I can venture to say, that the French army will be so much farther weakened before it prevails, as to be little able to profit by its dear-bought victory.

*Rear-Adm. Lord Nelson.* W S SMITH.

My Lord, *Tigre*, off Jaffa, May 30.

The providence of Almighty God has been wonderfully manifested, in the defeat and precipitate retreat of the French army, the means we had of opposing its gigantic efforts against us being totally inadequate, of themselves, to the production of such a result. The measure of their iniquities seems to have been filled by the massacre of the Turkish prisoners at Jaffa in cool blood, three days after their capture; and the plain of Nazareth has been the boundary of Buonaparte's extraordinary career. He raised the siege of Acre May 20, leaving all his heavy artillery behind him, either buried or thrown into the sea, where, however, it is visible, and can easily be weighed. The circumstances which led to this event, subsequent to my last dispatch of the 9th inst. are as follow: Conceiving that the ideas of the Syrians, as to the supposed irresistible prowess of these invaders, must be changed, since they had witnessed the checks which the besieging army daily met with in their operations before the town of Acre, I wrote a circular letter to the Princes and Chiefs of the Christians of Mount Lebanon, and also to the Sheiks of the Druses, recalling them to a sense of their duty, and engaging them to cut off the supplies from the French camp. I sent them, at the same time, a copy of Buonaparte's impious proclamation, in which he boasts of having overthrown all Christian establishments, accompanied by a suitable exhortation, calling upon them to choose between the friendship of a Christian knight, and that of an unprincipled Renegado. This letter had all the effect that I could desire. They immediately sent me two ambassadors, professing not only friendship, but obedience; assuring me, that, in proof of the latter, they had sent out parties to arrest such of the mountaineers as should be found carrying wine and gunpowder to the French camp, and placing 80 prisoners of this description at my disposal. I had thus the satisfaction to find Buonaparte's career farther Northward effectually stopped by a warlike people, inhabiting an impenetrable country. Gen. Kleber's division had been sent Eastward, towards the fords of the Jordan, to oppose the Damascus army; it was recalled from thence to take its turn in the daily efforts to mount the breach at Acre, in which every other division in succession had failed, with the loss of their bravest men, and above three-fourths of

their officers. It seems much was hoped from this division, as it had by its firmness, and the steady front it opposed in the form of a hollow square, kept upwards of 10,000 men in check, during a whole day, in the plain between Nazareth and Mount Tabor, till Buonaparte came with his horse artillery, and extricated these troops, dispersing the multitude of irregular cavalry by which they were completely surrounded. The Turkish Chiffick regiment, having been censured for the ill-success of their sally, and their unsteadiness in the attack of the garden, made a fresh tally the next night, Soliman Aga, the Lieutenant-Colonel, being determined to retrieve the honour of the regiment by the punctual execution of the orders I had given him to make himself master of the enemy's third parallel;—and this he did most effectually; but the impetuosity of a few carried them on to the second trench, where they lost some of their standards, though they spiked four guns before their retreat. Kleber's division, instead of mounting the breach, according to Buonaparte's intention, was thus obliged to spend its time and its strength in recovering these works; in which it succeeded, after a conflict of three hours, leaving every thing *in statu quo*, except the loss of men, which was very considerable on both sides. After this failure, the French grenadiers absolutely refused to mount the breach any more over the putrid bodies of their unburied companions, sacrificed in former attacks by Buonaparte's impatience and precipitation, which led him to commit such palpable errors, as even seamen could take advantage of. He seemed to have no principle of action but that of pressing forward, and appeared to stick at nothing to obtain the object of his ambition, although it must be evident to every body else, that, even if he succeeded to take the town, the fire of the shipping must drive him out of it again in a short time; however, the knowledge the garrison had of the inhuman massacre at Jaffa, rendered them desperate in their personal defence. Two attempts to assassinate me in the town having failed, recourse was had to a most flagrant breach of every law of honour and of war. A flag of truce was sent into the town by the hand of an Arab Dervise, with a letter to the Pacha, proposing a cessation of arms for the purpose of burying the dead bodies; the trench from which became intolerable, and threatened the existence of every one of us on both sides, many having died deplorably, within a few hours after being seized with the first systems of infection. It was natural that we should gladly listen to this proposition, and that we should consequently be off our guard during the conference. While the answer was under consideration, a volley of shot and shells

on a sudden announced an assault, which, however, the garrison was ready to receive, and the assailants only contributed to increase the number of the dead bodies in question, to the eternal disgrace of the General who thus illogically sacrificed them. I saved the life of the Arab from the effect of the indignation of the Turks, and took him off to the Tigre with me, from whence I sent him back to the General, with a message, which made the army ashamed of having been exposed to such a merited reproof. Subordination was now at an end, and all hopes of success having vanished, the enemy had no alternative left but a precipitate retreat, which was put in execution in the night between the 20th and 21st inst. I had above said, that the battering train of artillery (except the carriages, which were burnt) is now in our hands, amounting to 23 pieces. The howitzers and medium 12-pounders, originally conveyed by land with much difficulty, and successfully employed to make the first breach, were embarked in the country vessels at Jaffa, to be conveyed co-iftwise; together with the wounded among the 2000 wounded, which embarrassed the march of the army. This operation was to be expected. I took care, therefore, to be between Jaffa and Damietta before the French army could get so far as the former place. The vessels being hurried to sea, without seamen to navigate them, and the wounded being in want of every necessary, even water and provisions, they stood strait to his Majesty's ships, in full confidence of receiving the succours of humanity, in which they were not disappointed. I have sent them on to Damietta, where they will receive such further aid as their situation requires, and which it was out of my power to give so many. Their expressions of gratitude to us were mingled with execrations on the name of their General, who had, as they said, thus exposed them to peril, rather than fairly and honorably renew the intercourse with the English, which he had broken off by a false and malicious assertion, that I had intentionally exposed the former prisoners to the infection of the plague. To the honour of the French army, be it said, this assertion was not believed by them, and it thus recoiled on its author. The intention of it was evidently to do away the effect which the proclamation of the Porte began to make on the soldiers, whose eager hands were held above the parapet of their works to receive them when thrown from the breach. He cannot plead mis-information as his excuse, his aid-de-camp Mr. Lallemand having had free intercourse with these prisoners on board the Tigre, when he came to treat about them; and having been ordered, though too late, not to repeat their expressions of contentment at

the prospect of going home. It was evident to both sides, that, when a General had recourse to such a shameful, and, at the same time, to such a mean artifice, as a malicious falsehood, all better resources were at an end, and the detection in his army was consequently increased to the highest pitch. The utmost disorder has been manifested in the retreat, and the whole track between Acre and Gaza is strewed with the dead bodies of those who have sunk under fatigue, or the effect of flight wounds; such as could walk, unfortunately for them, not having been embarked. The rowing gun-boats annoyed the van column of the retreating army in its march along the beach, and the Arabs harassed its rear, when it turned inland to avoid their fire. We observed the smoke of musquetry behind the sand-hills from the attack of a party of them, which came down to our boats, and touched our flag with every token of union and respect. Ismael Pacha, Governor of Jerusalem, to whom notice was sent of Buonaparte's preparation for retreat, having entered this town by land, at the same time that we brought our guns to bear on it by sea, a stop was put to the massacre and pillage already begun by the Nablusians. The English flag, re-hoisted on the Consul's house (under which the Pacha met me), serves as an asylum for all religious, and every description of the surviving inhabitants. The heaps of unburied Frenchmen, lying on the bodies of those whom they massacred two months ago, afford another proof of Divine Justice, which has caused these murderers to perish by the infection arising from their own atrocious act. Seven poor wretches are left alive in the hospital, where they are protected, and shall be taken care of. We have had a most dangerous and painful duty, in disembarking here to protect the inhabitants, but it has been effectually done; and Ismael Pacha deserves every credit for his humane exertions and cordial co-operation to that effect. 2000 cavalry are just dispatched to harass the French rear, and I am in hopes to overtake their van in time to profit by their disorder; but this will depend on the assembling of sufficient force, and on exertions of which I am not absolutely master, though I do my utmost to give the necessary impulse, and a right direction. I have every confidence that the officers and men of the three ships under my orders, who, in the face of a most formidable enemy, have fortifi'd a town that had not a single heavy gun mounted on the land-side, and who have carried on all intercourse by boats, under a constant fire of musquetry and grape, will be able efficaciously to assist the army in its future operations. This letter will be delivered to your Lordship by Lieut. Canes, first of the Tigre, whom I ha-

I have judged worthy to command the *Thebeus*, as Captain, ever since the death of my much-lamented friend and coadjutor Captain Miller. I have taken Lieut. England, first of that ship, to my assistance in the *Tigre*, by whose exertions, and those of Lieut. Summers and Mr. Atkinson, together with the bravery of the rest of the officers and men, that ship was saved, though on fire in five places at once, from a deposit of French shells bursting on-board her.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*A list of killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners, belonging to his Majesty's ships employed in the defence of Acre, between March 17 and May 20.*

53 killed, 113 wounded, 13 drowned, 82 prisoners. W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*A return of killed, wounded, and drowned, belonging to his Majesty's ships *Tigre* and *Thebeus*, between the 3d and 9th of May, employed in the defence of Acre.*

1 killed, 7 wounded, 4 drowned.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*A return of killed, wounded, and drowned, belonging to his Majesty's ships *Tigre* and *Thebeus*, between the 9th and 20th of May, employed in the defence of Acre.*

1 captain, 1 schoolmaster, 3 midshipmen, 22 seamen, a boy, 3 private marines, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 master, 1 surgeon, 1 chaplain, 1 midshipman, 30 seamen, 2 boys, 2 sergeants of marines, 7 private marines, wounded; 6 seamen, 3 private marines, drowned. W. SIDNEY SMITH.

His Majesty's ship *Tigre*, May 30.

*Downing-street, Sept. 16.* A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

*Head-Quarters, Schager Brug, Sept. 11.*

Sir, having fully considered the position which the British troops had occupied on the 1st inst. and having in view the certainty of speedy and powerful reinforcements, I determined to remain until then on the defensive. From the information which we had received, we were apprized of the enemy's intention to attack us, and we were daily improving the advantages of our situation. Yesterday morning, at day-break, the enemy commenced an attack on our centre and right, from St. Martin's to Petten, in three columns, and apparently with their whole force. The column on the right, composed of Dutch troops, and under the command of General Dandael, directed its attack on the village of St. Martin's. The centre column of the enemy, under the orders of Gen. de Monceau, likewise composed of Dutch troops, marched on to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluys. The left column of the enemy, composed of French, directed itself on the position occupied by Major-Gen. Burrard,

commanding the 2d brigade of Guards. The enemy advanced, particularly on their left and centre, with great intrepidity, and penetrated with the heads of their columns to within 100 yards of the post occupied by the British troops. They were, however, every where repulsed, owing to the strength of our position, and the determined courage of the troops. About ten o'clock the enemy retired towards Alkmaar, leaving behind them many dead, and some wounded men, with one piece of cannon, a number of waggons, pontoons, and portable bridges. Col. M'Donald, with the reserve, pursued them for some time, and quickened their retreat. It is impossible for me to do full justice to the good conduct of the troops. Col. Spencer, who commanded in the village of St. Martin's, defended his post with great spirit and judgment. Major Gen. Moore, who commanded on his right, and who was wounded, though, I am happy to say, slightly, was no less judicious in the management of the troops under his command. The two battalions of the 20th regiment, posted opposite to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluys, did credit to the high reputation which that regiment has always borne. Lieut.-Col. Smyth, of that corps, who had the particular charge of that post, received a severe wound in his leg, which will deprive us for a time of his services. The two brigades of Guards repulsed with great vigour the column of French which had advanced to attack them, and where the slaughter of the enemy was great. I continue to receive every mark of zeal and intelligence from the officers composing the staff of this army. It is difficult to state with any precision the loss of the enemy, but it cannot be computed at less than 800 or 1000 men; and, on our side, it does not exceed, in killed, wounded, and missing, 200 men.

R. ABERCROMBY.

*Head Quarters, Schager-Brug, Sept. 11.*  
*Return of killed, wounded, and missing.*

37 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 2 Sergeants; 131 rank and file, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 18 rank and file, missing.

*Return of officers wounded.*

Major-Gen. Moore, Captain Halket, of the 76th regiment, aid-de-camp to commander in chief; Lieut. Simpson, of the Royal Artillery; Capt. Nevill, of the grenadier battalion of Guards; Cpt. Nevill, of the 1st Battalion of the 3d regiment of Guards; Lieut. Gordon, of the 2d battalion of the Royals; Capt. the Hon. John Ramsay, of the 92d regiment of foot; Lieut.-Col. Smith, Major Rofs, Lieutenants Colborne, Dervoeux, Hamilton, Lieutenant and Adjutant South, of the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment of foot; Capt. Lieut. Adams, of the 2d battalion of the 20th regiment of foot.

ALEX. HOPK.  
FOREIGN

## FORIGN NEWS.

Accounts from Sweden mention the accidental drowning of a woman of the name of Olofsson, at the age of 66. The father of the woman was found dead in a street in Stockholm; her mother stabbed herself; of three husbands, to whom she had been married, the first was hanged for killing her own brother, the second was blown up by a mine at the siege of Schie vindtz, and the third, with whom she lived near 20 years, was suffocated by the fumes of a laboratory. Her youngest son was drowned, and her eldest transported; her daughter, at the age of 20, disappeared, and was never since heard of. In fine, the misfortunes of this family seemed to extend to the relatives of those concerned with it, as a son and daughter of her first husband's also came to an untimely death, soon after his marriage.

## IRELAND.

List of claimants in Ireland, who suffered in the rebellion, summer 1793. (These claims were presented before the commissioners appointed by act of Parliament for the relief of suffering loyalists.) £. s. d.

Cu. Antrim,	-	17,662	7	10 <i>½</i>
Carlow,	-	26,273	5	8
Clare,	-	856	9	1 <i>½</i>
Curke,	-	1,832	10	2 <i>½</i>
Downe,	-	12,662	7	10
Dublin County,	-	24,712	0	11
Galway,	-	4,993	9	8 <i>½</i>
Kildare,	-	93,223	6	3 <i>½</i>
Kilkenny,	-	27,42	7	10
King's County,	-	2,494	9	10 <i>½</i>
Leitrim,	-	2,316	19	5 <i>½</i>
Longford,	-	2,011	19	8
Mayo,	-	99,739	18	1 <i>½</i>
Meath,	-	13,753	6	1 <i>½</i>
Queen's County,	-	1,815	16	11
Roscommon,	-	329	5	10
Sligo,	-	15,671	18	3
Tipperary,	-	1,366	7	9 <i>½</i>
Waterford County,	1,321	18	11	
Westmeath,	-	2,808	3	7
Wexford,	-	311,341	1	7
Wicklow,	-	129,978	14	9

792,508 7 0*½*

Dublin, Sept. 22. An unfortunate accident happened this day in the Phoenix park. While some of the artillery were firing the great guns in celebration of the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation, one of the pieces burst, by which four men were killed.

Dublin, Nov. 4. A violent storm, yesterday, damaged some houses in this city.

Belfast, Nov. 22. The following passengers on-board the Belfast and Hope, the 22d inst. from Liverpool, were unfortunately lost with those vessels: Capt. Robert Pinkerton and his wife, Mr. James

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Clelland and son, of Belfast; Mr. Gardner, and Mr. Hodges, of Drimore; Mr. Robert Cummin, near Ballymoney; Mr. Robert Young, of Glenavy; Mr. Matthew McCullough, of the County Down; and Lieut. M'Kee, of the 29th regiment of Foot, with a number of recruits. The bodies of Mr. Clelland and Mr. Hodges have been found, and interred.—Several other vessels were driven on shore during the gale in which these vessels perished.

## COUNTRY NEWS:

Bristol, July 6. Last week, as a little boy was crossing a narrow part of the river at Braunton Pill, near Barnstaple, with a horse and cart, the strength of the tide drove them rapidly into the stream; the horse, with the cart, reached the shore, but the boy sunk. Two fine young men of the Braunton volunteers, who were on the adjoining bank, in attempting to reach the boy, were also precipitated beneath the surface, and seen no more.

July 9. A boy, lately crossing a brook near Herstmonceux, Kent, discovered in the water a large crucifix of gold, worth about 300*l.* Near the spot there formerly stood a cell, belonging to the Priory of Beau lieu, in Normandy, which continued till the general suppression of Alien Priors in England in 1414.

Newmarket, July 13. The lightning yesterday set fire to five small cottages here, which were totally destroyed. Unfortunately one poor child was dreadfully burnt.

July 19. This afternoon another powder-mill at Hounslow blew up, and three men unfortunately lost their lives. It was a corn-mill, and the oldest of all the mills on the premises, as it has stood 33 years, and one of the men who fell a victim, Benjamin Clements, had had the management of it for 25 years. The proprietor of the mills had only quitted the spot a minute or two, when the explosion happened, being sent for to his counting-house. The effects of the explosion were dreadful. The bodies of the three men who perished were mangled in a shocking manner; their clothes quite burnt off, and their skin black.

Sept. 17. This day the Green Dragon public house, in the centre of the town of Wednesbury, gradually sunk into the earth, occasioned, as it is supposed, by the coals having been got from beneath its foundation, and the props left giving way; as the cellar and lower part were some time descending, the furniture was taken out, and the family had left the house in time to prevent any accident happening to them. Another house, and some shops adjoining, have also since given way.

Sept. 26. The parish church of Owthorne, in Holderness, near Hull, is in such imminent danger, from the encroachments

meets of the sea, that it is found necessary to take it down, and build a new one.

*Lewes, Oct. 21.* The rains which fell yesterday were, in the Eastern part of the county, heavy to an extent almost beyond conception. The damage done by the high and rapid flowings of the water to bridges, mills, roads, hop-gardens, and corn-fields, is immense. Many families, whose habitations were situated nigh to rivers and streams, and on low ground, were obliged to fly to the upper apartments for the safety of their lives, and there remain until this extraordinary flood had subsided. At our bridge, and at a variety of other places, the water rose to the height of several feet above what it had ever done before within the memory of the eldest man living; and the swell was so powerful, that it rose at Uckfield, it is said, five feet in the space of one minute. Two unfortunate men, who at Uckfield were, by the impetuosity of the torrent, swept away from before their own doors, after in vain attempting to dam the water from their houses, were carried off by the current in sight of some hundreds of persons, who could render them no assistance. They were, however, in 3 hours after discovered, about 20 rods down the stream, lodged against a willow tree, when a man, at the peril of his own life, swam to them, and found Mr. Curteis yet alive, but could then afford him no relief. He was, however, by the help of ropes and a long ladder, soon afterwards got out, and taken to a public house, where he appeared sensible, and uttered several words, but expired in about an hour and a half afterwards. Attempts were at the same time made to get out the body of Wood, the other sufferer, but it again got afloat, and was not found till the next day. Curteis was a very useful man in his neighbourhood, and much respected. He kept the parish accounts, which, with a number of other accounts, of consequence to individuals, was carried away by the flood; but the desk that contained most of them was found, a few days since, at the bottom of the river, and the parish poor-book picked up yesterday. This disastrous event was witnessed by Lord Gage, who gave the man that ventured into the water 2 guineas, for his humane exertions.

*Edinburgh, Oct. 19.* Yesterday morning the extensive corn, wheat, and barley-mills at Seedhills of Paisley, the property of the Marquis of Abercorn, were discovered to be on fire, and were in a short time reduced to ruins, notwithstanding the exertions of a multitude of people, who assisted on the occasion. Of all the machinery, the great wheel is alone secure, and that too must inevitably have perished, but for the expedient of admitting the wa-

ter, which kept it in motion, and prevented the flames from afflicting it. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by some of the rollers having been over-heated. A considerable quantity of meal and grain has been destroyed.

*Portsmouth, Oct. 22.* His Majesty's ship Impregnable, of 90 guns, which went on shore near Chichester harbour, on Friday last, is bulged, and the idea of getting her off is given up. Her crew left her this morning, with their baggage. All her stores are taken out, and a party of shipwrights are going to her to-morrow, to break her topsides up.

*Oct. 30.* A dreadful accident happened at Coalport, near the Iron-bridge, Shropshire, this evening. As a considerable number of the work-people, men and women, belonging to Messrs. Rose and Co's china-works, at that place, were returning from the manufactory to their homes on the other side of the Severn, in a large boat kept for that purpose, some of the party very imprudently rocking the boat in a very violent manner, in order to intimidate the women, the melancholy consequence was, that too great a number crowded towards the head of the boat, which took the water, and the greater part of the persons on board were precipitated in the stream; when twenty men and eight women lost their lives. This dreadful catastrophe has deprived the manufactory of some valuable hands; and, what is more to be lamented, several widows and orphans have to deplore in one moment the loss of the husband and father.

*Newcastle, Nov. 2.* Yesterday morning a fire broke out at the Tyne glashouse, on the South shore, which at first had a most alarming appearance, as the flames were solely confined to the roof of the building, and the neighbourhood destitute of a fire engine. By, however, the united exertions of the people on the spot, and the company's workmen, the fire was got under without serious consequences.

This night, at half past ten, a meteor passed through the air immediately over the town of Pocklington, accompanied with a most beautiful train of fire, resembling the tail of a rocket, and appearing to be about 15 yards in length. The direction was from the N.E. to the S. or S.W. and continued visible (notwithstanding the light of the stars) for about half a minute.

*Nov. 5.* During a hurricane, the beautiful spire of St. Andrew's, Worcester, received considerable damage; part of it, more than a yard in length, fell through the roof of the church, and, from the motion of the stone work, it was at one time feared the whole would have come to the ground.

*Liverpool, Nov. 6.* Last night a fire broke out in Wapping, betwixt 11 and 12, and

and continued raging with great violence till 6 this morning; by which dreadful conflagration the ropery warehouses of Mr. Saafe, Messrs. Greetham, and Messrs. Molyneux, were entirely consumed, with the stock and property; but by the great exertions of the Mayor, (who was present during the whole time) with the assistance of the soldiers and civil power, the fire was prevented from communicating to the adjoining houses, and a warehouse at the bottom of Sparkling-street, wherein was a considerable quantity of sugar and rum. No lives were lost.

*Edinburgh, Nov. 7.* Last night we had very severe weather; rain, hail, and snow, accompanied with violent wind. In the night time there was a great deal of lightning; and the flashes were remarkably vivid.

*Hull, Nov. 12.* This morning, between 5 and 6, the heavens exhibited an awfully grand appearance. The setting Moon became partially obscured by dark cloudy spots or streaks; in opposition to her was seen a lunar rainbow of the most beautiful varied colours; after which, the middle region of the air was illuminated by meteors, crossing each other in different directions, and leaving behind them long sparkling trains, which were visible for two or three minutes after their luminous bodies had disappeared—one of these meteors, more brilliant than the rest, illuminated the whole firmament, and by its apparent approximation to the earth created some alarm. The thermometer, we understand, was that morning at 50 degrees. The air, which the preceding night was cold and frosty, became remarkably close and warm, and produced on the walls and furniture in houses an unusual dampness and humidity.

About a quarter before 6 A. M. a large fiery meteor passed over Hereford, from N. to S. It was described, by several who saw it, as a large pillar of fire, puffing with great velocity through the atmosphere. We understand, it was also seen very distinctly at Ross and the forest of Dean, where the inhabitants were greatly alarmed. For several hours preceding its appearance, there were flashes of extremely vivid lightning, at intervals of about half an hour betwixt each; it was at the same time close and sultry, but no thunder was heard.

In the ad week of November, Irishmen, in boats, were employed to cut oats in the isle of Ely, leaving the straw under water, while the ears were conveyed to the farmhouse, immediately to be dried in kilns, and sold by weight, after so drying. In the same manner the oats were cut in the Lincolnshire fens in October.

*Nov. 19.* About 6 this morning, the inhabitants of Humbleton, near Crowle, in Lincolnshire, were alarmed by some very awful and vivid flashes of lightning; the

earth appearing, as it were, illuminated by a long train of apparently fixed fire, which continued visible for about the space of 30 seconds, and then gradually disappeared. About the same time, a meteor, preceded by several vivid flashes of lightning, which passed in a westerly direction, was also observed by many persons in the town and neighbourhood, of Stamford. These meteorous appearances, so frequent of late, may be accounted for from the great moisture of the earth, which, being exhaled by the heat of the sun, produces these inflammable vapours, exhibiting themselves in various forms.

*Nov. 24.* At Sheerness, a poor man, who lately attended the telegraph on Barrow-hill, and who lived at the Blue town, was found dead near the draw-bridge of the fortifications, early on Monday morning. His face appeared to be much bruised, but, as his watch was found in his pocket, it is not supposed he was murdered, but that, owing to the extreme darkness of the night, he fell into the ditch near the draw-bridge, and was drowned. He left a disconsolate widow, and four children, to lament his untimely fate.

Mr. Webb, jun. of Hafelor, in Staffordshire, lately returning from shooting, put his powder-flask into the oven, where he had been accustomed to keep it, without observing that a fire had just been lighted there. An explosion shortly took place, and a maid-servant, who stood near the oven, was instantly killed, and some other persons severely hurt.

If we may judge of the prosperity of Glasgow from the rise in building ground, it would surpass all calculation. In 1788 the price of building ground, in George's square, was 2s. per square yard; about two months ago, building ground, of equal value, was sold at 4d. per square yard, in the same square.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Saturday, July 13.*

This evening, as Captain Adolphus, of the Swedish brig Mercurius, now lying in Limehouse-reach, was coming up the river in his ship's boat, accompanied by the owner, Mr. Twaitman, and one seaman, on their entrance into Greenwich-reach, they met with a baffling wind, and, endeavouring to tack under a press of sail, the boat, which was evidently over-rigged, was suddenly swamped. The sailor, who could swim a little, laid hold of the boat on its rising, and was shortly relieved. The Captain and his friend were never afterwards seen. The drags were used, to recover their bodies, but without effect.

*Tuesday, July 16.*

This afternoon, a boat, with six persons, passing under London bridge, was by some accident upset, and immediately went down.

down. One person swam on-shore; the other 5 were taken up by a man who put off from the Swan stairs, at the imminent risk of his own life.

Saturday, October 19.

Intelligence was this day received at the Admiralty, from Adm. Mitchell, communicating the total loss of La Lutine, of 32 guns, Capt. Skynner, on the outward bark of the Fly island passage, on the night of the 9th instant, in a heavy gale at N. N. W. La Lutine had, on the same morning, sailed from Yarmouth roads with several passengers, an immense quantity of treasure, for the Texel; but a strong lee-tiderendered every effort of Captain Skynner, to avoid the threatened danger, unavailable, and it was alike impossible, during the night, to receive any assistance, either from the Arrow, Captain Portlock, which was in company, or the shore, from whence several schoots were in readiness to go to her. When the dawn broke, La Lutine was in vain looked for; she had gone to pieces, and all on-board unfortunately perished, except two men, who were picked up, and one of whom has since died from the fatigue he had encountered. The survivor is Mr. Schabrack, a Notary Public. In the annals of our naval history, there has scarcely ever happened a loss attended with so much calamity, both of a public as well as private nature. The return from the bullion-of-fice makes the whole amount to 600,000 dollars, about 140,000 sterling, in specie, on board the Lutine, which had been shipped by individual merchants in this country, for the relief of different commercial houses in Hamburg. There were also several merchants on-board. (*See p. 994.*)

Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Last night, on the receding of the tide, the body of a middle-aged man was found in an erect position upon the mud of the Thames near Black-friars Bridge. From circumstances it is believed, that the deceased walked deliberately into the water. The body proved to be that of a watch-maker, of St. John's fire, Clerkenwell, who had been absent from his family eight days. He was skilful and ingenious in his profession; and has left a wife and five young children. He had been for some weeks in a desponding way.

Saturday, Nov. 16.

A solemn dirge was this day chaunted at St. Patrick's chapel, Soho-square, for the repose of the soul of that venerable Pontiff, Pope Pius VI.; to whose remains the accustomed sepulchral rites were refused by the Abbé Sieyes and his accomplices. The service was performed in a very splendid style by Dr. Douglas, the Roman Catholic bishop of London, assisted by Dr. Hussey, bishop of Waterford, several French bishops, and most of the

clergy of that persuasion in the vicinity of the metropolis.—A very eloquent and affecting funeral oration was delivered by Dr. O'Leary, who concluded by felicitizing his flock on the happiness they enjoyed in this country, on which, and its constitution, he pronounced a glowing panegyric. Though the ceremony began at 10 in the morning, yet the audience, which, besides a great concourse of those who are numbered, but not named, consisted of several foreign ambassadors, and many of the nobility of both sexes, waited patiently till half past four in the evening, when they retired highly gratified.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

This morning, about 6, the insurance patrols discovered that the house of Lord Le Despencer, in Hanover square, was on fire. They immediately collected the engines; and the fire, which had begun overnight in the butler's pantry, and was now communicated to the parlor, was happily prevented from spreading.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

A very dreadful accident happened last night in *Fitzroy-square*. The Earl of Scarborough, with his sister, Lady Louisa Hartley, passing in his Lordship's carriage through that square, which is very badly lighted, the coachman mistook his way, and unfortunately drove over into the area which is dug on the North, for the row of houses on that side of the square. Mr. Shield, whose benevolence of heart is equal to his professional talents, happening to pass that way soon after, was alarmed by violent groaning, issuing from the dark side of the square. He hallooed to the spot, and, procuring a light, discovered the very melancholy accident which had taken place. He immediately got proper assistance; and Lord Scarborough and his sister, who had both fainted, but most providentially had received no very dangerous hurt, were removed to the house of a French surgeon in the neighbourhood, together with the coachman, who had his ribs broke, and the footman, whose leg was shattered in so dreadful a manner, that immediate amputation was declared necessary. Lord Scarborough very humanely ordered the best assistance to be procured; and Mr. Heavisides, the surgeon, was sent for, who concurring in opinion with the French gentleman, the operation was immediately performed. A hackney coach having been procured, Lord Scarborough and his sister went to Mr. Harday's bone-setter, in Gower-street; and, we are happy to learn, that they have suffered no material injury from the accident, except that his Lordship received a small contusion in his head. Their escape is to be considered as very providential, as the height of the fall could not be less than 20 or 25 feet. There certainly must be great neglect somewhere,

in such an evening being left without a sailor light, to prevent people falling over.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

We are happy to state that several idle scoundrels respecting the plague are totally uprooted.

**DIARY OF THE ROYAL EXCURSION TO WEYMOUTH.** (*Continued from p. 809.*)

Aug. 23. The evening was spent at the Lodge, to which a select party of nobility were invited. As their Majesties walked to the pier-head to go on-board the frigate, a child was run over by a servant on horse-back, and much bruised. The King blushed the careless man, and ordered the infant to be taken care of.

Aug. 24. The Princesses Augusta and Sophia bathed this morning. After breakfast, the King and Princess Sophia, Lady C. Bellafye, Lord Cathcart, and Geo. Garth, rode on horseback on the road to Dorchester. The First, or Royal Dragoons, commanded by Gen. Goldsworthy, had a field-day previous to their being reviewed. The Queen and Princesses, the Countess of Poulett, Lady Neale, and Lady C. Somerset, met his Majesty at the Hon. Mr. Damer's seat at Cerne; where, after walking in the pleasure-gardens, they were entertained by Mrs. Damer with an elegant cold collation. At night their Majesties and the Princesses went to see "The Rival," and "The Agreeable Surprise." Mr. Taylor gave "A Band of Proverbs," with which the Royal party were highly entertained. The performances closed at 11 o'clock, when their Majesties returned to the Lodge.

Aug. 25. This morning the King and Princesses Elizabeth and Amelia bathed. At 21 the Royal Family, with their attendants, went to church, where the Rev. Dr. Langford preached. After service, his Majesty walked on the Esplanade till dinner-time. The Princess Amelia took an airing in a coach and four on the sands, and at 2 o'clock returned to the Lodge. Lord Somerville, Lord and Lady Sudley, and Mr. and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, arrived here last night. At night their Majesties and the Princesses went to Stacie's.

Aug. 26. This morning the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth bathed. At 20 o'clock the Royal Family, with their attendants, went on-board the St. Fiorenzo frigate; as soon as they reached the pier-head, they were saluted as usual. When their Majesties got on-board, the Royal Standard was hoisted, and they set sail across the Bay. Their Majesties excursion afforded a fine sight, not only to the Royal Family and nobility, but to the numerous spectators who accompanied them on the water in pleasure-boats. When they got on board, after the salutes had been given, the marines on the quar-

ter deck played "God save the King." The St. Fiorenzo, taking the lead of the Anson frigate, and Cormorant sloop, stretched out towards Lulworth and St. Alban's Head; and, as she made her different tacks, the crews of the other vessels, when passed, manned the shrouds, and gave three cheers. At 2 o'clock a cloth was laid on the quarter-deck, under an awning, for their Majesties and the female nobility to dine; the noblemen and gentlemen being accommodated in the captain's cabin. After dinner, at his Majesty's request, the sailors diverted the company by dancing Scotch reels. Capt. Durham's bargemen exhibited a singular appearance; the men, who are all of them blacks, were dressed in the India style, wearing white vests and large white turbans on their heads. On returning to shore, the sailors again manned ship, and saluted their Majesties with loyal huzzas. The company who attended the Royal Family were the Earl and Churhills Poulett, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lord and Lady Somerset, Lord and Lady Sudley, Countess of Mansfield, Lady C. Durham, Lady Neale, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Miss Townshend, Mr. Price, &c. For the accommodation of the Royal Family when they take excursions on the water, a passage has been cut across part of the pier, by which means they can get into the boats without the use of steps. The plan was suggested by his Majesty, for the convenience of the Princess Amelia, who experienced great difficulty in ascending and descending the steps. At 7 in the evening their Majesties went to see "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," and "The Son in Law."

Aug. 27. This morning the King and Princesses Mary and Amelia bathed. After breakfast his Majesty and Princess Sophia, Miss Townshend, Lord C. Cathcart, and Gen. Garth, rode on horseback on the Lulworth road. Princess Amelia and Lady C. Bellafye took an airing on Portland sands. The Queen and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, after walking on the Esplanade, paid a morning visit to Lord and Lady Charles Somerset. The Shropshire Militia were drawn up this morning on the beach, with their artillery field-pieces. Earl Spencer, and his son Lord Althorpe, arrived at 5 this afternoon, in the Triton frigate, from Torbay. His Lordship, after paying his respects to his Majesty, was invited to dine with Sir Harry Burford-Neale. After dinner his Majesty and his attendants walked on the Esplanade, and inspected the piquet guard, both horse and foot. The Queen and Princesses remained in the Lodge. In the evening they were visited by a select party of nobility, among whom were the following: the Earl

Earl and Countess Poulett, Lord and Lady Somerset, Lord and Lady Sudley, Lord Somerville, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer.

*Aug. 26.* This morning the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth bathed. The King, after breakfast, with his attendants, rode on horseback on the Dorchester road. Princesses Amelia, accompanied by Lady Charlotte Bellisfyre, rode on horseback on the Sands. The Queen and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, took an airing, in two fociables and four, through Upway; and, on their return, paid a visit to the Earl and Countess Poulett, at the camp of the Somerset militia, where they were entertained with a cold collation. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, and the Countess Dowager of Elgin, arrived at half past 7; and notice was immediately sent to their Majesties at the theatre, which the Royal Family honoured with their presence at the performances of "Peeping Tom" and "The Devil to Pay."

*Aug. 29.* This morning the King, and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Amelia, bathed. At half past 10 their Majesties, and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, accompanied by Earl Spencer, the Earl and Countess Poulett, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lady Neale, Lady C. Durham, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, went on board the St. Fiorenzo. The Duchess of Newcastle, with her sons the present Duke and Lord Thomas Clinton, arrived here in the afternoon; and also Sir Charles Morgan, who, after waiting on his Majesty with minutes of a court-martial, set off again for his seat in Wales. The Royal Family were entertained in the evening with "Ways and Means," "The Village Lawyer," and "A dramatic Salmagundi." The account of the capture of La Vestale French frigate by his Majesty's ship Clyde was brought to the King, who, on receiving the dispatch, stood up in the box; and the contents being soon communicated to the audience, "Rule Britannia" was loudly called for from every part of the House, and performed with reiterated applause.

*Aug. 30.* This morning Earl Spencer, after walking with the King on the Esplanade, took leave, and set off for London. The King rode on horseback as usual; her Majesty and the Princesses paid a visit to Lady Charlotte Durham, where they were entertained with a cold collation; their Majesties, and the nobility invited, spent the evening at the Lodge.

*Aug. 31.* This morning the King and Princess Elizabeth bathed. At 10 o'clock his Majesty, with his attendants and general officers, with the Queen, and Princesses (except her Royal Highness Ame-

lia), rode to Monkton hill, about 5 miles from Weymouth, where the First or Royal Dragoons were drawn up to be reviewed, under the command of Gen. Goldsworthy. A party of the Scotch Greys escorted the Royal Family from Rodgway hill to the ground. The review began at half past 10, and was not over till 1 in the afternoon. The Royal Family, after the review, were invited to partake of an elegant entertainment at the new temporary barracks provided by Gen. Goldsworthy; and, after dinner, were amused with country dances till 5 in the afternoon. In the evening the Royal Family went to see "The Busy Body," and "The Defeter."

*Sept. 1.* This morning the Princess Charlotte was bathed for the first time, accompanied by the Princess Elizabeth. At 11 o'clock the Royal Family went to church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Trinity College, Oxford. The King, after service, walked on the Esplanade; her Majesty, the Princesses, and Princess Charlotte, took an airing on the Sands. In the evening the Royal Family visited Stacie's rooms, which were fully attended.

*Sept. 2.* This morning the King, and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, bathed. At 10 o'clock the Royal Family, except the Princess Mary, went on board the St. Fiorenzo frigate. In the evening their Majesties went to see "Cheap Living," and "High Life below Stairs."

*Sept. 3.* This morning the King and his attendants walked on the Esplanade till breakfast time. Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, after being bathed, took an airing, accompanied by the Countess of Elgin, to the village of Upway. The King and Princess Sophia, on horseback, rode on the Downs toward's Lutworth. At 10 minutes after 10 Mr. Evans the messenger arrived from London, with the news of the success over the Dutch fleet. The King being out riding, the messenger, and one of his Majesty's grooms, were ordered to meet his Majesty on the road; and came up with him about 7 miles from Weymouth. His Majesty, not having the keys of the box with him, returned to the Lodge, and, after reading the dispatches, desired the messenger to stay till 4 in the afternoon, to rest him from his fatigues, and then proceed to London in the Royal Mail. The Queen and Princesses, in two fociables and four, took an airing on the same road, to welcome his Majesty on the glad tidings. The King walked through the streets of Weymouth, and, with his accustomed affability, acquainted those he knew with the intelligence. In the afternoon the Queen and Princesses visited Mr. Ryal's toy-shop, and purchased some toys for the Princess Charlotte.

(To be continued.) P. 507

P. 901, b. As that brave officer (Colonel Morris) was leading his veteran troops to the charge, the cane which he held was shot off close to his hand by a ball, and he instantly drew his sword, urging his men to push forward, and shew themselves worthy of their King and Country. Soon after a musket-ball entered his left side, and penetrated as far as the opposite hip, when, racked with the most excruciating pain, from the peculiar direction of the ball, he turned to the grenadiers, and exclaimed, "My brave fellows! if you love me, let me not languish in these insupportable torments; from your hands death will be a welcome relief!" He was immediately taken away to have his wounds dressed; but, to the great grief of his men, by whom he was universally beloved, expired in about 20 minutes.

P. 905, a. The account of Mr. Gilhee's death is premature.

P. 908, b. The melancholy accident which befell Mr. Robinson and his wife and servant, near Stone, in Staffordshire, was occasioned by the obstinacy of the man entrusted to drive the coach, who is horse keeper at the inn at Stone. The coachman was ill on the roof; and one of the passengers (who were Mr. and Mrs. R. their maid servant, a sailor, and two gentlemen) observing that the coach was driven too close to the railing on the side of the river, which runs parallel with the road, spoke to the driver to keep further off, and, on the wheel touching one of the posts, he was sharply remonstrated with, but replied there was no more danger than on a floor. In about a minute after, the edge of the bank gave way under the fore-wheel, and the coach, horses, and passengers, fell instantly over into the river. The sailor was the first who extricated himself from the inside of the coach, and, indeed, the only person who seemed to have the least presence of mind or activity. After having assisted the two gentlemen to get out of the coach, he, with much difficulty, got Mr. R. out; but perceiving Mrs. R. and her maid in great extremity, he quitted Mr. R. who, unfortunately, was not able to get on shore, being carried down by the strength of the stream, and it was three days before his body was found. On the sailor swimming to the coach again, he got hold of Mrs. R.'s maid; but, after every exertion, he was unable to release her, as the old lady clung so fast to her that he was obliged to quit them, being nearly exhausted, and with some difficulty reached the shore. In a few minutes after, he perceived the young woman had extricated herself from the coach, and was floating down the stream, calling to the other persons to assist her, which determined him to make another effort to release Mrs. Robinson, as he doubted not the rest could

save the young woman, which they certainly might have done, had they but fortunately had sufficient presence of mind to have held out a stick to her, as she was found, in about half a hour afterwards, hanging by a branch of a willow, which she caught with her hand, but was then quite dead. The humane and courageous sailor succeeded in bringing the unfortunate Mrs. Robinson on shore, and conveyed her to the nearest cottage, where, had the means recommended by the Humane Society been immediately resorted to, the might probably have been saved, as her body was not cold. This melancholy accident happened between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

#### BIRTHS.

*May* 23. **A**T Messina, in the island of Sicily, the wife of John Colling, esq. captain in the 30th foot, a daughter.

*Oct. 17.* At Alderley park, in Cheshire, the seat of John-Thomas Stanley, esq. Mrs. Clinton, wife of Lieut.-col. C. of the first regiment of Guards, a daughter.

25. At Melville castle, Mrs. Dundas, of Ardniston, a son.

At Newbyth-house, in Scotland, Mrs. Baird, of Newbyth, a son.

31. At Berwick-house, co. Salop, Viscountess Fielding, a son.

At his house in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-sq. the wife of James Musgrave, esq. a son.

*Lately.* At Kempston, the wife of Capt. John Calcraft, of the Dorset militia, a son.

The wife of his Excellency Mr. Spencer Smith, English ambassador at Constantinople, a daughter.

The wife of Gen. Cradock, one of the daughters of the Earl of Clanwilliam, a son and heir, at Dublin.

At Dunberry, in Essex, the wife of William Dent, esq. a daughter.

At Stevenson house, East Lothian, the wife of F. H. Sitwell, esq. a son.

*Nov. 1.* At Great Bradings, Suffolk, the wife of Capt. Charles Rowley, of the royal navy, a daughter.

3. At Stoke house, Devon, the wife of Capt. Edw. Buller, of the royal navy, a dau.

At Trefusis, in Cornwall, the lady of Sir Edward Pellew, bart. a son.

4. At Clifton, the wife of James-Hamlyn Williams, esq. a daughter.

5. At Long Melford, Suffolk, the wife of Nathaniel Barnardiston, esq. a son and heir.

The wife of Henry Browne, esq. of Portland-place, a daughter.

At Nafs-house, co. Gloucester, the wife of Major Mason, a son and heir.

7. At his Lordship's house, in Portland-square, Lady Dynevor, a daughter.

In Portland-place, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, esq. M.P. a daughter.

At Dalzell lodge, in Fifeshire, Mrs. Dalzell, of Lingo, a son.

At Alderley park, in Cheshire, the seat of John Thomas Stanley, esq. the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, a daughter.

9. At his house in Fitzroy-square, the wife of Mr. Douglas, esq. a son.

11. At Dorking, Surrey, Lady Templeton, a son and heir.

17. The wife of Capt. Miller, of the Royal Oxford Blues, a son.

At his Lordship's seat, Littleharle tower, Northumb. Lady Charles Ayultay, a son.

20. At Brockhampton, co. Hereford, the wife of John Banbury, esq. a son.

23. At his Lordship's house in the Admiralty, Lady Arden, a son.

23. The wife of James Trant, esq. of Huns-place, a daughter.

24. At Berkhamsted, Kent, the wife of Henry Jackson, esq. a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

27. A T Eardley, co. Hereford, the

28. Rev. John Huish, of Pembridge, fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford, to Miss Harris, of Kington, in the same country, daughter of the late Thomas H. esq.

29. John Newman, esq. of Mansions-house-street, to Miss Fourdrinier, daughter of the late Henry F. esq. of Lombard street.

31. At Windsor, George-Andrew Armstrong, major in the 73d regiment of foot, nephew to the late Gen. Bigoe A. and to Capt. A. late of Percy-street, and of Fortyhall, Enfield, to Mrs. Saunders, relief of Mr. Walter S. late captain and paymaster, and formerly surgeon, to the East Middlesex militia, who died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 21, 1798.

Nov. 2. Mr. James Rate, jun. of Cornhill, to Miss Palmer, of Greenwich, Kent.

4. Mr. S. Singer, jun. clothier, of Westbury, Wilts, to Miss Holder, niece of the Rev. Dr. Fisher, of Hackney.

5. Sir Wm. Loraine, bart. of Kirkharle, in Northumberland, to Miss Campart, of Kensington-gore, niece to James Vere, esq. of Lambeth-street, banker.

At Bedlington, Rear-admiral Chechagou, of the Russian navy, to Miss Proby, youngest daughter of the late Commissioner P.

6. William Haynes, esq. of Kibworth, co. Leicester, to Miss Louisa Cave Browne, fifth daughter of the late John Cave B. esq. of Stretton-en-le-Field, co. Derby.

7. At Plymouth, Capt. Ch. Dashwood, of the royal navy, to the Hon. Elizabeth De Courcy, second daugh. of Ld. Kirksale.

8. At New Hailes, Scotland, James Ferguson, esq. of London, to Miss Jean Dalrymple, youngest daughter of the late Sir David D. bart. of Hailes, one of the lords of Session.

9. At Frant, in Sussex, Thomas Butler Eyles, esq. to Miss Barton, of Devonsh.-place.

11. Mr. Thos. Lott, of Bow-lane, Cheapside, to Miss Catharine Riley, of Thames-str.

Philip Fitz, esq. of the Tax-office, Somerset-pl., to Miss Bath, of Buckingham-st.

12. At Ewell, Surrey, Mr. Haslakell, of Worcester, to Miss Williams, daughter of Thos. W. esq. of Ewell; also, Mr. Wm. Jackson, of Dowgate, to Miss Harriet Williams.

13. Mr. Samuel Drawne, of West End, to Miss Ricketts, of Surrey-place, Kent road.

14. At Lady Rollo's, Drylaw, Scotland, James Cartair's Bruce, esq. of Tillicoultry, to the Hon. Elizabeth-Cecilia Rollo, fourth daughter of the late Lord R.

15. At Aberdour-house, Scotland, Mr. Neil Sutherland, surgeon, to Miss Magdalene Gordon, daughter of the late Alexander G. esq. of Aberdour.

16. Hon. Edward-John Turgoar, youngest son of the late Earl Winterton, to Miss Richardson, daugh. of the late Wm. R. esq. accountant general to the East India Compt.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. John Keyfay, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and rector of Garton, Suffolk, to Miss Mary Colton, third dau. of the Rev. Barfoot C. canon-residentiary of Salisbury.

19. By special licence, at the dowager Lady Granley's, in Surrey, the Earl of Portsmouth, to the Hon. Miss Norton, dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Lord G.

Angus Macdonald, esq. of Little Ealing, Middlesex, to Miss Mutton, of Parliament-st.

At Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, the Rev. Dr. Cooke, fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, to Miss Clark, daughter of the late Dr. C. provost of that college.

At Lady Betty Cunningham's, St. Andrew's square, Edinburgh, Sir Wm. Cunningham, bart. of Caprington, to Miss Greme, of St. Andrew's square.

21. Richard Fuller, esq. of the Rookery, Surrey, to Miss Boultone, eldest daugh. of Henry B. esq. of Thorncroft, in same co.

23. At St. Bride's, Fleet-street, William Dods, esq. of Gosberton, to Miss Anne Spurr, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

25. At Hints, near Lichfield, Mr. John Green Greensall, of High-street, Birmingham, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. S. of the former place.

26. Major O'Loghlin, of the 24th light dragoons, to Miss Dupré, daughter of Mrs. D. of Portland-place.

Col. Charles Barton, of the 1st life-guards, to Miss Sisannah Johnston, daughter of Nat. J. esq. of Wimbledon, Surrey.

#### DEATHS.

April 24. A T Erwood, on the march to Se-  
ringapatam, Sir Jas. Colquhoun, of Tullihewen, bart. lieutenant of 9th foot.

May 6. At Seringapatam, aged 50, Col. Murray, of the E. India Company's cavalry.

June 29. At Paris, of apoplexy, Julian of Parma, as he was called, a very ingenious painter. He was born, in 1736, at Savignano, near Locarno; and having been recommended, when young, to the notice and patronage of the Duke of Parma, was sent by him to Rome, where he resided 12 years.

years. He came afterwards to Paris, where the late Duke de Nivernois employed him, and settled on him an annuity, which continued to be paid till the Duke's death. From that time he suffered all the miseries of extreme indigence; and this is supposed to have hastened his death.

*July 16.* At the Friendship plantation, in Demerary, Mr. Alex. Chisholm, son of Wm. C. esq. late provost of Inverness.

*25.* At Athens, on his travels, of a fever, which terminated fatally in a few days, in his 32d year, John Tweddell, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, B.A. and fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge; a very distinguished classical scholar. While resident in the University, he obtained unprecedented honours by the numerous prizes adjudged to him for his classical compositions. Encouraged by Dr. Parr and other distinguished scholars, he published 1793, when only 22, a collection of these pieces in an octavo volume, under the title of "Prolusiones juveniles Praequis Academicis dignatae." If this volume have a fault, it is the occasional appearance of affectation in the author; as one instance of which, among others, it may be remarked, that his beautiful Latin prose sometimes appears unnatural, and even obscure, from his efforts to introduce choice phrases and expressions which may display his learning. He had resided abroad near four years, in the course of which he had visited many different parts of Europe, particularly Russia and the Turkish empire.

*Aug. 8.* At Buxton-wells, the Hon. Joseph Lynght, brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Lord Lisle. He married, in June, 1795, the Hon. Henrietta St. Leger, eldest daughter of the late Lord Viscount Doneraile. His health had been for some time in a very precarious state; the waters of Buxton were prescribed to him; he accordingly visited that place late in the Summer, and shortly after expired. In this melancholy tour he was attended by his lady and her sister, the Hon. Charlotte Theodosia St. Leger, now Lady Riversdale.

*17.* At Annonay (about 12 leagues from Lyons) the place of his birth, aged 52, Stephen Montgolfier, an associate of the National Institute, and one of the two brothers inventors of the air-balloon, in 1783. He and his brother, who were at the head of a great manufactory of paper, improved the art of paper-making in various ways, and were the first who manufactured in France vellum-paper, which till then had been made only in Holland.

*29.* At Philadelphia, of the yellow fever, Mr. John Ketland, merchant.

*Sep. 9.* At New York, of the yellow fever, Mr. James Grant, son of the Rev. Mr. G. late minister at Kilmanivaig.

*13.* At New York, Mr. Archibald Cunningham.

GENT. MAG. November, 1799.

*17.* Killed in Holland, Ensign French, of the 9th regiment, lately a lieutenant in the North Hants militia. In the action of this day, his conduct was so conspicuously gallant, that not only all his own brother-officers noticed and admired it, but it had attracted the attention of the General who commanded the brigade in which he served, insomuch that he was determined, had he survived, to have particularly recommended him to the Commander in Chief. He went the first into a two-gnn battery, exposed not only to a heavy fire from the enemy, but subject to that of our own troops. He had several shots through his cloaths, previous to his receiving his mortal wound, which he got from a rifleman, while shewing a brother-officer what a narrow escape he had from a ball that had just passed through his canteen.

*28.* At New York, of the yellow fever, James Cramond, esq.

*Oct. . . .* At Norwich, by shooting himself, Sir George Dunbar, bart. major in the 14th regiment of light dragoons, quartered there, and where he was unhappily involved in a dispute at mess with his brother-officers. He was a man of quick sensibility, which may have betrayed him into error on the occasion; but, whichever party was to blame, the quarrel was of a most violent nature, and he returned home much bruised from blows received in the scuffle. The next day, repairing to the mess-room, he declared to the other officers, "that, if he had offended any of them, he was ready to make an apology; or, if that was not thought sufficient, to give them honourable satisfaction." This proposal was refused; and the officers insisted, "that he must sell out; for that, as he had abused the whole regiment, nothing else would or could satisfy them." To this Sir George replied, "that he would live and die in the regiment, of which he had been an officer for 20 years, and that a pistol should end the dispute." Here ended all communication; but the bofunes made a most deep impression on his mind. For two successive days he neither took food or slept, and his melancholy appearance filled his family with the most lively apprehensions. Lady D. locked up his razors, pistols, &c. and watched him with unceasing vigilance. Her distress at seeing him so wretched was very great, and in the night she moaned very much, and was quite restless. Sir George said, "Maria, you distract me, I will get up," which he immediately did, put on his watch coat, and lay down on the floor. Lady D. then endeavoured to conceal the anguish of her mind, in hopes to pacify him, and, being overcome with watching, fell asleep. Sir George, as soon as he perceived it, left the room, and at about five or six in the morning walked out. Her Ladyship, when she awoke,

awoke, being much alarmed by his absence, eagerly enquired for him, and was told he had taken a morning walk, having a violent head-ach, and thinking the air would do him good. This, however, proved only a pretence; for he had gone to purchase a case of pistols, and stood by while the bullets were casting, which, with the pistols, he brought home concealed under his watch-coat. On his return he went to Lady D. who took hold of his hand, observing, at the same time, "How cold you are!" To which he answered, "Yes; I shall be better presently." She then proposed to make breakfast; but he declined it, saying, that he had a letter to write first, and that he would ring to let her know when he should have finished it. He then parted from her, after pressing her hand very hard; went to his study, wrote his will, and instantly after blew out his brains. Lady D. who heard the report of the pistol, ran down into the room, and fell insensible on his body, which lay extended on the floor, and from which she was taken up all covered with his blood, and immediately removed to a friend's house. They were a very happy couple, and she had accompanied him in all his campaigns. His remains were interred, with military honours, at St. Peter's church, the Dean having refused leave (which was applied for) to have him buried in the cathedral. He is succeeded by his cousin-germane, George D. esq. a gentleman of the highest respectability as a merchant and magistrate in Liverpool, of which he served the office of mayor 1797.

At Sandwich, in Kent, Mrs. Slaughter, wife of Mr. Wm. S. jun. one of the jurats of that town.

8. At Egmont-op-Zee, in consequence of the wounds he received in the action of the 6th ult. in Holland, Major Lindsay Craufurd Campbell, eldest son of the late John C. esq. of Newfield.

John Clench, sheep-boy to Mr. Frost, of Kelvedon, Essex. Descending from a tree into which he had climbed to cut a branch, in order to stop a gap, his whip, which he, in his accustomed manner, had flung round his neck, when within six inches of the ground caught between the boughs, and suspended him; in this manner he was found hanging, and quite dead.

Capt. Skynner, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. S. of Easton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln. He commanded La Lutine frigate, of 32 guns, which was unfortunately wrecked off the coast of Holland, in the night of the 9th of October, and all the crew perished except one.

9. Perished on the coast of Holland, with the Lutine frigate (see p. 988), of which he was first lieutenant, in the 29th year of his age, Charles Gaultier Autore, esq. third son of Anthony A. esq. of Hoveton-hall,

Norfolk. His professional merits, and his many amiable qualities, had gained him general esteem and regard; and his disastrous fate will be ever lamented by his numerous friends and relatives, to whom his kindness of heart and sweetnes of disposition had very particularly endeared him.

15. At Enfield highway, aged 67, Huppa Ball, butcher, and crier of the Court of Conscience held monthly in that town.

16. At Edmonton, of a deep decline, in his 24th year, Mr. Quantrill, only son of Mr. Q. master of the White Hart alehouse.

A. Newton-Stewart, in Scotland, aged upwards of 100, Thomas M'Roberts.

17. Suddenly, in the prime of life, after spending a cheerful day with a party of friends, Miss Taylor, of Colthouise, near Hawksworth.

At the manse of Dunoon, Scotland, the Rev. John Melville, minister of that parish.

18. Mr. Middleton, the actor, in extreme distress. Though but a young man, his constitution was exhausted by a propensity to drinking, which he indulged to a lamentable excess. His education was liberal, and he was intended for surgery, but was seduced by the stage. If his face had corresponded with his conceptions, he might with experience have been successful in his theatrical career; but his features were not capable of expression. He possessed a strong sense of humour; and, if he had not been so much devoted to the buffoon, he might have become a tolerable actor. The theatrical fraternity have, with their usual kindness towards a brother, made a liberal contribution to defray the expence of his interment. His real name was Magens; and Middleton was assumed by him from family consideration, as his relations did not approve of his relinquishing the profession for which he was intended.

19. At Little Caenbury, the infant son of John Claridge, esq. of Upper Brook-ltr. The infant son of Mr. Derby, of Lincs.

20. In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 67, Mr. Daniel Bergman, a very opulent tailor, native of Hesse Cassel.

At Bath, in his 66th year, William Tulloch, esq. of Tannachie, the head of an ancient family of that name in the county of Moray, North Britain.

21. At his lodgings in Sackville-street, Lieut. Harry Humphries, of the royal navy; nephew to Adm. Gardner, and one of the officers who circumnavigated the globe with the late Capt. Vancouver, of his Majesty's ship Discovery. It is remarkable that, during the voyage, which took place between 1790 and 1795, a space of 4 years and 10 months, only one man died in both ships (the Discovery, of 200 men, and the Chatham, of 45); during the whole time, although they experienced every kind of hardship and distress; and, since the return of the ships, 7 officers and 13 seamen have

have been carried to their graves by natural death, and 16 have fallen in the service of their country. His remains were interred at Kennington, on the 28th, attended by Lord Camelford, Capt. Thomas Manley, of the navy, and two other officers, who had been his companions in the aforesaid voyage.

At Stamford-hill, co. Nottingham, Mrs. Harriet Dathwood, wife of Charles Armand D. esq. captain in the royal regiment of horse-guards, and daughter of William Middleton, esq. of Crowfield park, Suffolk.

22. After a short but severe illness, Mrs. Bethune, wife of B. B. esq. merchant, of the Circus, America square.

In Spa-fields, aged 34, Lieut. Richard Caley, of the royal navy.

23. In Red Lion passage, Fleet-street, aged 61, Mr. William Bingley, bookseller, a man of some notoriety in the days of Wilkes and liberty. He commenced his political career, May 10, 1768, by publishing, at a shop opposite Durham-yard in the Strand, "The North Briton," No. XLVII. in continuation of the celebrated papers under that name by Mr. Wilkes; and, for a letter to Lord Mansfield in No. L. was called on by the Attorney-general to shew cause why an attachment should not be issued against him as publisher; when he wished to have pleaded his own cause, but was not permitted. His intended speech, with the proceedings of the Court, are given in No. LI. He was committed to Newgate, whence he addressed, July 1, a remarkable letter to Mr. Harley, then lord mayor, occasioned by some cruel reflection of his Lordship's, No. LV; another to the North Briton, No. LIX. In Numbers LXIV. and LXXV. he is stated to have been the first person, independent of a court of justice, imprisoned by attachment from the abolition of the court of Star Chamber. Nov. 7, after having been 72 days in Newgate, he was committed to the King's Bench, for "not putting in bail to answer interrogatories upon oath." Admitted, as he doubtless was, by the private advice of some distinguished lawyers, the defence of the English subject's freedom, in his case, is nervously stated in No. LXXV. The result was, that, on Dec 5, on entering into recognizance for his appearing on the first day of the next term, he was discharged out of custody (XXXVIII. 547). His declaration to the publick on this head is in No. LXXXI. Jan. 23, 1769, persisting in his refusal to answer interrogatories, he was remanded to the King's Bench, No. LX XXVII.; and, Feb. 16, made a solemn affidavit that he never would, WITHOUT TERROR, answer to the proposed interrogatories, No. XCI. June 14, 1769, he was brought from the King's Bench prison to the Common Pleas, by *babeas corpus*, to surrender himself to an action of debt, in

order to be removed to the Fleet; but, though it appeared, by the return of the writ, that he was not in execution at the suit of the Crown, but in custody to answer interrogatories, the Court was of opinion they were not authorized to change the place of his confinement, and he was therefore remanded back (XXXIX. 316). In August that year he published a new edition of the First XLVI Numbers of "The North Briton," with explanatory Notes; and "an Appendix, containing a full and distinct Account of the Persecutions carried on against John Wilkes, Esq. With a faithful Collection of that Gentleman's Trials, from 1762 to 1769." He still pursued the continuation of that work; and No. CXVII. was published July 22, by W. Bingley, a prisoner in the King's Bench, and sold at his shop, No. 31, Newgate-street. In 1769 he was one of the editors of "L'Abbé Velly's History of France," of which only one volume was published. In June, 1770, being "suddenly and unexpectedly released from two years confinement," he commenced a new weekly paper, under the title of "Bingley's Journal." He still also continued "The North Briton" till No. CCXVIII. May 11, 1771; after which day he incorporated those Essays, for a few weeks longer, in his Weekly Journal; till at length, after having been long flattered, by the party which had made him their tool, with the vain hope of a gratuity of 500l. his credit in trade became exhausted, and he suffered for his temerity and crudity by an enrollment in the list of bankrupts (XL. 380). He afterwards sought refuge in Ireland, where for several years he carried on the business of a bookseller; but, returning into this country in 1783, found an asylum in the office of warehouse-keeper to Mr. Nichols the printer (in which capacity he originally set out in life), and where he in some degree found repose from the turmoils of political strife. He could not, however, refrain from authorship. In 1787 he illustrated with notes "The Riddle," by the unhappy G. R. Fitzgerald, esq.; wrote an essay on the Baa-lime fire in Ireland, in our vol. LXV. p. 201; a pamphlet on Smithfield market and against carcass-butchers (LXVI. 57); a curious letter on stones falling from the air (ib. 726); and, more recently, a quarto pamphlet on the late rebellion in Ireland (LXIX. 213).—He was a man of strong natural understanding, though not much assisted by literature; and was of the strictest integrity: but unfortunately possessed an habitual irritability of temper, which proved a perpetual discomfit. With the most earnest inclination to do right, he frequently wandered into error; and a considerable portion of his time was employed in making apologies for mistakes which a slight con-  
deration

sideration would have prevented. He was for 36 years happy in a connubial connexion with a very worthy woman, whose death is noticed in our vol. LXVI. p. 616; and by whom he has left three daughters; all of whom being respectably married, he again engaged in a matrimonial connexion, Jan. 21, 1798, with the widow of a captain in the India trade (LXVIII. 83), who survives to lament his almost sudden loss.

At Burnham, Essex, by a fall from his horse, Robert William S<sup>r</sup>x, esq.

24. At Haughley-park, Suffolk, in his 56th year, Edward Sulyard, esq.

At his house on Blackheath, Capt. James Wells, of the ship St. Vincent.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Prosser, relict of Mr. John P. druggist there.

Aged 80, after a long and painful affliction, endured with firmness and resignation, Mrs. Cooper, of Syfton, co. Leic.

At the house of Sir Charles Boughton Rouse, bart. (who married his niece) at Chiswick, of a dropsey in his chest, Robert Comyn, esq. son of Stephen C. esq. and late clerk to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and brother to the Rev. Thomas C. late vicar of Tottenham, Middlesex, near whom his remains were deposited. He married a daughter of Mr. Metcalfe, of Tottenham, who, with two daughters, survives him.

25. In the Grove at Hackney, Mrs. Stratton, relict of the late Thomas S. esq.

Thomas Bromley, second Lord Monford, high steward of Cambridge, LL. D. and colonel of the Cambridgeshire militia. He married, 1774, Miss Blake, sister of the late, and aunt to the present, Sir Patrick B. of Langham, Suffolk, bart., by whom he has left a son, the Hon. Mr. Bromley, who succeeds to the title and estates.

In Paradise-row, Islington, aged 65, Jacob Mendes Furtado, esq. formerly of Godstone, Surrey.

Mr. Earl, many years chief clerk to the collector of the customs at Portsmouth.

At Turnham-green, aged 71, Mr. W. Mackay, of Piccadilly.

At Woodbridge, in an advanced age, Mr. Francis Kerridge, one of the yeomen of the guard. He was the person who fortunately preferred his Majesty from the assassinating hand of Margaret Nicholson some years ago.

At Laurence-house, near Haddington, in Scotland, Mr. John Barclay.

At Bath, Edward Berkeley Napier, esq. of Fylde-house, co. Somerset.

Mr. Alderman Drake, who served the office of mayor of the borough of Leicester in 1775. It was during this gentleman's mayoralty that the old gates of the town were ordered to be removed.

26. At Watford, Miss Sarah Neave, one of the daughters of the late Edward N. esq. and sister to the lady of Cornelius Denne, esq.

At Weymouth, Capt. Hunloke, of the Derbyshire militia.

At the Helder, in his 23d year, Lieut. George Billings, of the 69th foot.

At Bath, Gen. Thomas Clarke, of Godmanchester, co. Huntingdon, colonel of the 30th regiment of foot.

At the Lord President's house, in Park-place, Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Campbell, writer to the Signet.

At her house in Merchant-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Agnes Ewen.

At Edinburgh, George-Augustus Hal dane, esq. of Glenegles.

At Birmingham, aged 74, Mr. Elias Wallin, formerly an eminent manufacturer there.

27. At Bath, in his 66th year, after a severe and tedious illness, Mr. James Potter, late an eminent physick-gardener, of Mitcham, Surrey.

Mr. Thomas Goode, of Gloucestershire. Returning to his farm about 8 in the evening of the 26th, he was way-laid close to his own house, and several shots were fired at him, one of which wounded him mortally. The sound of the fire-arms alarmed the neighbourhood; and several repaired to the spot, where they found Mr. G. wailing in his blood. He was taken to his bosom, which was very near, and languished, ed till the next day, when he died. In the mean time the friends of the deceased had obtained a warrant; and two suspected men were apprehended. A younger brother was also apprehended at Gloucester. On the 30th the coroner held a jury; when, after 18 hours minute investigation, a verdict of Wilful Murder was given against the two elder persons; the younger proved an *alibi*, and was discharged. The deceased had by his will (which was made known) given the freehold of an estate to one of the supposed assassins; and it is conjectured in the neighbourhood, that an inordinate desire to possess this freehold stimulated them to commit the foul and cruel murder.

In her 16th year, of a decline, Miss Frances Folgham, youngest daughter of Mr. John F. of Fleet-street.

At Radway, a village near Kineton, in Warwickshire, a young lady named Bawcott. She slept there on the preceding night, with her maid-servant, in a room the walls of which had lately been plastered, and, in order to dispel the damp, a large pan of burning coke was placed in the middle of the floor, by the noxious vapour of which they were both suffocated, and found dead in the bed the next morning. Though there was no chimney in the room, they had injudiciously fastened the door, and drawn the bed and window curtains close.

Aged 21, Miss Frances-Elizabeth Tri vett, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. T. of Lewisham, Kent.

At Edinburgh, Miss Marjory Stuart, youngest dau. of James S. esq. of Marshall.

28. At Billingborough, co. Lincoln, aged 66, Mr. John Effington.

Executed at Waterford, in Ireland, pursuant to the sentence of a general court-martial, Francis Hearn, late a student of the college of Maynouth, whence he had been some time since expelled for treasonable practices. He was taken at the college of Carlow; and admitted the truth of the charges against him; and confessed, at his execution, that Jackson, of Pill-lane, Dublin, was the person who first seduced him as an United Irishman. He died with much fortitude and resignation.

In Portland-place, Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Whitney-court, co. Hereford.

In Aldgate High-street, in his 71st year, Mr. Joseph Boone, one of the oldest inhabitants of Portfoken ward.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, Miss Anne Atkinson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. A. of Vauxhall, Irish factor.

Suddenly, while dancing a hornpipe at the King's Head in St. James's-street, Thos. Clarke, chairman to the Duke of Grafton.

Mrs. Noble, wife of Francis N. esq. of Bury, and of Fordham abbey, co. Cambr.

Aged 40, the Rev. Sir John Bankes F'Anfon, bart.; and, Nov. 4, his remains were interred in the family-vault at Corfe castle, of which parish he was rector, having, in February last, succeeded his father, Sir Thomas, who had enjoyed the living 51 years.

29. Mrs. Hannah Lewis, wife of Mr. Thos. L. of Leman-st. Goodman's-fields.

In Kensington-square, Edw. Green, esq.

30. At Catwick, in Holderness, aged 73, the Rev. Mr. Paul, many years vicar there.

William Barwell, esq. of Earl's court, Kensington.

31. At his house in Charles-street, Bath, in his 74th year, Doddington Egerton, esq. a gentleman of his Majesty's most honourable privy-chamber. He came down stairs in the morning in apparent good health and more than usual spirits, and died almost instantaneously.

Mrs. Chamberlin, wife of John C. esq. of Red-hill, near Kegworth, co. Leicester.

Lately, at Romford, in Essex, Mr. Wilson, an eminent butcher of that town, and a very singular character. Mr. W. was a great proficient in psalmody. On a Sunday, before the service began, we are told, he used to amuse himself and the congregation with singing psalms by himself till the minister came into the desk. He once thought to put a trick upon the chaplain of Romford\*. Having been invited to the minister's meeting in order to take his tithes, he did not at first attend; but at-

tended a subsequent meeting; the clergyman was for immediately proceeding to business, but Mr. W. insisted that he would first entertain him with a Psalm. In this kind of merriment he contended the whole evening, drinking and psalm-singing till he had emptied three bottles of wine, tired the patience of the parson, and they parted without finishing the business of tithes. However, Mr. W. found to his cost, and with the laugh against him, that he had been too cunning for himself; the parson next morning entertained his over-night guest with a *three times three*; instead of three guineas, the sum usually paid, he was ordered to pay nine guineas for his tithes, or they were to be taken in kind; with which demand he found himself obliged to comply; and this son continued the tithe *andus* ever afterward. Mr. W. was, however, a firm friend to the Church establishment and all its ordinances. On the last fast-day, whilst all the congregation were taking refreshment between the morning and evening service, he never quitted the church; but repeated the Lord's prayer, and sung appropriate psalms, from pew to pew, till he had performed these his favourite devotions in every pew in the church. As much eccentricity and singularity was oftentimes observed in the manner and quantity of Mr. W.'s meals; a shoulder or leg of lamb, perhaps, in his hand; and a quantity of salt in the bend of his arm in which he carried the joint; and a small loaf in his pocket: thus equipped, with the addition of a large knife, he would sally through the town, and never return till he had eaten the whole of his provision. In corpulence he was not so large a man as Bright, yet the writer of this article does not know a larger man in Romford. In penmanship, as in psalmody, few men could excel him. His singularities were daily practised in his business. Such curious butchers' bills were never seen; they were exquisitely well written, but whimsical to a degree. The top line, perhaps, German text, the second print: beef in one hand, mutton in another, lamb in another, and all the different sorts of meat were written in various hands, and various colours. From these, and other singularities; but more for his integrity and gentleness of manners, Mr. W. will not soon be forgotten in his town and neighbourhood. [This article was drawn up by Mr. W.'s Friend, the late Mr. Bingley & whose own death, p. 995, accompanies it.]

At Hyderabad, in the East Indies, Monsieur Raymond, an officer who, by his talents and enterprise, had elevated himself to a rank and fortune superior, it is believed, to what any European had ever before attained in the walk of his profession. He is said to have been a Frenchman by birth,

\* Romford is a chapelry belonging to the parish of Hornchurch, to which is paid a yearly stipend of about 70l. from the tithes; which yield about 300l. per ann. more to the incumbent of Romford.

bath, and to have served early in life under Lally, in the Mysore. About 9 years ago he entered the service of Nizam Ally Khan, by whom he was engaged to raise a corps of 500 men; his first establishment was 300, and the arms of these he hired from a merchant of his own nation, at the rate of 8 annas a month. This handful of men was increased to about 700, when the confederate war took place against Tippoo, which he shared in with the troops of the Nizam, and upon several occasions distinguished himself. Monsr. R. now becoming every day a greater favourite with the Nizam, his corps was increased to 5000 men, which he was enabled to supply with arms by the sale of the military stores from Pondicherry; and in this situation he was when the Nizam's son, Ali Jah, appeared in rebellion against his father. It is well known that to Monsieur Raymond was confided the duty of reducing the Prince; and the prompt as well as effectual manner with which he performed this service may be said to have raised him to the eminence he latterly attained. He now increased the strength of his army to 15,000, including a complete train of field artillery, possessing, in his own right, all the guns and military equipage belonging to it, of every denomination, with 600 horses and 6000 bullocks, besides elephants and camels. To pay this army the Nizam had assigned him jaghire to the extent of 52 lacs a year, which he collected and controlled by revenue-officers of his own nomination, rendering the overplus into the treasury of the Circar. Of his annual net pay it would be difficult to form any estimate; yet upon this head it will not be unworthy of notice, that he held one jaghire, of about 50,000 rupees, separate from his military service, conferred upon him by the Nizam, as a Pahu Soopay, to provide him with betel-nut. It should not be forgotten, that, among other tokens of the Nizam's favour and confidence, which he acquired by his services against Ali Jah, the whole of the Nizam's Top-e-Konna, or ordnance department, was committed to his charge.—Monsieur Raymond, as an officer, is said to have possessed a very superior degree of merit; and those who have seen his troops confess that they displayed a high state of discipline and military character. In the style of his domestic life he collected around him every luxury and elegance within the reach of an European, in the heart of India, and affected, particularly in military parade, the magnificence of a prince.

Col Edward Montagu, brother of Admiral George M. and commander of the Bengal artillery at the siege of Seringapatam. While in the trenches, instructing and animating his corps, he received a cannon-ball on the arm. His corps, by whom he was beloved as a father and a

friend, desired to bear him off; but no entreaty, short of their assurance immediately to return to their stations, could induce him to submit. The wound required amputation within an inch of the shoulder; but, that done, might he not return to his station, if but to witness the skill and fidelity of his brave corps? For some days the faculty had hopes of his recovery; but his chest being also much injured, mortification ensued, and he breathed his last on the second day after the surrender of the fortress. Col. M. had served the East India Company, and been personally employed in almost every engagement of consequence, for 29 years; and on every occasion acquitted himself with distinguished honour, meriting and receiving the public applause of every commander under whom he served. By his death the Company have lost a faithful friend and excellent officer; Humanity (the proud ornament of his duty as a soldier) is deprived of an exemplary advocate; and the world of a truly good and benevolent man—in life beloved, in death lamented. He has left a widow and young family to bewail his loss; but his corps, the faithful companions of his services and dangers, no less claim the privilege, in common with them, of lamenting his departure, and of sighing over the depositum of his remains.

Of the wounds he received in the action with La Forte, Capt. Edward Cook, of the Sybille frigate, son of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain James Cook.

At Stockholm, aged 71, the celebrated ship-builder, Chappennem, brother to the Swedish admiral of that name.

In Germany, the Right Honourable the Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, second daughter of Simon late Earl of Carhampton, sister to Henry the present Earl of C. and to her Royal Highness Anne Guelph, Duchess of Cumberland. Her Ladyship's father, Simon, the late Earl of C. left issue by his Countess, Maria, who died last year, and was daughter of Sir Nicholas Lawes, governor of Jamaica, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lawley, bart. of Spoonhill, and relict of Thomas Cotton, of Cotton-bridge, in Warwickshire, five sons and three daughters, viz. 1. Henry Lawes Luttrell, Lord Irnham, who succeeded to the earldom of Carhampton on the late Peer's decease in 1787; 2. Temple Simon Luttrell, who married the daughter of Sir Henry Gould, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and was some time a prisoner in the hands of the French, who triumphantly denominated him the brother of the King of Great Britain; 3. John Luttrell, who married Elizabeth Olmius, daughter of Ld. Waltham, who, on the decease of her brother, Drigue Billers Olmius, last Lord Waltham, 1787, succeeded to the estates of the Waltham family.

family, and his Majesty permitted Mr. Luttrell to take the name and arms of Oldmixon; 4. James Luttrell, a spirited member of the English Parliament, and opposer of Lord North's administration; he died in 1783; 5. Thomas Luttrell, died at the University of Aberdeen in 1778. The daughters were, 1. the Lady Anne Luttrell, married, first, to Christopher Horton, of Catton, Derbyshire, and, secondly, to his Royal Highness Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland; 2. the Lady Elizabeth, the subject of this memoir; and, 3. the Lady Lucy Luttrell, wife of Capt. Moriarty.—Lady Elizabeth Luttrell shone with much splendour in the fashionable world, and was particularly distinguished for her polished manners and elegance of taste. Sister, by blood, to a Princess, and by marriage to one of the greatest Monarchs of the universe, George III; her Ladyship had every possible recommendation of rank and birth to ensure her distinction among the highest circles. The late Duke and Duchess of Cumberland passed much time abroad, and Lady Elizabeth always accompanied them, and distinguished herself by her high-bred superiority of carriage, magnificent style of life, and dissipation. The conduct of her Ladyship and a certain Countess of high rank lately fell under the animadversion of the Law, together with several other characters in the higher circles; the circumstances of which are too fresh on the public mind to need any farther comment.

Among other sufferers in the Nassau man of war, lost on the coast of Holland, was Mr. Francis Bennet, purser, in which situation he had served in the navy 17 years with great credit, and was generally esteemed and regretted by his relations and numerous friends, for his uniform good conduct, and particularly for his care and attention to an aged mother resident in Hereford, his native city, where he proposed to marry and settle on his return home, had he not been arrested by the hand of Death in his 37th year, in attempting, with Capt. Jeffreys of the marines, to make, in the boat, to a ship which came alongside of the sinking vessel, but could not reach her for the waves, which overflew the boat.

On his passage from the Helder, of the wounds he received in an action in Holland, Lieut. Simpson, of the royal artillery.

In Henrietta street, Dublin, after a painful illness, the Lady of Patrick Duigenan, esq. LL.D.

In Granby-row, Dublin, Henry Piers, esq. son of the late Sir Hugo W. P. Hart.

At an advanced age, Joseph Sut, esq. formerly town-major of Dublin, and father to the present town-major of that city.

At his lodgings in Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Robertson, minister of the Gospel at Walney.

Lieut. W. Merodio, esq. of Perceton, in Ayrshire.

At Halkin, Flintshire, aged 50, David Ellis, miner. In a few years, after unremitting labour, and the help of good fortune, he acquired, by lead ore, a property of near 7000l.; more than 3000l. of which he left for charitable purposes; of which 500l. for Sunday-schools.

At Rots, Mr. Anthony Seymour, many years steward to the late Duchess of Kingston.

Of the wounds he received in a duel, Thomas Jones, esq. cornet of the Wrexham cavalry.

At Margate, Thomas Mostyn, esq. maternal uncle-in-law to the present Earl of Shrewsbury, whose uncle Charles married, 1752, Mary, daughter of Sir Pierce M. of Talaire, co. Flint.

In his 64th year, James Pottinger, esq. of Woodrows, Berks.

At Burnhead, near Elsdon, in Northumberland, aged about 41, Mrs. Isabel Scott, who had been tapped 22 times within the space of two years and a half, and each time, at a medium, had 32 quarts of water taken from her, making, in all, about 704 quarts, or 176 gallons, nearly equal to three hogheads and a half.

In Minehead, co. Somerset, advanced in years, Mrs. Betty Floyde, widow of the late Capt. F. of that town.

At Rochester, Mrs. Mandlark, wife of Arthur M. esq. of that place.

At Exmouth, Devon, in her 17th year, Miss Louisa Brownlow, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Wm. B. of Ireland.

At Whitchurch, Hants, the Rev. Mr. Harper, nephew of the late Professor Waring, of Shrewsbury.

At Milstone, Wilt., Ch. Penruddocke, esq.

At Hornton, co. Oxford, in his 87th year, Hicks Wells, esq.

At the hot wells, Bristol, L. C. Hardiman, esq. captain in the 47th foot, and aid-de-camp to the Duke of York.

At Hinckley, Mr. Charles Sansome, hofier, of Leicester.

Richard Day, esq. of Wymondham, co. Leicester, an opulent grazier.

Mr. Crow, master of the Dryden's Head or of Kate's Cabin inn, at Cheltenham, near Sulton, co. Huntingdon.

Aged 88, Mr. Benson, of Kendal, one of the people called Quakers.

Rev. Kay Maver, curate of Thurgarton, near Southwell. He was of Trinity coll. Cambridge; B.A. 1757; M.A. 1760.

At Henley-upon-Thames, the Rev. S. Nichol, vicar of Sutton, Bucks.

At Bristol, the Rev. Thomas Clarke, vicar of Langford, co. Oxford.

Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. rector of Langton juxta Partney, and vicar of Swinehead, co. Lincoln, formerly fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1752; M.A. 1755; S.T.P.

3772. His scholastic attainments were considerable; he was a sincere Christian, both in principles and practice, and a lineal descendant of that great pattern of religion and virtue, Sir Matthew Hale. His father, Dr. Robert U. was also fellow of Trinity college, and master of the free-school at Enfield; and married Anne, only child, by his first wife, of William Washbourne, vicar of Edmonton, by whom he had the subject of this article; who married Diana, second daughter of Brunet Langton, esq. of Langton, co. Lincoln, by whom he had two sons; Robert, B.A. of Trinity college; and Washbourne, of the same college; and five daughters; Frances, deceased; Charlotte; Diana; Sophia; and Cecilia.

At Bungay, in his 56th year, the Rev. Grigio Heyhoe, rector of Yaxham cum Welborne, and of Rockland St. Peter, co. Norfolk.

At Bath, Miss Louisa, youngest daughter of Rev. Mr. Cotterell, rector of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Layton, Essex, Mrs. Anne Pardoe, widow of the late John P. esq. of that place, and sister to the wife of the late General Urnston, and to the wife of the late Mr. Jos. Eyre, chief clerk of Christ's Hospital.

At Great Coggeshall, Essex, the only son of Mr. Townshend, an opulent and respectable gentleman of that place, was found dead in a field near the house. He was about 24 years of age, and had been jumping his as over some grips in the field; but not returning home at the time expected, the family became uneasy, when every search and enquiry was made; and, after a considerable time had elapsed, in the utmost anxiety, the body was at last found, without the least signs of life, in a ditch, where it appeared he had jumped the animal over. But whether his death was occasioned by a fall, or a kick from the beast, is not known; no outward injury could be observed, except one or two of his teeth being loosened, and it appearing as if the as had set his foot upon his mouth, but which the surgeons were of opinion was not sufficient to occasion his death. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of Accidental Death.

Nov. 1. At Worsted, aged 84, Sir W. Kemp, bart. son of Capt. Robert K. of Antingham, and descended from an ancient family at Gilling, in Norfolk, which was raised to that title by Cha. II. 1660.

Aged 74, Mr. Hankart, an eminent woolstapler in Leicestershire.

Mrs. Laroche, wife of Mr. L. merchant, of Billiter-lane.

In Parliament-street, Mrs. Misenor, widow of John M. esq.

Aged 17, Miss Foss, eldest daughter of Mr. F. solicitor, Essex street, Strand.

In Threadneedle-street, aged 73, Mr. Francis Vincent.

2. At Teddington, Middlesex, in his 82d year, deeply regretted by all who knew him, William Sandby, esq. who for many years was of high eminence as a bookbinder in Fleet-street; a situation which he exchanged (in or about 1765) for that of a banker, in the old established house of Snow and Denne, in the Strand. He was son of Dr. S. prebendary of Worcester, and brother to Dr. George S. late master of Magdalene college, Cambridge. He married to his third wife, 1787, Miss Fellows, of Walton on Thames. He had the honour of publishing the "History of Henry II." by Lord Lyttelton, with whom he was well acquainted.

At Turnham-green, in her 70th year, Mrs. Higginson.

At Woodend, near Stirling, in his 58th year, Alex. Stewart, esq. of Ach-nacon.

3. At Hampstead, in his 87th year, Isaac Ardeol, esq. formerly a merchant of London.

At Henley, Mr. Robert Eaglesfield, one of the warders of the Tower of London. After his decease the body was opened, and a stone found in the bladder of an enormous bulk, with a rough and irregular surface, weighing 10 ounces, and measuring 9 inches in diameter. It is now in the possession of Mr. Coulson, surgeon, Henley.

At Donington, co. Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. John H. Shopkeeper, and eldest daughter of Mr. Flinders, apothecary, of the same place.

Mr. Lang, of Tavistock-street.

4. In Camberbury-lane, Islington, W. J. Moorhouse, esq.

In West Smithfield, after a short illness, Mrs. Dubois, widow of Mr. D. of Cheapside.

At the deanry, Gloucester, of a paralytic stroke, aged 88, the Rev. Josiah Tucker, D.D. He was of St. John's college, Oxford; M. A. 1739; B. and D. D. 1753; prebendary of Bristol, which he resigned on being appointed dean, July 13, 1758; rector of St. Stephen, Bristol, and chaplain to the Bishop. His first publication was "A Sermon before the Trustees of Bristol Infirmary, 1746." "A brief Essay on the Advantages and Disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great Britain with Regard to Trade." "Reflections on the Expediency of a Law for the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants, Part I. 1752; Part II. 1753; on which were published "Remarks, 1753." "Six Sermons on important Subjects, 1773." 12mo. "Let us to Dr. Kippis, occasioned by his Treatise, intituled, A Vindication of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, with regard to their late Application to Parliament, 1773," 8vo. "Four Tracts, together with TWO Sermons, on Political Subjects, 1774." 8vo; extracts from which may be seen in our vol. XLIV. pp. 29, 78, 125. "A brief and impartial View of the Difficulties

culties attending the Trinitarian, Arian, and Socinian Systems, &c. 1774," 8vo (see observations on it in vol. XLIV p. 211). " Religious Intolerance no Part of the general Plan either of the Mosaic or Christian Dispensation, proved by Scriptural Inferences and Deductions, after a Method entirely new, 1774," 8vo. A fourth tract " On the Dispute between Great Britain and her Colonies, 1775," 8vo, in confirmation of his plan of mutual separation. See our vol. XLVI. p. 413: on which Soame Jennyns wrote his lines, *ibid.* p. 133. " An humble Address and earnest Appeal to those respectable Personages in Great Britain and Ireland who, by their great and permanent Interest in Landed Property, their liberal Education, and enlarged Views, are the ablest to judge, and the fittest to decide, whether a Connexion with, or a Separation from, the Continental Colonies of America be most for the National Advantage and the lasting Benefit of these Kingdoms, 1776," 8vo. A letter to him, on his proposal of a separation between Great Britain and her American Colonies, 1774, 8vo. " A Series of Answers to certain popular Objections against separating from the rebellious Colonies, and discarding them entirely; being the concluding Tract of Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester, on the Subject of American Affairs, 1776," 8vo (XLVI. 28). " Cui Bono? or, An Enquiry what Benefits can arise, either to the English or the Americans, the French, Spaniards, or Dutch, from the greatest Victories or Successes in the present War. Being a Series of Letters addressed to M. Neckar, late Controller-general of the Finances of France. With a Plan for a general Pacification. The Second Edition, 1782," 8vo (LII. 82). " Four Letters on important Subjects, addressed to the Earl of Shelburne, his Majesty's first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1783," 8vo (LIII. 60).—The boldness and spirit which he displayed as a political writer at one time brought the credit of his understanding considerably into question; but his very early argument in favour of a separation from America, and his reasonings to shew that no material disadvantage would arise from it, were so far confirmed by experience, and his principles in favour of a free trade so naturally approved themselves to unbiased minds, that he was not long without a numerous set of admirers.—In 1781 he published " A Treatise concerning Civil Government, in Three Parts, in Reply to Mr. Locke," 8vo; in which he does not appear to have succeeded so well as in his other political writings. He also published the following sermons: two dissertations on Luke xiv. 12, 14, and Rom. xiii. 1—4, 1749, 8vo; one at the annual

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meeting of the charity-schools, 1766, Prov. xxii. 6, 4to; six on important subjects, 1773, 12mo; seventeen on some of the most important points in natural and revealed religion, representing the happiness of the present and future life, 1776, 8vo. " An Apology for the Church of England, 1772," 8vo, in opposition to the petitioning Clergy. By far the best pamphlet on the occasion. Besides the great learning and abilities which distinguished him in his profession, he was eminent for his extensive charity, and for his great knowledge of the true principles of trade and commerce, and other matters respecting the police of the country.

" There is no quality of the mind which tends so much to the dignity of the human character as the love of truth, accompanied by an ardent desire to attain it, and an unyielding resolution to support it. So great an effect has this principle on mankind, that we admire it in its weaknesses. The hermit in his cell, though led thither by gloomy superstition, and the martyr in the flames, suffering for opinions that Reason condemns, have often elevated pity into admiration. This quality particularly distinguished the eminent person of whose life and character I am about to give this biographic record of respect and affection. Dean Tucker was a native of Wales, and his father farmed a small estate of his own in that country. The good man, however, had discernment sufficient to perceive that his son's dispositions elevated him above his own situation, and, therefore, after giving him the best education that could be found for him in the principality where he lived, the young man was sent to Oxford, and entered of Jesus college\*. It has been said, and I believe with some truth, that several of his early journeys to and from the University were performed on foot, with a stick on his shoulder and a bundle at the end of it. *Omnis mea mecum porto*, might have been said by him, as it was by Simonides. At the usual period he entered into holy orders, and served the curacy of a church in Bristol; where, to his honour be it remembered, he was patronized and cherished by that most excellent man and learned divine, Dr. Butler, bishop of that diocese, to whom he was indebted for his promotion to the rectory of St. Stephen in that city. To the circumstances of this situation he may owe that disposition to commercial enquiry and political research which, though he blended with, he always made subservient to, his theological studies. The securer, the conversation, the pursuits, of Bristol were all

\* This must be a mistake; for he is stated as being of St. John's college in the Catalogues of Oxford Graduates. EDIT. *commercialis*

commercial; and his sagacious, inquisitive mind seized the objects that presented themselves before him. He first became more generally known by his support of the Bill for the Naturalization of the Jews, which caused a very considerable ferment in its day; and for his defence of that measure, in a series of letters written with great force of argument, and on the broad ground of justice and national policy. He suffered great obloquy<sup>†</sup>, was menaced with personal violence, and absolutely burned in effigy by the populace, who, not only at Bristol but in other parts of the kingdom, and in the metropolis itself, were instigated to believe that, by the Jew bill, Christianity itself was in danger of being overthrown. Soon after this circumstance, Mr. Nugent, since Lord Clare, having married the dowager Lady Berkeley, and being thereby connected with the neighbourhood of Bristol, became a candidate to represent that city in parliament; and Dr. T., whose influence was paramount in his extensive and opulent parish, greatly promoted, if it did not actually decide, the election in Mr. Nugent's favour. By that gentleman's powerful recommendation, he was shortly after promoted to the deanship of Gloucester. It was about this time that he was employed by Dr. Hayter, bishop of Norwich, and at that time preceptor to his present Majesty when Prince of Wales, to frame an elementary system of commerce, for the instruction of a young Prince who was born to reign over the first commercial people in the world. Bp. Hayter, however, being removed from his situation, the plan was not adopted by his successor; and the work, I believe, was never completed, though a part of it appears in some of the Dean's subsequent publications. He also made a conspicuous figure in the controversy which took place in the year 1771, when a very serious, powerful, and persevering attempt was made to obtain from Parliament an abolition of the subscription to the XXXIX Articles. Amid the violence which inflamed the principal writers on both sides, Dr. Tucker displayed his ecclesiastical erudition and sound theology, both which he applied with superior argument, and in the genuine spirit of Christian moderation, to the support of the Church of England. The rights and doctrines of that Church he afterwards further maintained, in a series of letters, to Dr. Kippis, an eminent minister of the dissenting persuasion. He also interposed in a very active and prolonged controversy that took place between the leaders of different sects of the Methodists; and published a volume of sermons on some of the more abstruse points of Christian doc-

trine, which he treated with great strength of argument and perspicuity of expression. Having, for some time, considered him as a theological disputant, we must now bring him forward as an eminent political writer, in which character he appeared, on several occasions, during the American war. His opinions were singular on that subject, and, as he agreed with neither party, he became unpopular with both. Mr. Burke spoke of him in parliament in terms that bordered on contempt; and Mr. Dunning, in a charge which he gave to the Grand Jury of Bristol, as recorder of that city, mentioned the Dean and his opinions respecting America with an indignant reprobation. His opinion uniformly was, that America could never be coerced into obedience; and that, if Great Britain persevered in the attempt, it would cost rivers of blood. He, therefore, contended, that it would be the wisest policy to quench rebellion, and secure friendship, by an unreserved assent to American Independence. Subsequent events and later experience have redeemed the general obloquy he suffered for that opinion. During the last war, when the apprehension of an invasion prevailed throughout the kingdom, he published "Observations" on that circumstance, with various political instructions, most admirably calculated to dissipate the alarms, and encourage the spirit, of the people. But the work in which Dean Tucker seemed to hazard most, and required no common resolution to present to the world, because it attacked the favourite prejudices and principles of the old Whigs and the modern Tories, was his "Treatise on Civil Government," published in 1781, whose principal object was to combat the political doctrines of Mr. Locke. He was immediately attacked by several very able writers, who bore hard upon him. He touched the ark; but he survived the presumption. He might, however, console himself by having his work quoted by Lord Mansfield in the House of Peers, with a fine eulogium on the talents of the author, whom he mentioned as a writer of the first class, for sagacity and knowledge. Such is the general outline of Dr. Tucker's life; which he in a great measure divided between his rectory at Bristol and the deanship at Gloucester, till he resigned the former to his curate, and which his persevering exertions obtained for him. That he performed his duty as became him, in both situations, is well known to those who are acquainted with the scenes of it. Never was a parish-priest more beloved by his parishioners; nor is there a chapter in the kingdom whose discipline has been better maintained, whose revenues have been more wisely managed, and whose patronage more properly bestowed, than that of Gloucester. Of his private

<sup>†</sup> He was branded with the opprobrious name of *Johab ben Tucker, ben Judas Iscariot.* B.D.T.

private character it may be said, with truth, that he had a capacity for friendship; but it was the friendship of experience. He was also continually doing good—for his charity was that of reflection, and therefore eff.ctual. It has often been said of him, that he thought and talked more of trade than of religion. In what manner he employed his thoughts can be only known to that Being who is the searcher of them; but that trade and politicks were frequent subjects of his conversation, I am willing to acknowledge. And let me ask, what are and ought to be the ordinary topics of social conversation but the occurrences that are happening by us? and the events of trade and politicks are among the principal of them. Sacred subjects are not the colloquial coin of every hour; they have their seasons, when the world is not of the party. We do not fetch the chalice from the altar, to pour into it the beverage of the banquet. But the Dean shall answer for himself. On my once asking him concerning the coolness which subsisted between him and Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, his answer was to the following effect, and in similar expressions: ‘The Bishop affects to consider me with contempt; to which I say nothing. He has sometimes spoken coarsely of me; to which I replied nothing. He has said that religion is my trade; and trade is my religion. Commerce and its connexions have, it is true, been favourite objects of my attention; and where is the crime? And as for religion, I have attended carefully to the duties of my parish; nor have I neglected my cathedral. The world knows something of me as a writer on religious subjects; and I will add, which the world does not know, that I have written near three hundred sermons, and preached them all, again and again. My heart is at ease on that score; and my conscience, thank God, does not accuse me.’ The fact is, that he had studied theology in all its branches scientifically, considered it professionally, and applied it practically. And Dean Tucker will certainly rank among the ablest divines and most distinguished political writers of his age and country.” W.C.

He left the bulk of his fortune, we believe, to his wife, notwithstanding he had a number of poor relations.

5. At Windsor, George Hatch, esq. one of the oldest members of the corporation, of which he had served the office of mayor several times.

Aged 70, Mr. Dickson, of Canterbury-row, Newington Butts.

Mrs. Mary-Anne Treleggan, wife of Mr. James T. of New Bond-street.

At Brightleystone, the Rev. William Palgrave, LL.B. 1760 of Pembroke coll. Cambridge, rector of Palgrave and Thrandeston, both co. Suffolk, and both in the gift of the Marquis Cornwallis.

At his rooms in Peterhouse college, Cambridge, Henry Rumhold, esq. fellow-commoner of that society, and son of the late Sir Thomas R. bart.

Aged 62, Mr. Edw. Pauſey, grocer, Bury. Much lamented by her friends and acquaintance, Mrs. Charlton, wife of Mr. John C. land-surveyor, of Scoveton, Wilts, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Maiden Newton, Dorset, and niece of T. Horner, esq. of Mills park, Somerset.

6. At Putney, Surrey, in her 92d year, Mrs. Jane Nettleton, relict of Rob. N. esq. formerly governor of the Russia Company.

At Paris, Citizen (*et devant Abbé*) Barthélémy de Courcy, one of the keepers of the National Library, and brother of the ex-director Barthélémy.

At his apartments in St. James’s palace, Mr. George-Harris, upwards of 30 years second master-cook in the King’s kitchen.

Aged 76, Robert Woodmass, esq. of Dulwich, Surrey.

At Ormiston, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Barclay Maitland.

The infant daughter of Mr. Stokes, of Lombard-street, banker.

At Birkirk, Scotland, Mrs. Agnes Barker, wife of Mr. William Grey, merchant, of Glasgow.

At Fairfield, Mr. Andrew Carrick, eldest son of Mr. James C. merchant, Glasgow.

Aged 75, Thomas Colman, esq. He served the office of sheriff of the city of Norwich in 1781.

7. After a painful illness, Mr. George Kimber, an agent in the Report-office of the Court of Chancery; a man of firm integrity, indefatigable industry, and most persevering mind. The writer, who sat near 30 years in counterview with him at the same desk, has seen all that he has asserted verified, and proved in a thousand instances; and, with many other friends, regrets the loss of so useful and exact a man.

At Ripon, Miss Dorothy Allanson, third daughter of the late Rev. C. A. D.D. rector of Wath.

At Stockbury, Kent, aged 72, William Juniper, esq. who served the office of sheriff of Kent in 1761.

In Russel-place, Mrs. Chetham, relict of Thomas C. esq.

After being in a lingering state for some years, deservedly respected, Francis Spratt, esq. of King-street, Bloomsbury.

Miss Maisha Moore Adams, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph A. of Ware, Herts.

At Croydon, Surrey, after a long and painful illness, Miss Beachcroft.

8. At his house in Nottingham-place, Thomas Lenox Frederick, esq. rear-admiral of the Red, next on the list to Admiral Lord Nelson.

At Bishop’s Stortford, Mrs. Elizabeth Duebury, widow of the late Robert D. esq. of Scarborough.

At Harrold, co. Bedford, aged 80, Mr. J. Pratt, laceman, a man of great integrity. Three sisters survive him, whose respective ages are 84, 82, and 80.

9. At Torbreck, in Scotland, in her 95th year, Mrs. Nisier, of Kilmahew.

10. Suddenly, of the cramp in his stomach, occasioned by having a severe complaint in his bowels, and catching cold while on the water on lord mayor's day, Mr. James Hyde, silversmith, of Gutter-lane, Cheapside; leaving a numerous family of young children.

At Norwich, Mrs. Columbine, second daughter of Mr. Bounton, and sister of Mrs. Merry the actress.

Lieut. Hugart, of the Welsh fusileers. He was on-board the Valk, a Dutch frigate, wrecked this night on the island of Ameland; and, after having got safe on a piece of the wreck, died instantly in a state of delirium, caused by excess of joy, after exclaiming, "Thank God, my lads, we are again safe on-shore!" Out of 529 persons on-board this ill-fated vessel only 25 persons escaped; amongst whom the only other was Lieut. Hill, of the Welsh fusileer, three companies of which regiment were on-board.

11. At Hampstead, suddenly, Mr. Poyneder, merchant, late partner with Mr. James Sutton. He has left a wife and seven or eight children, Mrs. P. having been brought-to-bed of one since his death.

Of the scarlet fever, aged 7, Master William Dallas, eldest son of Sir George D. bart. of Upper Harley-street.

At Cooley, near Reading, Wm. Chamberlayne, esq. many years a solicitor, first to the Mint, and afterwards to the Treasury; which latter place he resigned on being appointed one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts.

12. At Stoke Newington, Mr. Hilton, the representative of the house of Marsh, Reeve, and Co. the principal Manchester house in the city of London; a very sensible and industrious man. He married a daughter of Mr. Marsh, and had by her six or seven children; the second son died two or three years ago, and the eldest daughter was lately married to the nephew and heir of Mr. Hingston, partner with Mr. De-Waynes, apothecary.

At Huntingdon, in his 75th year, Lawrence Desborough, esq. an eminent surgeon, and senior alderman of that corporation, descendant of General D. who married Jane, sister of Oliver Cromwell, and whose family settled at Elmsley, co. Cambridge.

At Rose farm, in his 60th year, the Rev. William Ross, minister of the Gaelic church of Cromarty.

13. After a few days illness, Mrs. Swann, wife of Mr. S. grocer, Long row, Nottingham.

Mr. Samuel Nix, farmer, at Murgreen, co. Nottingham.

In his chambers in the Temple, Michael Dodson, esq. nephew and heir to Sir Michael Foster, judge of the Court of King's Bench, whose *Crown Law*, 1762, folio, 1776, 8vo, he published; and also a new translation of *Isaiah*, against that by Bp. Lowth, with notes supplementary to the Bishop's, and containing remarks on many parts of his translation and notes. The 12 first chapters were inserted in the 1st and 3d numbers of the 1st volume of "Commentaries and Essays." It was published by the Society for promoting the Knowledge of the Scriptures, in one volume, 1791, 8vo, and most ably continued in a pamphlet by Dr. Sturges, chancellor of the diocese of Winchester (LXIII. 6o), which was answered with much candour by Mr. D. He was also the author of the life of his uncle, Sir Michael Foster, in the Sixth (as yet unpublished) volume of the "Biographia Britannica."

14. In the 16th year of his age, William, James Mavor, eldest son of Dr. M. of Woodstock. After a domestic education, in which a natural disposition the most amiable, and talents the most promising, were cultivated with a fond affinity, he was entered on the foundation of the Charter-house, on the nomination of the Duke of Marlborough. A neglected cold, caught early in the beginning of the year, settled on his lungs; and when his situation was discovered by his afflicted father, and he was removed to his native air about Easter, it was found too late, notwithstanding the best medical advice, and the utmost domestic attention, to restore him. The disorder, which he bore with exemplary patience and fortitude, led on by that delusive phantom Hope, baffled every expedient that is known or referred to in such cases; and he fell a martyr at last to one of the most fatal, though the most flattering, of human maladies. The very day preceding that of his death, he had been on horseback; and the night in which he paid the universal debt of nature, his breath being too much affected to suffer him to lay his head on his pillow, after various ineffectual attempts to compose himself, he grasped his father's hand, and twice with an eager look aask'd, "When shall I go to sleep?" With that mildness and sensibility which had ever marked his short but amiable life, he lamented keeping the family up. His brothers standing round his bed, he called them to shake hands; and soon after ceased to breathe, without a groan or a struggle. In form he was elegant, in manners most gentle; and the regularity and sweetneſs of his features were but an index to a lovely and well-regulated mind. His judgement was mature beyond his years; and his general acquirements in literature gave the fairest prospects of future eminence. His taste for

for every branch of Natural History, and particularly Botany, served to amuse the languor of his lingering illness; and he suggested to his disconsolate father, who in him has lost the friend of his leisure, and the companion of his studies, the plan of a Botanical Pocket-book, now in the press, whose utility to students in that enchanting science will, it is hoped, endear his memory to them, as it must ever be precious to those who knew him.

15. At her father's house at Oxford, after a short illness, in her 9th year, Miss Frederica Spencer, eldest daughter of the Hon. John S.

16. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Phin, spouse of Mr. Wm. P. merchant.

At Downham market, Norfolk, Right Hon. Lady Martha Dalloway, wife of the Rev. James D. of that place, and sister of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Knollis, of Burthorpe, co. Gloucester.

Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Mr. Stephen B. currier, of Newark. She was in perfect health at 6 o'clock, was soon after seized with a violent pain in her head, and died in about two hours.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Davidson, eldest son of Rev. Dr. D. of Muirhouse.

At the Rev. Dr. Valpy's school at Reading, the only son of Dr. Pellet, of St. Albans'. As he and another boy of the same school were wrestling, he received so severe a blow on the back part of his head, from a fall, that, notwithstanding the application of medical assistance, he died in less than an hour. The Coroner's inquest gave their verdict—*Accidental Death.*

18. At St. Albans', aged about 42, Mrs. Deschamps, wife of Mr. D. merchant in Bucklersbury, and one of the daughters of the late Mr. Alderman Gill.

At Bath, aged 70, after a very short illness, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Parker, rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, who took the surname of Griffin on succeeding to a considerable fortune by the death of her brother, Lord Howard de Walden, 1597 (see vol. LXVII. p. 529). To the title itself she was also supposed to possess a very sufficient claim, though this claim was never enforced by an appeal to the House of Peers. Having no issue, titles, at her period of life, were of inferior importance; but the fortune which devolved to her, and which, we believe, reverts to the present Lord Braybrooke, became a source of exalted gratification, from being devoted to the noblest purposes of benevolence, of friendship, and of humanity. Those numerous individuals who experienced the generous influence of her kindness will have too much cause to mourn that her valuable life was not of still longer duration.

Aged 74, James Rippell, esq. late of Fritton-street, Soho.

Mr. Herbert Hawes, a respectable mer-

cer in the High-street, Southampton, put an end to his life. He was married, the preceding day, to a young lady of Southampton, to whom he had long been engaged; and this morning, while serving a customer in the shop, a pair of scissars being wanted, a person offered to fetch them, but he said he had a penknife that would do. As soon as he had opened the knife he thrust it into his throat, while with the other hand he put back his neckcloth. In spite of every endeavour of the witnesses of this horrid action to prevent its completion, he tore out the windpipe, and died.

The same day, at Bolden, near South Shields, Mr. Milner, of the latter place, shot himself. He had been married only three or four days to an amiable young lady.

19. Of a decline, in the prime of life, Miss Sarah Lowe, dau. of the late Mr. Solomon L. of Witlegate-houfe, co. Chester.

At Packington hall, co. Warwick, aged 18 months, the Hon. George Finch, eighth son of the Earl of Aylesford.

In Bryanston-street, in her 25th year, Mrs. Gulston, relict of Joseph G. esq. of Ealing-grove, Middlesex, and M. P. for Poole, and mother to the late Joseph G. esq. M. P. for the same place.

20. In the Tower, aged 21, Miss Caroline Carpenter, a young lady of very considerable personal endowments; but these were so far excelled by those of the mind and heart, as scarcely to attract the notice of such as know how rightly to estimate the human qualities. She was the third daughter of the Rev. James Baden Carpenter, rector of Elsted, Suffex, by Louisa, daughter of the late Capt. James Tindal, of the 4th regiment of dragoons, and grand-dau. of the Rev. Nicholas T. translator and continuator of Rapin. In strength of memory, quickness of perception, sound judgement, and accurate discernment of character, she was almost unrivaled. Nor will her appearance be eminent for the qualities of the heart, when the immediate cause of her death is made known to the world. Her elder sister had just fallen a martyr to filial affection, by attending her mother in the last moments of a consumptive disorder. She herself, in spite of all entreaties, followed her steps, and likewise sunk a victim to the sorrow, and perhaps contagion arising from the close attendance of that sister, while breathing her last. A warning this to such as have relatives who suffer under that cruel complaint, and who have constitutions predisposed to receive infection &

At Hampstead, Middlesex, in her 87th year, Mrs. Anne Bogg.

Mr. Yates, adjutant of the Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry. He possessed much ability in his military capacity, and was deservedly esteemed by the regiment.

21. Aged 62, Mrs. Forsyth, wife of Mr. W. F., his Majesty's gardener at Kensington.

22. At Illington spa, aged about 70, Francis-Peter Mallet, esq. of Edmonton, formerly an eminent cabinet maker (successor to Mr. Gomm) at Newcastle (house, Clerkenwell), but had retired from business, and was in the commission of the peace for Bucks, for which county he served the office of sheriff a few years ago, and was a very respectable character.

At Huntingdon, the Rev. John Francis, M.A. of Jesus college, Cambridge, and curate of Huntingdon and Offord for the last 14 years.

23. At St. Laurence, near Canterbury, Lady Knatchbull, wife of Sir Edward K. bart. M.P. for Kent.

24. At Lambeth, in his 69th year, Wm. Ward, esq. many years of the Post-office.

25. Of apoplexy, Mrs. Smyth, wife of Mr. S. apothecary, of Tavistock-street.

\* \* \* PROMOTIONS, &c. unavoidably deferred.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

##### DRURY-LANE.

1. As You Like It—High Life below Stairs.
  3. The Revenge—*The Embarkation*.
  5. The Rivals—Ditto.
  7. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
  8. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
  10. Hamlet—Ditto. [No Supper.
  12. Much Ado about Nothing—No Song
  14. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Blue
  15. As You Like It—Ditto. [Beard.
  17. The Wonder—Ditto.
  19. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
  21. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
  22. Love for Love—Ditto.
  23. The Castle Spectre—The Deserter.
  24. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—No Song  
No Supper.
  26. The Beggar's Opera—The Apprentice.
  28. Hamlet—Blue Beard.
  29. The Belles' Stratagem—Ditto. [Wood.
  30. The Castle Spectre—The Children in the
  31. Love makes a Man—The Prize.
- Nov. 1. The Wheel of Fortune—Blue Beard.
2. The Jew—The Deserter.
  4. Hamlet—Blue Beard.
  5. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
  6. Maid of the Mill—Catharine and Petruchio.
  7. The Rivals—The Shipwreck. [chio.
  8. The Merchant of Venice—High Life  
below Stairs.
  9. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Blue Beard
  11. Hamlet—Ditto.
  12. The Beggar's Opera—The First Floor.
  13. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—My  
Grandmother. [Wood.
  14. The Tempest—The Humourist. [the
  15. The Castle Spectre—The Children in

16. The Secret—*The Pavilion*.
18. King Richard the Third—Ditto.
19. The Secret—My Grandmother.
20. The Belles' Stratagem—Blue Beard.
21. As You Like It—The Deserter.
22. Isabella—The Apprentice.
23. Love makes a Man—Blue Beard.
24. Jane Shore—The Mock Doctor.
26. The Secret—Blue Beard.
27. The Stranger—The Irish Widow.
28. The Tempest—The Mock Doctor.
29. Measure for Measure—Virgin Unmask'd
30. The Wheel of Fortune—The Deserter.

##### COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The Road to Ruin—Lock and Key.
  4. Othello—The Maid of the Mill.
  7. Romeo and Juliet—*The Naval Pillar*; or, *Britannia Triumphant*.
  9. The Orphan—Ditto.
  12. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
  13. The Belles' Stratagem—Ditto.
  14. Alexander the Great—Ditto.
  16. Every One has his Fault—The Spoil'd Child. [Mimick.
  17. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—The Irish
  18. The Horse and the Widow—The Dramatist—The Irishman in London.
  21. The Birth-Day—The Naval Pillar—  
The Death of Captain Cook.
  23. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
  24. Raham Droog—The Jew and the Doctor
  25. The WaytoGetMarried—Honest Thieves
  26. Lovers' Vows—The Death of Captain  
Cook—The Naval Pillar.
  28. Macbeth—The Death of Captain Cook.
  29. King Lear—The Naval Pillar.
  30. Raham Droog—The Jew and the Doctor
  31. Management—The Miller.
- Nov. 1. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
2. Ditto—The Farmer.
  4. Ditto—The Naval Pillar.
  5. Ditto—The Poor Soldier.
  6. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
  7. Jane Shore—The Naval Pillar.
  8. Management—Lovers' Quarrels. [Nile.
  9. Ditto—The Ghoul—The Mouth of the
  11. The Mysteries of the Castle—Cross Pur-
  12. Management—Robin Hood. [poses—D<sup>o</sup>.
  13. Ditto—The Flitch of Bacon.
  14. The Fair Penitent—The Turnpike Gate.
  15. Management—Ditto. 16. Ditto—Ditto.
  18. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
  19. Management—Ditto.
  20. The Birth-Day—Ditto.
  21. Management—Ditto. 22. Ditto—Ditto.
  23. Ditto—Ditto. 24. Ditto—Ditto.
  26. Ditto—Ditto. 27. Ditto—Ditto.
  28. Ditto—Ditto. 29. Ditto—Ditto.
  30. *The Wife Men of the East*—Spoil'd Child.

#### BILL of MORTALITY, from October 29, to November 26, 1799.

##### Christened.

##### Buried.

Males	958	1784	Males	814	1638
Females	826	1784	Females	824	1504

Whereof have died under two years old 504

Pock Loaf 5/- dd.

Dale 14s. per bushel; 3d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  per pound.

[S]	2 and 5	171	50 and 60	143
[S]	5 and 10	38	60 and 70	129
[S]	10 and 20	65	70 and 80	91
[S]	20 and 30	118	80 and 90	41
[S]	30 and 40	292	90 and 100	3
[S]	40 and 50	143		

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 16, 1792. [100*s*]

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex.	92	450	039	438	461	10				
Surrey	90	847	843	842	10	65	0			
Hertford.	93	050	634	639	059	10				
Bedford.	91	10	53	635	034	14	0			
Hunting.	97	700	041	038	448	0				
Northam.	99	471	048	037	672	4				
Rutland.	90	000	056	032	677	0				
Leicester.	86	200	047	435	062	9				
Notting.	89	954	047	036	441	0				
Dorphy.	98	000	042	037	977	0				
Stafford.	95	300	043	10	37	479	0			
Salop.	97	953	1044	510	256	10				
Hereford.	96	054	443	433	11	57	7			
Worcett.	75	543	846	139	763	10				
Warwick.	101	400	054	638	381	7				
Wilts.	94	800	043	038	879	0				
Berks.	88	000	035	232	852	4				
Oxford.	91	700	036	033	159	1				
Bucks.	93	100	038	034	654	10				
Montgo.	100	964	043	024	000	0				
Bron.	83	300	044	033	100	0				
Radnor.	103	1100	038	834	11	00	0			

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex.	89	444	640	638	455	6				
Kent.	91	146	1040	038	48	9				
Sussex.	86	000	035	034	1000	0				
Suffolk.	87	656	036	836	439	6				
Cambrid.	82	1000	035	106	770	0				
Norfolk.	78	842	032	833	400	0				
Lincoln.	76	043	037	1027	600	0				
York.	85	1053	039	629	068	7				
Durham.	86	1162	038	036	800	0				
Northam.	76	048	036	929	300	0				
Cumberl.	79	261	242	1025	1000	0				
Westm.	114	264	844	627	700	0				
Lancast.	85	200	044	630	855	4				
Chester.	79	100	047	031	800	0				
Flint.	77	1000	025	620	1000	0				
Denbigh.	85	600	045	1175	1000	0				
Anglesea.	80	000	000	000	000	0				
Carrarv.	83	442	042	420	000	0				
Merioneth.	84	760	641	422	800	0				
Cardigan.	81	660	047	816	000	0				
Pemroke.	76	800	044	425	700	0				
Carmarth.	84	000	042	619	800	0				
Glamorg.	82	100	043	524	500	0				
Gloucest.	90	400	044	434	718	0				
Somerset.	94	1000	044	139	072	0				
Monm.	98	800	046	930	000	0				
Devon.	93	600	042	423	448	0				
Cornwall.	80	000	040	522	800	0				
Dorset.	88	1100	037	230	072	0				
Hants.	88	600	036	631	7152	6				

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Smithfield.	94	550	742	841	855	6	9	80	1160	044	420	1061	10
1	94	256	036	532	844	7	10	94	453	1144	833	770	6
2	78	842	032	833	461	10	11	87	453	1141	212	1048	0
3	80	148	436	1126	865	9	12	83	853	1136	731	365	6
4	81	055	037	031	961	10	13	80	000	000	000	000	0
5	90	1062	443	216	451	10	14	80	000	000	000	000	0
6	79	953	1145	430	1055	4	15	80	000	000	000	000	0
7	83	1154	441	912	761	10	16	80	000	000	000	000	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Nov. 25.

Fine	87s. to 90s.	Middling	70s. to 120s.	Horse Pollard	18s. od.
Seconds	77s. to 85s.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 66s.	Bran	18s. od.
Thirds	60s. to 74s.	Common ditto	18s. to 20s.		

OATMEAL, per Bushel of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 54s. 6d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	16l. 0s. to 17l. 10s.	Sussex Pockets	15l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	15l. 15s. to 16l. 16s.	Ditto Bags	15l. 0s. to 15l. 28s.
Parham Pockets	14l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	14l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3d. 32.	3d. to 5l. 25s.	6d.	Aver. 4l. 9s. 4d.
Straw	14.	26s. od. to 2t. 35.	6d.	Aver. H. 19s. 9d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Nov. 20, 1799, is 53s. 2d. ½ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 25. To sink the offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb	3s. od. to 4s. od.
Veal	3s. od. to 4s. 8d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 3s. 11d. ½

COALS. Best in the Pool 62s. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 56s. gd. to os. od.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Moulded, 84s.—Curd, 88s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1799

Date	Bank Stock.	Spec. Bk Red.	3 per Cent.	4per Cent.	5per Cent.	5per Cent.	Spec. Cent.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Irish Spec.Ctr.	Imp. Omn.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Tickets.	Irish Prizes
23	1.77	594	594	594	75	91	1.797	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	1799	85	
24	1.77	605	605	748	91	89	1.798	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
25	1.77	614	614	924	90	173	1.801	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
26	1.77	623	623	924	90	173	1.802	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
27	1.77	632	632	924	90	173	1.803	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
28	1.77	641	641	924	90	173	1.804	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
29	1.77	650	650	924	90	173	1.805	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
30	1.77	669	669	924	90	173	1.806	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
31	1.77	598	608	75	91	89	1.799	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
1	1.78	607	607	913	90	173	1.800	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
2	1.78	616	607	913	90	173	1.801	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
3	Sunday	1.78	625	75	913	883	1.802	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
4	1.78	634	603	748	92	897	1.803	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
5	1.78	643	602	75	92	897	1.804	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
6	1.78	652	601	75	92	897	1.805	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
7	1.78	661	600	75	92	897	1.806	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
8	1.78	591	601	744	913	878	1.807	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
9	1.78	590	593	744	913	878	1.808	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
10	Sunday	1.78	589	594	744	913	1.809	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
11	1.78	588	593	742	913	883	1.810	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
12	1.78	587	592	75	913	883	1.811	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
13	1.78	586	592	75	913	883	1.812	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
14	1.78	585	591	748	913	883	1.813	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
15	1.78	584	591	75	913	883	1.814	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
16	1.78	603	614	75	942	898	1.815	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
17	Sunday	1.78	602	614	75	942	1.816	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
18	1.78	601	623	63	764	913	1.817	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
19	1.78	600	623	77	913	877	1.818	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
20	1.78	599	623	77	913	877	1.819	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
21	1.78	598	623	76	913	903	1.820	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
22	1.78	597	623	76	913	903	1.821	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
23	1.78	596	623	76	913	903	1.822	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
24	Sunday	1.78	595	623	76	913	1.823	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
25	1.78	594	623	76	913	903	1.824	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
26	1.78	593	623	76	913	903	1.825	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
27	1.78	592	623	76	913	903	1.826	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
28	1.78	591	623	76	913	903	1.827	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
29	1.78	590	623	76	913	903	1.828	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
30	1.78	589	623	76	913	903	1.829	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
31	1.78	588	623	76	913	903	1.830	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
1	1.78	587	623	76	913	903	1.831	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
2	1.78	586	623	76	913	903	1.832	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
3	1.78	585	623	76	913	903	1.833	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
4	1.78	584	623	76	913	903	1.834	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
5	1.78	583	623	76	913	903	1.835	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
6	1.78	582	623	76	913	903	1.836	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
7	1.78	581	623	76	913	903	1.837	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
8	1.78	580	623	76	913	903	1.838	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
9	1.78	579	623	76	913	903	1.839	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
10	Sunday	1.78	578	623	76	913	1.840	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
11	1.78	577	623	76	913	903	1.841	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
12	1.78	576	623	76	913	903	1.842	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
13	1.78	575	623	76	913	903	1.843	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
14	1.78	574	623	76	913	903	1.844	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
15	1.78	573	623	76	913	903	1.845	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
16	1.78	572	623	76	913	903	1.846	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
17	1.78	571	623	76	913	903	1.847	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
18	1.78	570	623	76	913	903	1.848	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
19	1.78	569	623	76	913	903	1.849	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
20	1.78	568	623	76	913	903	1.850	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
21	1.78	567	623	76	913	903	1.851	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
22	1.78	566	623	76	913	903	1.852	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
23	1.78	565	623	76	913	903	1.853	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
24	Sunday	1.78	564	623	76	913	1.854	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
25	1.78	563	623	76	913	903	1.855	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
26	1.78	562	623	76	913	903	1.856	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
27	1.78	561	623	76	913	903	1.857	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
28	1.78	560	623	76	913	903	1.858	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
29	1.78	559	623	76	913	903	1.859	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
30	1.78	558	623	76	913	903	1.860	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
31	1.78	557	623	76	913	903	1.861	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
1	1.78	556	623	76	913	903	1.862	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
2	1.78	555	623	76	913	903	1.863	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
3	1.78	554	623	76	913	903	1.864	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
4	1.78	553	623	76	913	903	1.865	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
5	1.78	552	623	76	913	903	1.866	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
6	1.78	551	623	76	913	903	1.867	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
7	1.78	550	623	76	913	903	1.868	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
8	1.78	549	623	76	913	903	1.869	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
9	1.78	548	623	76	913	903	1.870	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
10	Sunday	1.78	547	623	76	913	1.871	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
11	1.78	546	623	76	913	903	1.872	15	12	0	7	17	6	90	85	85	85	85	
12	1.78	545	623	76	913	903	1.												

[Printed by John Nichols, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the *Lucky Lottery Office*, No. 11, Holbourne.

# The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE  
GENERAL EVENING  
Lloyd's Evening  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
London Evening.  
Whitehall Even.  
The Sun—Star  
London Packet  
English Chron.  
Times—Briton  
Morning Chron.  
Morning Herald  
Public Ledger  
Gazett. & M. Post  
Courier—Ev. Ma.  
Courier de Lond.  
London Herald  
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Morning Advert.  
18 Weekly Papers  
Bath 3, Bristol 5  
Birmingham 2  
Blackburn—Bury  
CAMBRIDGE 2  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford  
Chester, Coventry  
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St. JOHN'S GATE.



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Embellished with Views of ISLEWORTH CHURCH, MIDDLESEX; and of  
 SCARBOROUGH CASTLE, with the SEALS of that Borough; Mr. BOLTON'S  
 elegant new HALF-PENNY; a curious KEY; &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London.  
 where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1799.

1010 Meteorological Diaries for November and December, 1799.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. I.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in November, 1799.
1	SE	29, 23	51	14, 2, 5	showers
2	W	21	51	.5	gloomy, and showers
3	SW	50	49	.8	gloomy, little rain
4	SW	36	45	.8	rain
5	S	50	41	.9	showers, sun at intervals
6	SW	13	48	.6	stormy showers
7	SWbW	15	44	3.0	gloomy
8	NW	24	42	.0	showers
9	NW	57	41	.0	showers of rain and hail
10	SW	77	38	.0	rain
11	NW	53	44	2.9	showers
12	SSW	37	48	.5	gloomy, rain at night
13	SV	33	43	.9	showers
14		38	45	.9	gloomy
15	S	80	38	.0	gloomy
16	W	90	41	.8	showers
17	SE	30, 18	33	.9	mist 12 A.M. clears up and sun P.M.
18	SE	23	37	.8	mist, sun at short intervals
19	SE	20	39	.9	gloomy
20	SE	26	43	.8	very pleasant
21	SE	28	35	.9	very pleasant
22	SE	25	36	.9	misty
23	SE	20	37	.9	misty
24	SE	19, 38	40	.8	but little sun
25	SE	73	38	.8	gloomy
26	NE	30, 5	40	.7	after the mist, a little sun
27	E	7	44	.8	sun and pleasant
28	SE	16	34	.9	sun and pleasant
29	SW	29, 93	39	.9	gloomy
30	S	73	46	.6	gloomy

3. A storm of wind in the evening.—4. Hail, rain and snow in the night.—10. Ice in the morning. The horse-chestnut, poplar, and hawthorn, divested of their leaves. The thorn loaden with such a profusion of fruit, as seldom, if ever, before remembered.—11. A severe gale of wind for the space of about 3 hours, from 3 to 6 P.M. and which travelled after the rate of 30 miles per hour, as appeared from enquiring of a gentleman who lived ninety miles distant, where the gale made its appearance three hours later. N.B. This gale, however, seems to have cleared the atmosphere, the weather having changed to a mild degree of temperature almost immediately, and with a continuation to the end of the month.—14. Aurora Borealis.—16. Wild daisy flowers.—18. A beautiful horizon at sun set.—20. Insects sporting in the air. The roaring of the sea distinct, two o'clock P.M. the sky cloudless.—28. Wheat appears above ground.

Fall of rain 1.85 inches. Evaporation 1.9 inches. J. HOLT, Walton, near Liverpool.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1799.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	3 o'clock	Noon	11 o'clock Night	Barom. in. pts. in Dec. 1799.	Weather	D. of Month	3 o'clock	Noon	11 o'clock Night	Barom. in. pts. in Dec. 1799.	Weather
Nov. 27	0	c	0			Dec. 12	36	39	35	30, 04	fair
28	44	46	40	30, 14	fair	13	35	35	33	.06	cloudy
29	42	43	39	,20	cloudy	14	32	36	33	29, .92	cloudy
30	33	40	38	,08	fair	15	35	35	33	,75	cloudy
D. 1	43	50	48	29, 90	cloudy	16	33	34	33	,65	cloudy
2	46	50	44	,51	rain	17	32	32	32	,59	cloudy
3	45	46	44	,21	rain	18	33	35	,28	,62	snow
4	43	43	41	,40	cloudy	19	22	26	23	30, ,10	fair
5	41	42	41	,62	rain	20	23	26	24	,27	fair
6	42	42	40	,95	cloudy	21	26	30	31	,23	cloudy
7	41	41	39	30, 00	rain	22	32	33	,28	,17	fair
8	38	38	38	29, 78	cloudy	23	26	34	,32	,08	
9	40	44	43	,65	cloudy	24	38	33	,31	,03	cloudy
10	42	43	40	,90	cloudy	25	28	33	33	29, 193	fair
11	40	41	39	,95	cloudy	26	34	36	,32	,91	fair

T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine:

## For D E C E M B E R, 1799.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART II.

"Mr. URBAN, Wells, Norfolk, Dec. 7.  
"Ησ ἀτολικής σῶμα, οὐ μήτε ἀνθρώπος  
δῆμος,  
"Ερωτεῖς θεάρες Θεὸς, ἀμφεπος, οὐ τὰ  
Σύντοις.

*Golden Verses of Pythagoras.*

\*\*\*\*\* O part of your useful publication is more valuable than its Obituary.—Particulars of the dead, who have been distinguished for their talents, or their virtues, can scarcely fail to entertain, and improve the living.—We attend to such descriptions with diligence, mingled with curiosity; because we know, that the persons whose actions are there recorded, can act *no more*.—In many articles of your necrology, there is a clearness,—a discrimination, and, I hope I may add, an impartiality highly commendable.—The present state of biographical composition, is probably one of the greatest improvements in modern literature.—Johnson led the way in his *Lives of the Poets*; which I conceive to be,—the best specimen of biography in the language.—Since that time, some excellent pieces, in this kind, have appeared.

It must be evident to every person, that it is scarcely possible to write the history of a life *well*, before the decease of the hero recorded.—A life should not be a statement of facts, on *one* side only; much less should it be, a *mere panegyric*.—To give it value, it should be a narration of manners, and conduct; collected with diligence, and detailed without favour, or fear. Few writers have the courage to do this.—Let it also be remembered, that, before Death has closed the scene, the character of the man is not complete.

Whether we contemplate death as a topic of limited, or enlarged investigation:—whether we consider it, as the general law of our beings, or as affect-

ing some individual in particular; although the subject has already been so often, and so ably discussed,—yet, if properly pursued, it never fails, still to excite, considerable interest.

Addison, whose mind was peculiarly turned to such speculations, gives the reason in his 289th Spectator:

"There is nothing," says he, "in history, which is so improving to the reader, as those accounts which we meet with of the deaths of eminent persons, and of their behaviour in that dreadful season.—I may also add, that there are no parts in history which affect, and please the reader in so sensible a manner.—The reason I take to be this, because there is no other single circumstance in the history of any person which can possibly be the case of every one who reads it."

There is something awful, and improving in the thought, that we cannot be admitted to a communion with those elevated spirits who have gone before us; but by passing through the vale of death.—By such reflections, we learn to imitate their virtues; and are prepared for the event that must crown us with reward. As we wander through the mansions of the illustrious dead;—the inquisitive observer naturally demands,—What is become of the minds that once informed these bodies?—The eye that sparkled with intelligence;—the heart that beat with generosity;—now lie mouldering in the dust.—The earthly tabernacle of those philosophers, whose thoughts were occupied in "searching into the deep things of God,"—or in speculations concerning the future residence of the soul, are here found, distinguished from the vulgar, by no honours; save a gaudy tomb-stone, or a pompous epitaph.

But not only men, but even cities, and empires, as has well been observed, —have their graves.—What is become of Carthage, Persepolis, and Babylon, "that great city that was cloathed in fine linen, and purple, and decked with

with gold and precious stones?"—These mistresses of the antient world,—the patronesses of arts, and luxury, have passed from off the face of the earth; and London, St. Petersburg, and Paris, have usurped their places.—The very ground on which they stood, is with difficulty discerned; and so desolate are their precincts, that they are literally "an habitation of owls."

Upon the loss of friends, that bitter cup of which all are exposed to drink in their turns; there are few pieces that breathe a purer sentiment, than Tickell's poem on the death of Addison. Notwithstanding the author's modest remark, that—

"Grief unaffected suits but ill with art,  
Or flowing numbers with a bleeding  
heart,"

it is impossible for a cultivated mind to peruse this production of genius without paying a tribute of applause to the abilities, as well as feelings of the writer.—After eloquently describing the solemnity of the funeral knell;—the deep, religious light of the tapers; and the awful pause of the choir, whilst "the pealing organ swells the note of praise;" the poet descends to celebrate that, which, to a mind oppressed with grief, is the greatest satisfaction of all;—retirement and reflection:

"Oft let me range the gloomy aisles alone,  
Sad luxury!—to vulgar minds unknown."

If there is one gratification of this life, which we may expect to enjoy hereafter, in preference to another; it must be the gratification of virtuous connexions enlarged, and secured against the possibility of a dissolution.—No indulgence of sense, can be admitted into the heavenly abodes of purity, and peace.—This will readily be conceded.—And yet, such is our frailty, that the wisest men, in their views of another life, sometimes find it difficult wholly to divest themselves of their ideas of comfort, and accommodation in this.—Whilst we are here, we experience a rational satisfaction in the society of our relations, and friends; therefore, when we are dead, we wish (forgetting that no distance of space can separate the immortal spirit) to be buried amongst them.—So far indeed do some carry their prejudices of sepulture,—that there are particular spots,—which, for their lightness, dryness, or romantic aspect, they prefer on these occasions.

Upon this principle of taste, is founded a material part of poetic imagery.—The poet calls off our attention from the common accidents of sepulture, to fix it upon some circumstance, that may heighten the present affection of the mind. The mynsterles song, in Chatterton, is a remarkable instance of this management.—The singer, after describing the person of her deceased lover, in terms, which, for appropriate images, and unadulterated nature, have few equals; proceeds to represent his accomplishments, and to point out the place where he lies interred:

"Swole his tyngue as the throlle's note,  
Quycke ynn daunce as thought canne bee,  
Defte hys taboure, codgelle stote;  
O! bee lies bie the wylloves tree."  
"Mie love ys dedde,  
Gonne to his deathe hedde,  
Alle underre the wylloves tree."

The willow-tree has always been usurped by poets, for exciting sensations of tenderness, and grief. The Psalmist, describing the Babylonish captivity, says,—"As for our harps, we hanged them up upon the willows in the midst thereof."—And Shakespeare makes Desdemona, in the extremity of distress, pour forth a song, of which "*willow*" is the burthen.

"The poor soul sat sighing by a sycamore  
Sing all a green willow, [tree,  
Her hand on her bosom, her head on her  
knee,

"Sing willow, willow, willow."

And again, in the Merchant of Venice;—"the moon shnes bright."

"In such a night  
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand  
Upon the wild sea-banks, and wav'd her  
To come again to Carthage." [love

I have observed, that enlarged affection, would probably constitute one source of felicity in a future state.—This, I conceive, may *at least* be inferred from an higher authority, than any I have yet intitled upon; but I have little room to expand the enquiry; having already trespassed too far.—Whilst we are incumbered with these mortal bodies, we cannot, it has been remarked, enjoy the society of "just men made perfect;" but we may make approaches to it, by cultivating the friendship of the good.—Even at the close of life, when the pulse beats faintly, and the blood scarce circulates through the labouring veins:—when, like old Barzillai, "we can neither hear the voice of singing men, nor of singing

singing women ;" the remembrance of chefe friendships ; and the hopes, that they will revive, to die no more ; must be a fountain of pure delight.—Next to that astonishing act of adoration, and thanksgiving ; in which Cherubim, and Seraphim, and whole armies of disembodied spirits are incessantly engaged, before the throne of Grace ; there can be nothing more grateful to the intellect, than this enlargement of the affections.—Could we be insensible to such pleasures on their own account, the beautiful, and animated description given of them by David, in his history of the indissoluble union of Saul and Jonathan, would compel our praise, and, perhaps, excite our imitation.—“ They were lovely, and pleasant, in their lives ; and in their death they were not divided.”

WENMAN LANGTON.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 24.

AS I have often derived much agreeable information as well as amusement from the perusal of your Magazine, I take a pleasure in contributing my mite towards rendering it as correct as possible upon a subject of no small importance to the parties interested ; but which has hitherto been imperfectly as well as erroneously treated of by your several correspondents. I mean that of the antient barony of Zouche of Harringworth.

Edward, the last Lord Zouche, died, in 1625, without male issue. He had, however, two daughters, named Elizabeth and Mary. Elizabeth, the eldest, was the wife of Sir William Tate, of Delapre, in the county of Northampton, knt. ; and Mary, the youngest, was married some time after 1602 to Thomas Leighton, esq. son and heir apparent of Sir Thomas Leighton, of Feckenham, in the county of Worcester, knt. ; and between these two ladies, or their issue (for I am not certain that either of them survived her father), the barony fell into abeyance.

The late Bartholomew Tate, esq. was the direct lineal descendant and heir of the body of Elizabeth ; and I have seen, in MS. amongst his papers, a case, drawn up in his lifetime, stating him to be sole heir of the barony, for that there was no issue from Mary Leighton, the 2nd daughter. But of that hereafter. He died without surviving issue ; and his interest in the barony, whatever it was,

fell into abeyance amongst the children of his two sisters, Catharine, wife of Charles Hedges, esq. and Mary, wife of Samuel Long, esq. and so remains at this day.

As to the question, whether there is any issue from Mary Leighton, I confess myself not able to speak positively. I am inclined to think there is not, for these two reasons : first, because I find it so asserted in the MS. abovementioned ; and, secondly, because I can prove that those persons, who have been hitherto considered as her descendants, were not so.

The Baronetage, edit. 1741, vol. V. p. 42, says, “ Thomas Leighton married a daughter and co-heir of the Lord Zouche of Harringworth, by whom he had issue two daughters, who were his co-heirs, married to the noble families of Talbot and St. John.”

The authority referred to is the information of Sir Edward Leighton, the then existing baronet. This is a proof that Sir Edward did at that time consider the Talbots and St. Johns as the heirs and representatives of that particular branch of his family ; and, if it can be shewn that those ladies were not the daughters, but the sisters, of that Mr. Leighton, who married Mary Zouche, we shall have pretty strong ground for believing, that, when Sir Edward Leighton gave this account, there was in fact no issue remaining from that marriage ; for, he was not likely to be deceived as to who were the heirs, though he might easily mistake the sisters for the daughters of a man who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

To shew that the wives of Talbot and St. John were not daughters of Thomas Leighton by Mary Zouche, it can be proved, by unquestionable evidence, that Mrs. Talbot and Lady St. John had each of them ten children living in 1623 ; and that the match between Leighton and Zouche had not taken place in 1602.

That they were his sisters will appear by what follows.—Sir Gilbert Talbot, who was master of the jewel-house to King Charles II. entered his pedigree in the Heralds Office ; and he describes his mother thus : “ Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, of Feckenham, in the county of Worcester, knt. governor of Guernsey and Jersey, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Knolles, knight of the garter ;”

garter;" and in the visitation of Wilts, made in 1633, Sir John St. John himself calls his wife "Anne, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leighton, of Feckenham, co. Worcester, kn.<sup>t</sup>"

I have thus, as I conceive, shewn that the Talbots and St. Johns were not descended from Mary Zouche; and as Sir Edward Leighton, bart. in 1741, considered them as the heirs of that branch of his family, I think it very reasonable to infer, that there was no issue from her existing at the time he gave that account. W—D—R.

Mr. URBAN, Chelsea, Oct. 24.

I DO myself a pleasure in sending you some account of a well-known and much-admired poem, intituled, "The Beggar's Petition."

This very pleasing and pathetic poem is the production of Dr. Joshua Webster (M. D.); and was written at St. Alban's in the year 1764. It refers to an aged mendicant, named Kinderley, or Kinder, who had once lived on his little paternal estate near Potter's Cross, between St. Alban's and Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, and was for many years a farmer in decent circumstances. His ruin was occasioned by the artifices of what Pope calls a "vile attorney;" yet, at the time of the above elegant composition, he had dragged on a sorrowful existence to the great age of 83; and he continued to live some years after. The ingenious author of the stanzas is now (in 1799) resident in Chelsea, and, like his subject, is far advanced in years; *animi autem maturus Aetates, grada viridisque senectus.*

Dr. Webster has a drawing of Kinderley in water-colours, representing him as begging at the door of a cottage or farm-house, designed by the Doctor himself, and to which he has affixed the beautiful lines in MS.

That justly-celebrated picture of "The Woodman," painted by Gainsborough, from which an admirable print has been engraved by Simon, was done from a hale woodcutter, who worked for Dr. Webster at Chigwell-row, in the parish of Chigwell, Essex.

In early life, Dr. Webster was very intimately and professionally connected

\* We have already paid our respects to this excellent piece in vol. LX. p. 972, where, however, it is ascribed to the Rev. Thomas Moss. See an etching of the old Beggar by a youth, in vol. LXI. p. 852.

with Dr. Nathaniel Cotton, of St. Albans, author of "Visions in Verse for younger Minds;" and of a variety of other pieces, which are highly esteemed.

B. & S.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 29.

IN your p. 720, in the account of the life of the late Mr. Holmes, master of Seaton school, co. York, a copy of verses are mentioned, as composed upon the death of a schoolfellow; which, in a note, you express a wish to have transmitted to you for the purpose of insertion. I am happy in being able to supply them, from two motives; the one, in being able to gratify the wish of your editor; and the other, in furnishing a further confirmation of the fine poetic taste of the author, as the verses in question were written at the early age of 15. The communicator of the account of Mr. H.'s life is in most particulars correct. He did not immediately remove from Harrow to Seaton; but held the curacy some short time of Darfield, near Doncaster; and the writer of this can take upon himself to say, from a long and most particularly-intimate friendship with him, that the change which took place in his religious opinions arose from the most pure and conscientious motives, totally unconnected with any other consideration whatever, as he might have had church preferment, though, I believe, nothing equal to his merit. You will have the goodness to insert the foregoing sentence, as the bare supposition that his conduct was in any particular, much more in his religious opinions, actuated by mercenary motives, has given great pain to his friends.

Veres on the Death of Mr. THOMAS LAMBERT, Scholar of Sedburgh School, who died of the Small-pox. Written at the Age of Fifteen Years.

"As when some flow'r, prefer'd with ten'rer care

From noxious insects and inclement air,  
By vernal showers and genial moisture fed,  
In crimson beauty bears its fragrant head,  
The thoughtless swain, enamour'd of the prize,

[and dies;

Breaks the young stem, it sickens, fades,  
Is this thy fate, O youth, untimely gone!  
Without a mother's, father's, sister's moan!  
Ah! why so soon did heaven obscure thy day!

[away.

Just raise our hopes, then snatch thee swift Oh! could I form my numbers as thy mind,  
Fulls yet sinners, tho' gentle, yet yeild'n'd;

True

Trace every action to its noble end,  
To Virtue's precepts, or to Virtue's friend;  
Describe thy manners, as thy temper klo'd,  
Tho' wise, yet humble, constant, yet re-sign'd;  
With ev'ry decent ev'ry prudent art, [heart!]  
To gain th' affections, and preserve the  
Yet had he liv'd to teach mankind, and mend,  
Resin'd their thoughts, and shew'd their  
proper end, [name],  
Britannia's sons had then embalm'd his  
And Lambert flourish'd in immortal fame.  
In vain, in vain, the AEsculapian tribe,  
With cautious judgement, powerful drugs  
prescribe,  
The poi'sous humours ravage all the skin,  
Block up each pore, yet leave their sting  
within;

The salient pulse now speaks internal strife,  
Now faintly creeps, and just but whispers  
—life;

Till every action, spring, and motion stay'd,  
Pronounce the soul, th' unspotted stranger,  
fled.

Oh! tyrant Pest, remorseless and severe,  
Oh! deign to wait a verse, a friendly tear!  
Shall so much merit leave us unopprest?  
Nay, Lambert's dead; let Friendship think  
the rest."

Yours, &c.

H. T.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 20.

**A**S you are never remiss in publishing what may benefit suffering mortals, I will beg a place for the following excellent and simple remedy for worms; to which, from numberless trials, none can be superior. In my neighbourhood it is customary for the poor people, in the summer, to burn fern, in order to make the ashes into balls for the purpose of washing cloaths. When it is to be used for the curing of worms, they take one of these balls and heat it in the fire till it is red hot. One tea-spoonful from the middle of the ball, when cold, is mix'd in treacle, or some other sweet thing, and has been never known to fail curing the patient.

B. J. B.

#### THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. NO. XVII.

**W**E have ever been used to hear sounded in our ears how cheap men worked in former times, and to hear the architectural efforts of our ancestors familiarized down to the low and ignorant consideration, that, when they were constructed, a penny a day was the price of each artificer's labour, without once considering the value of a penny six centuries back, and a penny at the present moment. And

yet let me recollect, that either this ancient stipend is still continued in the disbursements of this church, or that the professional people belonging to it are so fascinated by its architectural charms, or by the high honour redounding from the name of being called an Architect, Mason, Carpenter, Plumber, Glazier, &c. &c. that, as I was informed by a person the best qualified to decide upon the matter, the mason's bill for work done last year on the various parts of the church, the surrounding buildings, prebendal houses, &c. did not exceed sixty pounds!

I have long been used likewise to have raised to my view the scene which would take place in this church if all the *useless superstitions* objects of former times were swept out of the building. One proposes to carry the screen entering into the choir as far back as the East line of the North and South transepts, and push the choir home to Henry VII's chapel; the royal monuments, &c. to be consequently huddled up in some of the obscure parts either in the body or transepts of the church. Another (can we think guided by the *new order of things?*) proposes to make a clear stage of the religious arrangements of the church, whereby its whole interior might become one vast receptacle, where fine monuments (modern ones it is to be presumed) might be seen, and the grand established service of the choir diminished, and removed into the narrow limits of Henry VII's chapel. This innovator, perhaps, upon some few occasions hath witnessed but one or two singing men, half a dozen singing boys, one or two minor canons, and, perchance, one solitary prebendary, assisting at divine service; and, therefore, unthinkingly concluded Henry's chapel roomy enough for such an assemblage.

I have before me a letter, which I received a few years ago, desiring me to make a view of this said chapel, with strict charge to leave out all the unnecessary decorations of stalls, Henry's tomb, and the trifling trumpery of the helmets, gauntlets, swords, and banners, of the heroic knights of the Bath, thus ennobled for the warlike deeds they had achieved in defence of their king and country! It is hardly necessary to remark, the only use I ever made of this letter was to keep it

as a testimonial of the ideas of architectural innovators, and now to lay its purport before my readers, that they may be sensible how some professional men (this correspondent being one) despise our ancient religious decorations, and how I revere them.

What strange infatuations at certain times possess the heart and soul of man! Each in his turn falls into mental fumes destructive to worldly happiness. A long, long, and disgusting list might be brought before each man's view; some with ridiculous items, and some with mournful mementos, enough to embitter the remaining thread of mortal care. Ever wishing to entertain my readers, I shall confine here my reflections to the more cheerful part of my picture.

The infatuation I mean now to set up to view is in regard to the adherence to *costume* both in ancient and modern artists. Our ancient artists, let their subject for representation be of ages that had passed before them, or of whatsoever country, gave the manners of the times they lived in; as we particularly witness in the Painted Chamber in the adjoining palace, where the subject of the siege of Troy is wrought in tapestry, with the buildings, dresses, and decorations, of the fourteenth century. Our modern artists, as it were to turn the shame on their ancient brethren, have introduced the Roman, Grecian, and almost every nation's customs, to deck out their historical performances both in painting and sculpture. Of the latter art in no spot in the kingdom has this whimsical infatuation taken such firm root as in this church; for, it is impossible to cast our eyes on one monument but something of this perversion of reason and judgement stares us in the face. This irreconcilable mode, this leveler of all historic evidence, seems to have raised its head soon after the introduction of the Roman and Grecian architecture among us; treading under foot our national style, and, by dressing up the statues of our statesmen, warriors, and scientific men, in foreign and fantastic habits, entirely do away the historic *costume* of this country.

The cause of this infatuation arises, I conceive, from a presumptive vanity, which is more or less predominant in us all, that we know better than those who have gone before us; and we arrogantly say, we will improve on our

masters. Here take the names of some of the principal monuments that come under this head of sculptural infatuation, the offspring of Architectural Innovation.

Sir Thomas Hardy. Roman dress.  
— Horneck. Ditto, busto.

Hon. Lieut. Col. Roger Townshend. His death represented after the Roman manner, in a b. s. o. relief, and yet supported by Indians in the strict *costume* of their country.

Sir Cloudbell Shovell. Full-bottomed perriwig, coat sleeves, night-gown, Roman covering for the body, and for the decoration of the legs and feet.

Jam'd Cragg, in a sort of a Roman dress, shock hair, &c.

John Freind. Roman busto.

Martin Folkes. Roman dress.

Shakspeare. Fancy dress.

James Thomson. Roman dress.

John Duke of Argvll. Ditto dress.

Sir Thomas Robinson and lady. Roman bustos.

Garrick. Fancy dress.

Butler. Roman busto.

Barton Booth. Ditto busto.

Francis Holles. Roman warrior.

Admiral Holmes. Roman dress.

Admiral Vernon. Ditto dress.

Admiral Watson. Ditto dress.

General Guest. Ditto busto.

Admiral West. Dressed hair, neck-cloth, and in armour. A busto.

General Kirke. Dressed hair, in armour. A busto.

Earl of Halifax. Dressed hair, in armour. A busto.

George Holles. Roman warrior.

Catharine Walpole. Grecian dress.

John Duke of Sheffield. Roman do. Now let us leave this sacred pile, our senses filled with the sublime transports which we have imbibed during our survey. Let us leave these scenes with, perhaps, the last look which some of us may ever take! Farewell, dear venerated fan! I quit your hallowed walls. Why do my lingering eyes forget to turn to other objects! What portentous thoughts intrude? Sure, I shall once more tread thy holy aisles! Again farewell! and may these essays have some influence over thy future welfare! Then shall I think my labours well bestowed; and my happy spirit, when disrobed of mortal clay, will ever dwell a guardian genius to protect and guard thy architectural glories to time immemorial!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

**MR. URBAN.** Nov. 25.  
**SHELFORD PARVA,** in the county of Cambridge, is severed from Shelford Magna by a small brook and a stone bridge.

It bath only one manor, holden of several fees, and was the possession of the Freviles from 25 Henry III. till of late Robert Frevile, and George, his son, sold it to John Bankes, esq. who dismembered it, by alienating to Toby Pallavicini, esq. the manor-house, and all the chief demesnes, the water-mill, &c. All the residue Bankes's son hath sold to Danyel Wygmore, archdeacon of Ely. The said Toby Pallavicini sold it to John Gill, esq. The manor-houle was afterwards taken down by William Finch, esq. who purchased the estate, and built a handsome seat on the spot.

Baldwin de Frevile, of Shelford, 15 Henry 1H. married Lucy, daughter and heir of William de Scallars. By her he had issue, Richard Frevile, kn. of Shelford, 9 Edward I. About the ninth descent from the said Richard, Robert Frevile married Beatrice, dau. and heiress of Anthony Haledone; and by her had issue George Frevile, who, together with Robert, his father, sold as aboveafaid.

#### In Little Shelford Church.

First, in the wall on the outside. In the chancel lyeth buried Monsier John de Frevile, seyngaeor certe vile, very sunciently in armor, in stone, cross-legged; his inscription in French, without date, in most ancient letters. Neither is there to be seen upon him any shield, or impression of coat-armour.

"Hic jacet Dominus RICARDUS DE FREVILE, miles, dominus istius ville de Parva Shelford, qui obiit secundo die Septembris, A. D. 1375."

His arms pulled out: this inscription round about the stone. There remaineth only his image in armour.

"Hic jacet ELENA DE FREVILE, quæ obiit quinto kalend. Februario, 1380."

A picture of a woman without any escutcheon. It is to be thought that she was the wife of Sir John Frevile, because, in the great window in the East end of the chancel, there is written,

"Dominus JOHANNES de FREVILE, et ELENA uxor ejus;" with Frevile's coat impaling Lucy, viz. Gules, crusuly 3 Lucyes hauriant O.

"ROBERTUS de FREVILE, frater et GENT. MAG. December, 1799.

haeres Domini Johannis de Frevile, obiit anno Domini 1393, qui hic jacet; JOHANNA, uxor ejus."

"JOHANNES FREVILE, filius et haeres Roberti Frevile, obiit anno Domini 1406, qui hic jacet; et MARGARETA, uxor ejus."

"Hic jacet WILLIELMUS de FREVILE, armiger, quondam dominus istius ville, qui obiit 19<sup>o</sup> die Februario, A. D. 1460; et ANNA et MARGARETA, uxores ejus."

One of his wives beareth, S. a fesse undé between 3 wolv's heads c. imp'd O.

"In gratia et misericordia Dei, hic jacet ROBERTUS de FREVILE, armiger, quondam dominus istius ville; et ROSA, uxor ejus, quæ obiit decimo die mons Aprilis, A. D. 1532. Quorum animaduæ propicietur Deus."

#### In the Chapel.

"Orate pro animabus THOMÆ DE FREVILE, et MARGARETÆ, co'foris suis."

This escutcheon is in the window. G. 3 crescents Or. Frevile impaling A. a chevron between 3 martlets S.

Vide de ista Margareta, uxore Thomæ Frevile, in originali de anno 12 Hen. IV.

The church is very neat and comely. It is a rectory or parsonage.

Arms.—G. 3 crescents Or. Frevile. France and England quarterly, on a label of 3, A. 9 torteauxes.

Frevile impaled with G. crusuly 3 Lucyes hauriant O.

G. 3 flower-pots, the flowers A. garnished O.

G. a fesse between 3 annulets A.

G. 3 chevrons A.

A. a fesse between 3 martlets S.

S. a fesse between 3 martlets A.

A. a bend in a bordure engrailed S.

viz. Thomas Knayvert, who departed this life Dec. 12 1593.

Shelford Parva non appropriata est; ibi rector; taxat ad XVI marc., solvet pro synod' 11s. 1vd. procur' XIIId. decar. S'c'i Petri xiiid.

Borough-green Church, Cambridgeshire.

In the part of the chancel now the vestry.

"Sub his lapidibus jacent quatuor fratres, filii Francisci Garbisdie, sacrae theologiae bacalaurei, rectoris hujus ecclesie, et Margaretæ, uxoris ejus, viz. Thomas, Edmund, Francis, et Jerom. Anno 1611."

In the North wall of the chancel—Within three arches as many altartombs, of two men and a woman at their full-lengths, and two loose statues, one man and one woman, brought from

from the chapel pulled down on the North side; where, in an arch, lieth one of the *Ingoldeßborpes*, supposed Sir John, who was in the *Holy Land*.

In the chancel.

Several stones with the brasses.

"Domino ANTONIO CAOE, ex antiqua Cageorum prosapia, S. T. D. hujus ecclesiae rectori, qui legavit 10 acres terrae pauperibus, &c. Obiit circ. ann. 1630."

In the nave.

"Here lieth the body of RICHARD HOLT, gent. some time servant to Sir John Cage, knt. and to Sir Anthony Cage, knt. his son, both lords of this manor. He died about the 6th of March, 1637, æt. 77, leaving Sir Anthony Cage his sole executor\*."

In Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, pp. 220, 221, is a full account of these old monuments, which he ascribes to the *Burghs*. On this place he dwells the more minutely, because it was the earliest scene of his Antiquarian researches.

F. S.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 12.

**I**N the testimonies of authors prefixed to the *Dunciad*, Walter Harte is called the ingenious Mr. W. H. and the apostrophe to Pope quoted from his Poems.

O! ever worthy, ever crown'd with praise!  
Blest in thy life, and blest in all thy lays.  
Add, that the Sisters every thought refine,  
And<sup>1</sup> ev'n thy life be faultless as thy line;  
Yet Envy still with fiercer rage pursues,  
Obscures the VIRTUE, and defames the  
Muse.

A soul like thine, in pain<sup>2</sup>, in grief resign'd,  
Views with just<sup>3</sup> scorn the malice of mankind.

Poems on several Occasions, by Mr. Walter Harte. London, printed for John Cecil, in Exeter Exchange, in the Strand, 1739, 8vo. [A numerous list of subscribers.] By the title, this appears to be the first impression. The apostrophe is p. 100; but with these variations: "or" pains "vain.

Essay on Satire, particularly on the *Dunciad*, by Mr. W. Harte, of St. Mary Hall, Oxon; with Boileau's *Essay*. Printed for L. Gilliver, 1730, 8vo.

Essay on Reason, third edition, fol. 1736, by W. Harte, A. M. It begins thus.

From Time's vast length, eternal and unknown,

Essence of God, co-eval Reason's bone.

• Harl. MSS. 6821.

These two lines, W. Harte assured me, were written by Pope. W. Harte informed me he had published two sermons; I have one only, intituled, *The Union and Harmony of Reason, Morality, and Revealed Religion*, preached by W. Harte, A. M. before the University of St. Ma:y's, Feb. 27, 1736-7. The fifth edition, 1738. I do not know the subject of the other sermon. The Preface mentions, that "the author was under 19 when all these poems were written".

The *Essay on Painting* is dedicated to Thomas Earl of Pembroke. The *Divine Poems*, to — Hildrop, master of Marlborough school, under whom W. Harte was educated. The volume is dedicated to Charles Earl of Peterborough and Mōamouth. The only date is Sept. 30, 1725, to Lady Hertford.

The *History of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus*, by the Rev. W. Harte, M.A. Canon of Windsor. Two vols. 4to. Printed for the author. Sold by George Hawkins, 1759. I assisted the author by translating many passages from *Historia van Gustavus Adolphus*, Coninck der Sweden, &c. met kopere platen (meest door Matheo Merisen geteekent) afgebeelt in't Nederduytsch uytgegeren door Cornelis Danckaert, Amst. 1642, fol. with 33 heads of the most eminent persons, plans of battles, and maps, of which W. H. made use. He gave the book for my trouble. He and Hawkins presented me with the *History*; of which I prevailed on them to send the sheets to my friend George-Henry Martini's *Philosophical Magazine* at Leipzig; who published his excellent translation (1st volume in 1760, 2d volume, 1761), with a preface, notes, and corrections, by John Gottlieb Böhme, Saxon historiographer and professor of history in the university of Leipzig, in 4to. Martini sent me a copy of his translation. When G. Hawkins objected to any words or phrases as uncouth or obsolete, he told me Harte refused to alter them, saying with a sneer, "George, that's what we call writing."

Essay on Husbandry, by the Rev. Walter Harte, M.A. Canon of Windsor, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield. 2d edition, 1770, 8vo.

The Gentleman's Magazine mentions his death in June, 1774, and calls

calls him Dr. W. H.; but, as he is styled M.A. in 1772, it is not likely he took a doctor's degree so late in life. He was vicar of St. Aspel and St. Blazey, in Cornwall.

The Amaranth, or religious Poems.  
Anonymous (Harte), 1767, 8vo.

If I am not mistaken, his father was a Dissenting clergyman.

Harte and Hawkins passed a week with me in the country; and, talking of moduses, Harte related, that a miller applied to him for an abatement. He replied, "With all my heart;" but added, "take notice, such alteration will break the modus, and I shall then have a right to full tythe." Many clergymen would not act with such generous disinterestedness. He was a man of very liberal principles. I have many letters from him (one I regret having lost), in which he communicates in pathetic terms, that he and his pupil Stanhope were detained by illness at a town in Carniola till their money was spent, when Mendez, a Jew merchant of London, who was travelling in that country, hearing that two gentlemen from England were in distress, he went many miles out of his way to visit them, and supply their wants. I remember W. H. extols his humane kindness, and says he was preferable to many *soi-disant Christens*\*. At Rome, his landlord offered to introduce him to a lady of pleasure. On his replying, that the English Clergy held intercourse with such females unbecoming; the landlord told him, in Italy such practices were so common, that Cardinals were not ashamed to look out of window to see a procession, with their arms round their mistress's neck. W. Harte was one of Dr. Samuel Johnson's earliest admirers. His Life of Richard Savage was published in 1744; soon after which Harte, dining with Cave at St. John's Gate, took occasion to speak very handsomely of the work, which was anonymous. Cave told Harte, when they next met, that he had made a man very happy the other day at his house, by the encomiums he bestowed on the author of Savage's Life. "How could that be," says Harte, "none were present but you and I." Cave replied, "You might observe I sent a plate of viands behind the screen. There skulked the

biographer, one Johnson, whose dress was so shabby that he durst not make his appearance. He overheard our conversation; and your applauding his performance delighted him exceedingly."

Lord Eliot and the Bishop of Salisbury are, I believe, the only survivors who were well acquainted with W. Harte, and can give the best account of his life. I wish this may be acceptable to F. S. being written in compliance with his request, p. 827.

In answer to R. W.'s enquiry, p. 736, I have been informed the first coffee-house in London was next door to the George and Vulture tavern, in George-yard, Lombard street, both burnt down March 25, 1748. It was called Elford's coffee-house; but, perhaps, that was not the name it originally bore.

My father told me, tea was introduced into England by one Christopher, or (as he was commonly called) Kit Burroughs. Your vol. LXIV. p. 951, says, "in the reign of Charles II. tea was sold only by Thomas Garraway, in Exchange-alley. At this time there are at least 30,000 tea-dealers in Great Britain. (N.B. It was first sweetened with sugar-candy)." Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to give information who and what this C. Burroughs was. For farther particulars respecting tea and coffee, I would refer the enquirer to your vols. XLIX. p. 237; LV. p. 27; LVI. pp. 613, 1019; LIX. p. 438. Tokens, &c. LV. pp. 857, 887, 944; LX. p. 505; LXIV. p. 951. See also Bradley's History of Coffee, 1721.

In 1786, 16,000,000 lb. pound of tea annually consumed in England.

I may just mention that S. Fancourt, a Dissenting minister, who lived in Crane-court, Fleet-street, projected circulating libraries; to which I was a subscriber from the year 1741 or 2.

R. H. A. g. b.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 3.  
THE unseasonable weather we have experienced for above 12 months past, a whole annual revolution of the globe, and which would almost tempt us to think it has somehow received a shock that has thrown it out of its usual regular orbit, will, I make no doubt, employ the attention of astronomers and astrologers, to discover, if possible, to what celestial influences the late perverseness of the seasons is to be attributed.

\* See Lord Chesterfield's Letters to Stanhope, CXCV. He calls Mendez the good Samaritan.

Now, without asserting any proficiency in either aliology, astronomy, or politicks, though I may occasionally encroach upon the boundaries of all, the latter especially, in virtue of my birthright as an Englishman; I will, with your leave, throw out a loose hint, that has just started in my mind, respecting the weather, recommending it to the closer attention of better heads than I have the vanity to claim.

It is a doubt with me whether, to the immediate horrors of the inveterate warfare, that for some years back has convulsed every corner of Europe, we may not also owe a malignant influence on the weather! Strange as this connexion may appear, I well recollect being told, many years ago, by a veteran officer of dragoons, that a battle was generally followed by a shower of rain. Should this be admitted as a fact, and, God knows, we have now plenty of experience to determine from, here would be positive evidence of temporary local influence. Whether or not the violent concussions and consumption of air, by rapid explosions from cannon and musquetry in a field of battle, may occasion a kind of atmospherical eddy, that may draw surrounding clouds to that spot, and precipitate the assemblage into rain, I do not arrogate philosophical knowledge enough to affirm. But, if the *effet* be established, we have then only to consider, how far a long succession of such violent disturbances of the air, in different places widely dispersed, may tend to disturb the general course of the seasons; and this subject is left with the philosophical class of your numerous readers, by a NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COTTAGER.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 23.

SOME of your correspondents having favoured your readers with accounts of the cathedrals in Wales (see vols. LXIV. p. 225; LXV. pp. 368, 635, 922; LXVI. p. 988, &c.); which, from their remote situation, are not so well known as those in England; I here send some particulars of the cathedrals in Ireland, partly from my own knowledge, and partly from other authorities, with a wish that, if I state anything wrong (which I intend not to do by design), your correspondents resident in that country would, by letters addressed to your

respectable Magazine, correct the same; for which I shall thank them, as I wish for farther information on the subject. I need not inform your readers, that there are four archbishops and 18 bishops in the Protestant Established Church of Ireland; and, if the statement is correct that is given in Mr. Young's Tour in that kingdom, their revenues on the whole are as good as those in England; yet I believe that some of their churches are in ruins, and in several others there is no establishment of church-worship.

*Armagh*.—The metropolitan church is in good repair, and has a choir of singers; and the church and city (which are in the county of that name) are much indebted to the munificence of the late patriotic and worthy Primate.

*Dublin*. In this city are two ancient Gothic cathedrals in use, Christchurch and St. Patrick's, of which I shall speak more fully hereafter; and a numerous and excellent choir of singers, which do the duty at different hours of the day in both churches, and in the chapel belonging to the university. The see of Glendalough is united to this.

*Cork*. This ancient noble Gothic cathedral, being at some distance from the city, has been suffered to go to ruin, and the roof pulled down; an act having been obtained to remove the site from the rock to the town, where a small new church has been many years erecting, but whether yet finished, I know not, the service having been performed a long time in the court-house. This city is in the county of Tipperary.

*Tuam*, in the county of Galway.—I know not whether there is a cathedral here, or whether it has choir-service. Enagoeah and Ardagh are united to it.

*Meath*, in the county of the same name, has, I believe, neither dean nor cathedral.

*Kildare*, in the county called so, has a fine old church, part in ruins and part in use and good repair; and in the church yard is a lofty round tower, such as there are several the like in different parts of Ireland.

Of *Clogher*, in the county of Tyrone, I have no materials.

*Downs* is in the county of the same name. The ancient cathedral, destroyed in 1538, lies in ruins; and in the church-yard is a round tower.

The

The present church stands in another part of the town, and was re-built in 1735.

Dromore, which is also in the county of Down, has a cathedral, "small, yet neat and commodious. It is not built in form of a cross like other cathedrals, nor has it any revenue for supporting choir-service."

Derry, in the county of Londonderry, has a cathedral, from the roof of which the Anglo-Hibernian Protestants annoyed the United Irishmen, and Frenchmen too, in the memorable siege of 1689.

Raphoe, in the county of Donegal.

Kilmere, in the county of Cavan.—I have no particulars of either.

Leighlin, in the county of Carlow, has a handsome church, and Ferns is united to it.

Ossory. The cathedral of this diocese is at Kilkenny, in the county of the same name, and is a fine old church, dedicated to St. Canice (Kilkenny, in Irish, means the church of Canice), erected in 1252. It is built of black stone, or marble, in form of a cross, and a tower over the centre. There are many fine monuments in the church, particularly of the noble family of Butler. These are chiefly in the nave; the effigies in armour, and lying on altar-tombs. The choir, which has an organ, is very beautiful; but there are no fingers except the children of the charity-school. This church, though not so large as some others, is one of the handsomest I know in Ireland.

Cork, in the county of that name, has a beautiful modern-built cathedral, erected, in the Grecian style, the beginning of this century; no part of the original church (which was built 630) remaining but the tower, on which is erected a modern octagon spire. It has also a set of 8 very musical bells. This church has no nave; but, as you enter the only door at the West (which is a beautiful Gothic arch), on the right is the confititory, and on the left is the bishop's vestry. The choir is exceeding handsome, and has a good organ, and four men and four boys choristers; but they do not chant so much of the service as is customary in Dublin or in England. The church stands on a very spacious fine church-yard, with pleasant walks shaded with rows of trees.

Rois, which is united to Cork, is in

the same county, and has a small neat Gothic cathedral, the choir of which is of later erection, and the rails are handsome and well disposed. In the South wing is a good chapter-room.

Cloyne, in the county of Cork, has also a beautiful Gothic cathedral in form of a cross. The choir, which is neatly finished, has a good organ, and in the church-yard is a round tower. This place is remarkable for being the see of the celebrated Bp Berkeley.

Killaloe, in the county of Clare, has an antient cathedral; and Kilfenora is united to it.

Limerick, in the county of that name, has an antient Gothic cathedral, with a good ring of bells, and some monumental decorations. In this church I first heard an organ when I was about six years old; and, as a proof of the odd ideas of children, I then thought that the musical sound proceeded from the silver wood carried by the verger.—Ardfert, which is united to this, has a fine old Gothic church, mostly in ruins, part of which only is used for divine service, and kept in good repair; but the church of Aghadoe, near the lake of Killarney, is in ruins.

Waterford, the capital of the said county, has a spacious fine old cathedral in good condition; and Lismore, which is united to it, has an antient church pretty well kept in repair.

Clonfert is in the county of Galway; and Kilmacduah is united to it.

Eiprin is in the county of Roscommon.

Killala is in the county of Mayo; and Achonry is united to it; but I have no materials of these last-named sees, and wish for farther information.

If, Mr. Urban, any of your intelligent correspondents, resident in Ireland, will be so good as to compleat the deficiencies of this sketch, by specifying which of the sees, I have omitted, have cathedrals, and which of them use choir-worship, it will be deemed a singular favour, and may please some other readers as well as me; and it would be more satisfactory if such accounts were accompanied with a concise description of each, and a drawing, and would certainly have the merit of being new on this side the water.

I have observed a curious circumstance; that in the neighbourhood of any ruinous castle or church in Ireland, as well as England, the common tradition

tradition is, that such places were destroyed by Cromwell. It is a sad thing to be in a bad name; for in that business more blame, perhaps, is laid on Oliver than he deserved. I apprehend that, in his day, he was as much feared by the people of the three kingdoms, as Buonaparte was by the small states of Italy, &c.; and, upon the whole, I believe the former was the better man.

It was a strange neglect, at the time of the Reformation, that the Bible and Common Prayer was not translated into the Irish language, and copiously dispersed in that country; for, as there was no establishment of the Liturgy in Irish in any church in the kingdom, if any of the poor ignorant peasantry by chance went to a Protestant church, not knowing the English tongue, they could not be much more improved or informed than by hearing the Latin service at mass; and would prefer the latter as what they were more accustomed to. But, perhaps, it is not too late now to do something of the kind in the country parishes which are at a distance from the towns. Wales was better attended to than Ireland, at the Reformation, in these matters; and in several churches in the Principality the service is in the common language, i.e. the Welsh. I have more than once heard the established Liturgy of Ireland read there in French, but never in Irish; which, as I have just now observed, it ought to be in remote places.

I shall now give a short account of the cathedrals in Dublin, which were omitted in the former part of this letter.

Christchurch is situated in the heart of the city, and is an ancient Gothic church in form of a crois, and a large square tower over the centre, in which are 8 bells with chimes. It is almost entirely surrounded with houses; and those parts of it that may be seen externally, whether from the natural colour of the stone, or from the smoke incidental to large towns, exhibit a black appearance. It has a spacious nave, in which are some monuments: a very ancient mutilated one is said to be that of Strongbow. The choir is inclosed; and a gallery is at the West end of it (where the organ usually stands in cathedrals) for the Lord-lieutenant and the State. It has also North and South galleries; in the first

of which stands the organ built by Mr. B:field, who sold the former one to the inhabitants of Wolverhampton, who had it set up in St. John's church; where it now is. Among other monuments in the choir, is a superb one of the Earl of Kildare, who died in 1743. He is represented in his parliamentary robes, lying in state on an altar tomb, with the figures, large as life, of his son and daughter mourning over their father. Choir-service is here at 11 and 4. There is a chapel at the North side the choir, which was used by the inhabitants of St. John's while their parish-church was re-building.

St. Patrick's cathedral is situated in the lowest ground in Dublin, and is larger than the other. It has a large lofty tower, in which are eight bells and chimes, at the North-west corner of the nave, on which has been erected a very tall spire. The North transept of this church is inclosed and used as a parish-church, by the name of St. Nicholas Without; and in the South transept is the confistory. At the East end of the choir is a large building, called St. Stephen's chapel, which has been used many years by a congregation of French Protestants; and in this is an organ. There are several good monuments in the nave and choir; and the organ (which is a very large one, surmounted with figures of angels blowing trumpets) stands at the West end of the choir. It has no front next the nave, but a partition of boards, on which is painted organ-pipes, crowned with the arms of the Duke of Ormond. Parochial service in the choir between 9 and 10, and choir-service at 6; and in winter it is illuminated with wax candles. Service in English at 11 and 4 at St. Nicholas; and in French, the same hours, in St. Stephen's; and, what is very remarkable, although those two places of worship and the choir may be said to be under the same roof, yet, in the time of divine worship in the morning, one congregation is not disturbed by the other. I have before observed, that the singers are excellent, and some of them are parish-clerks and organists of other churches, who have been bred in the choir, and others are from England; and I believe their income is very decent. I remain, Mr. Urban, your humble servant,

*A Lover of Cathedrals and Choir Worsh.*

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 26.

**A**S you kindly inserted, p. 653, my sentiments on a work of Dr. Sturges, and those sentiments have given offence to many persons of my communion; you will as kindly, I hope, give an early place to the following retraction.

When a writer has had the misfortune, however unintentionally, to offend, it becomes his duty to make atonement, by removing the cause of scandal. I now therefore declare, that I ought not to have been pleased with the *Reflections* of Dr. S. nor have praised, as liberal, the spirit in which he wrote, because in sundry places he attacks the tenets of the Catholic religion. In saying from him, that the absence of charity was the worst of heresies, I was guilty of a theological error. In mentioning after him some religious societies, benevolently fostered in the country, and protected by its laws, if, in direct opposition to the opinions and policy of that country, they aimed to perpetuate themselves by admitting new members, I should have praised the measure, and not have said it deserved severe animadversion. Viewing in the Roman bishop the first pastor of my church, I should not have acknowledged that any part of the power, at any time claimed by him, was acquired by *human means*, and was lawfully resisted; and, though I might, perhaps, be permitted not to believe in *papal infallibility*, I should have maintained a portion of *inerrancy* to reside in the ministers of the church, more than might save her from grievous errors, that is, more than is necessary to preserve the sacred deposits of faith. Of *monastic institutions* I should not have said, that to many they were the source of misery, to some the source of happiness; in their foundation and continuance, I should have expressed much interest; and not have wished that the law of *celibacy*, which I falsely termed *burdensome* to many, were repealed. That my church ever persecuted, I should not have conceded; and should have gloried in the intolerance of her professions. I should have represented every part of the Protestant Reformation as *schismatical*, and to all its authors indiscriminately have ascribed unworthy motives.—Such, I am warranted to believe, are the sentiments of an orthodox, an enlightened, and a liberal English Ca-

tholick; and, as they sufficiently indicate what my principal errors were, I shall, at this time, proceed no farther, though I am aware many of my opinions on the *Revolution*, its agents, and its consequences, may be deemed extremely unsound.

JOSEPH BERINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 3.

**W**ILL you devote a vacant page to the following paper, which was found in the port-folio of an amiable youth lately deceased? It requires some degree of skill to trifl well; some share of sense, in order to talk good nonsense. In the composition to which I allude, though some of the puns are bad enough in all conscience, I cannot but please myself with the thought, that I discover some traces of that playful Spirit which animated the Swifts and Sheridans, the Gays and Arbuthnors, of past times; and with whom those classic wits held frequent converse,

Nugari cum illo, et discincti ludere, donec  
Decoqueretur olus, soliti.

Yours, &c. CAMBER.

"A Letter from the Pepper-Box to the Salt-Box.

" My dear Sal, Kitchen-dreffer, Sept.  
15, 1798.

" Not having had an opportunity of approaching near enough yesterday, during either dinner or supper, to speak to you, I have prevailed upon the Coal-box, who has formed a *civilisation* with the Grate, and is now going to mend the parlour fire, to deliver this letter into your *false* hands. Its purpose is to congratulate you on your promotion from this scene of drudgery and pestilence to the exalted station you now hold 'n the chimney-piece, whence you can look down upon the Fire-shovel, Tongs, and Poker, lolling at their ease on the back of the Fender with all the contempt that such ironical sloth and luxury can inspire, proceeding generally from such polished persons. As to my own part, I feel a sad reverse: clad in my humble suit of tin, I stand upon the kitchen shelf with my band upon my side, subservient to the will of every menial servant; and, although I stare at them with all my eyes (which you know are pretty numerous), and very frequently shake my head at them in a very violent and significant manner, yet they regard me not, but rattle me about, till I am almost induced to cry out, 'Seven's the main.' These insults generally commence about one o'clock, and continue until four, when I am dressed in a transparent suit of cloaths with a silver cap,

cap, and put to stand round a maypole with five or six people of known taste, clad in like manner, but of various properties and dispositions. The first is a Mr. Mustard, who, though esteemed rather thick and clumsy, and somewhat difficult of access, is nevertheless a sharp pungent sort of fellow at bottom, so much so, that he has been known to take people by the nose who were not well-bread to it. One day, on his return from the dinner-table, he professed to bring up seven or eight of my ears with the dirt of his coat, upon which I sneezed in his face, and mustered up courage, and challenged him to *baw* (for I was then at all in the ring); but he thought fit to send an apology the next morning by the *Spoon*. The latter is one of his chief leaders, and his master's name was *Pearl*. The next to him is a Mr. Vinegar, a sharp crabbed fellow; I wish he was *mum*. The next is a gentleman I know little about, though I hear he is connected with my family, as well as that of the latter gentleman. He possesses two very extraordinary qualities, that of being hot and *chilly*\* at the same time. The next is a Mr. Sugar-Castor (not *Pollux*), a hypocritical coxcomb, having a powdered head, with his eyes placed on the top, and generally bowing to ladies and children; of an apparently sweet disposition, but in reality acid at bottom, and one who, vinegar-like, sometimes creates intestine divisions.

"Miss Oil, the last in rotation, is of a quiet gentle disposition, and no ways related to the family of the *Casters*, being derived from a branch of the *Olives*, who I might were better known in Europe. Thus, my dear *Sal*, have I endeavoured to describe to you my situation; and cannot help admiring you, who are resort to by all persons of taste, and without whose assistance every thing is insipid. To be sure, the tax laid upon you lately was rather a partial and *Pittish* measure; but you may be assured that it will only serve to make you more dear to the farmer as well as the publick in general. Adieu, my once crystallized love! I hope we shall soon mingle over the blade-bone of a shoulder of mutton, and, making a devil of the cares of this life, crackle many an hour together on the gridiron of felicity. Mr. *Black* and Mr. *Cayenne* send their red-hot loves; and I remain yours, with the greatest warmth, and at all seasons,

"PEPPER-BOX."

MR. URBAN, Dec. 5.

IT is the pride of the Gentleman's Magazine, that it embraces, and attempts to all topics, be they ever

so great, or ever so minute. Your correspondent feels no scruple in asking you, how it comes to pass, that *Puss*, or *Puffy*, is the general appellation of all *CATS*, from their cradle to their grave?

Whence is the word derived? What is its etymology? And by what magic is it, that every beast of that description in the kingdom, wherever and however educated, in solitude or in society, and by whatever specific title distinguished, answers so readily to the generic name?

The variorum editors of *Shakspeare*, Mr. Urban, have not disdain'd to bestow many learned paragraphs on some other titles of this domestic animal. (Henry IV. part 1.) *Ex falso lucem.*

The Hon. Philip Bouvierie, uncle to the present Earl of Radnor, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Harborough, on the death of his friend and relation, Mrs. Pusey, of Pusey, inherited her fortune, and assumed her name and arms. I have been informed that he is now the representative of one of the most ancient families in Great Britain. His crest is a *kitten seiant*, in evident allusion to the cat's nick-name, of which this anecdote seems to carry the origin into very remote antiquity.

Yours, &c. A FAUNIST.

Allow me, by way of Postscript, to ask the derivation of another well known title of this domestic tiger, viz. *Grimalkin*, *Gallic*, *Gripe-minaud*?

MR. URBAN, Oct. 5.

WELL might your correspondent, p. 640, doubt the correctness of the statement of the benefaction to Hanslope, in p. 457. The annual rent of the lands is 60*l.* and not 60*6*p.** The rest of the account of Hanslope parish is sufficiently accurate; only it might be farther observed, that the vicarage includes the united adjoining parish of Castlethorpe. The living, in the King's Books, is denominated Hanslope cum Capellâ; whence it would appear that Castlethorpe had formerly been only a chapelry dependent on Hanslope, though now forming a distinct parish.

A short description of Castlethorpe will, therefore, make no unsuitable appendage to that of Hanslope, and is at your service. Castlethorpe derives its name from a *castle* which once stood there, and *thorpe*, signifying a village. Of the castle, however, scarcely any

\* Chil., q. 2. EDIT.

Vestige now remains. There is indeed a deep square ditch which surrounded the castle, and a lofty artificial mount in the South angle: many foundation-stones have also been dug of late years in the space encompassed by the ditch. The parish is about 2½ miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, and is delightfully situated upon the banks of the river Ouse, which separates it from Northamptonshire. Earl Spencer is the chief proprietor. The inhabitants are about 150. The whole parish has lately been inclosed; and, being let to good substantial tenants, by their management it is much improved both in appearance and real value.

In a field at a little distance from the village, in digging for lime-stone, several human skeletons have been discovered within about a foot of the surface. They are found lying in various directions, and pretty perfect; but, when exposed to the atmosphere, they moulder away with the slightest touch. A sword, almost eaten away with rust, was also dug up about four years ago. These circumstances have led to a conclusion, that a battle has formerly been fought here; which indeed seems highly probable, from the castle also being so near; but I can find no records that give any information respecting either the castle or supposed battle.

The church stands close by the site of the castle, but has nothing worthy of particular observation, if we except a very elegant monument of black and white marble erected in the chancel with the following inscriptions.

"Juxta situs

THOMAS TYRRELL, miles, in communione  
[Banco nup] justiciarius,

Edvardi Tyrrell de Thorp (villa huic vice-

[nā], militis, et

Margarettæ uxoris, filius, e quinque ultimus;

Qui parentum curâ primis annis litteris hu-

maniorib' imbutus,

Et bono dein jurisprudentiæ genio tenui-

viatico com'issus,

In legibus patrize indagandis operam adeo fe-

licem navabat, [fragis audire;

Ut brevi vere jurisperitus omnium sus-

Et mature tandem ad gradum servientis ad

legem ascitus,

Ac ad placita tenenda in predicta curia

Officium judicis per decennium tanta inté-

gritate explevit, [timefecerit:

Ut supremi tribunalis judicium non per-

Sed pià reverentia expectare meritovideatur;

Vir scilicet perdoctus, vitâ inculpatus,

moribus benignus,

GENT. MAO. December, 1799.

Ingenio comptus, judicio compositus et  
ratus:

Qui denuò (hujusque vîte studio faciliter  
paeto) [prospiciens,  
Duratura beatae & eremitatis gaudia letè  
Suis charus, cæteris desiderat', ad omnib'  
plorat', occubuit."

On two opposite compartments near the base of the monument, we read as follow :

"Near this place lieth the body of  
Sir THOMAS TYRRILL, knt.  
one of his majesty's justices of his Court of  
Common Pleas, who married  
Bridget, one of the heirs of  
Sir Edward Harrington,  
of Riddington, in the county of Rutland,  
knt. and bart. his third wife, who, in  
gratitude to his invaluable merit, did erect  
this monument at her own charge, to perpetuate his memory. He died 8th March,  
1671,  
anno 2tatis fusi 73.

BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN  
THE LORD, THAT THEY MAY REST  
FROM THEIR LABOURS, AND THEIR  
WORKS DO FOLLOW THEM. Rev. xiv. 13."

"Here also is interred the body of said  
Dame BRIDGET TYRRELL, who, in far-  
ther respect to the memory of her said  
dear husband, and as a humble tribute of  
thanks to her gracious God for the bles-  
sings she enjoyed here, hath given the sum  
of 10l. per annum for ever to the poor of  
this place, and other pious uses, to be dis-  
tributed, after her death, in such manner  
as by her deed in writing is more fully de-  
clared.

FOR WITH SUCH SACRIFICES GOD IS  
WELL PLEASED. Heb. xiii. 16."

The same lady also bequeathed 1l.  
to be paid to the minister of the parish  
yearly, for a charity-sermon to be  
preached every 8th day of March; and  
5s. to the clerk.

Part of the large mansion-house  
where Judge Tyrrell resided is still  
standing; but it has been despoiled of  
all its antient grandeur, and is now  
converted into a farm-house.

Yours, &c. W. SINGLETON.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 10.  
HAVING accidentally met with  
H Potter's translation of Sophocles,  
I was happy to find the expressions of  
my conjecture on the passage in the  
Œdipus Coloneus, mentioned p. 658,  
somewhat resembling one in the fourth  
verse of the first choral song of the  
same play. The word "μυριζεῖ, from  
μυριζεῖ, querula voce cantillo," fully  
affixes to the songster her plaintive  
note.

note. In the translation the resemblance is most striking.

The chorus, congratulating Oedipus on his arrival at Colonus, thus addresses him :

" Well, stranger, to these rural seats  
Thou com'st, this region's hieft retreats,  
Where white Colonus lifts his head,  
And glories in the bounding steed;  
Where sadly sweet the frequent nightingale  
Impassion'd pours her ev'ning song,  
And charms with varied notes each verdant  
vale,

The ivy's dark-green boughs among;  
Or shelt'ring 'midst the clust'ring vine,  
Which high above, to form a bow'r  
Safe from the sun or stormy show'r,  
Loves its thick branches to entwine;  
Where frolic Bacchus always roves,  
And visits with his fostering nymphs the  
groves."

I am much gratified that my own sentiments concur with those of the learned and elegant translator, in giving this tragedy the preference to any from the pen of Sophocles.

Yours, &c. J. H. PUGH.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 13.

A RECENT perusal of the account of Eton college, given in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, p. 634, has induced me to trouble you with an observation on the opinion of the editor concerning *the Montem*; which, to my great surprise, they consider "a laudable festival," and of sufficient importance to occupy a considerable portion of letter-prefs in the description, at the same time that they acknowledge a deviation from their plan to allow this subject insertion.

Amongst many well-merited censures upon this ungentlemanly custom, I have not met with one more pointed than that contained in a note of the Pursuits of Literature; the learned author of which appears to take a truly affectionate interest in the welfare of this noble seminary; and I heartily wish that this and other public marks of disapprobation may procure its total abolition.

Concerning the origin of this absurd and singular practice the Encyclopædia is totally silent, although this subject in my mind appears worthy the expense of investigation.

In this enquiry we have hitherto been answered only by vague, and frequently by romantic, stories in proof

of the cause of its first establishment. We are told by some, that it originated in a religious procession made by the scholars from Eton to a monastery which once stood adjacent to the little mount from which S-lt-hill is said to derive its name. Others, with more probability, have dated its rise from a declamation which was wont to be pronounced in the early days of this royal foundation, in the presence of the superiors of the college by the senior scholar, for whose emolument the cap was handed round in token of probation, in the manner still continued at Westminster school.

Through the channel of your valuable Miscellany, the publick and myself may probably be favoured with a more clear and decisive opinion upon this question; which will be most thankfully received by your most humble servant,

ETONENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 27.

THE following lines are extracted from a poem, written by the author of "Infant Institutes," &c. in 1787, but never published. They seem remarkably prophetic of the present crisis. Speaking of what would be most beneficial in a political point of view, the author says,

" Let Amey Bull her steps retrace,  
Fly to her parent's fond embrace,  
Nor prove herself a *genti futilissima*  
By hugging her *geni amicissima*\*.  
Let madding Belgia too beware,  
And shun this grand seducer's snare.  
Lo fair Hibernia form by UNION  
A potent empire, not a puny one.  
Then might our liberty be hurl'd,  
With our broad pendants, round the world."

That madding Belgia has fallen into the snare, and that the late noble and generous effort of England to deliver her from it has failed, are deeply to be lamented. We may be comforted, however, by the returning good sense and filial affection of Amey Bull, as well as by the near prospect of that Union here anticipated, which promises such true happiness to the empire at large, but more particularly to Hibernia herself.

T.

Mr. URBAN, Northw.-Street, Sept. 7.  
WHAT good reason (besides old usage) could ever be given, that the assent of the king of Great

\* France was to style by America at the time the above was written.

Britain

Britain to acts of parliament should be given in the French tongue, the language of England's natural enemy? Are not the English characters sufficiently copious and energetic to express the will of the Monarch on such occasions, but that the fiat must be in a foreign tongue? At no period of time could the custom be defensible, but, surely, at none less so than at the present epoch, when, from the murderous character and atrocities of the nation alluded to, every thing relating to those people should be held by us, as true Anti-Gallicans, in the utmost detestation. For the honour of this kingdom, we will hope that, at the commencement of the next session of parliament, or at least at the beginning of a new century, this absurd practice will be discontinued; and that the *le roi le veut* will give place, as it ought, to *the king so wills it.*

G. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

**A**S you have already done me the honour to insert some of my plates illustrative of Mr. Lysons's Environs, I submit to you a view of ISLEWORTH church, Middlesex (*Pl. I.*); and, referring your readers for a fuller description of it to the abovementioned elaborate work, vol. III. p. 100, shall only observe, that it stands near the water-side, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the West end is an ancient stone tower of Gothic architecture, overgrown with ivy on the North, West, and South sides. The rest of the structure is of brick, re-built in 1706. B. L.

Mr. URBAN, Wells, Norfolk, Oct. 23.

Non nimium curo; nam coenæ sercula nostræ  
Malim convivis, quam placuisse cocis.

MART.

**I**N turning over the accumulated volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, I have not met with a single paper upon one very important subject, interesting indeed to the whole human race; I mean the pleasing, teasing, function of *sneezing*. That a Journal, which by a rare, or, more properly speaking, unprecedented felicity, has long passed its grand climax &rick, and been at all times open to the communications of the learned and ingenious, the witty and the dull, should be so grievously defective, is strange, Mr. Urban, passing strange. I will endeavour,

with your permission, to fill up, in some measure this unseemly chasm. As it cannot, however, be reasonably expected that a subject of so much profundity and compass should be thoroughly handled in a short essay, or by any individual, I must content myself with a mere outline; *sungar vice eotis*; I hope to be fortunate enough to excite the attention of some of your correspondents, who have more leisure and ability to prosecute this interesting enquiry; but, as the original mover, I must deem myself entitled to the thanks of all true lovers of the science of *nose-ology*\*.

The first point for our consideration is the *derivation* of the verb *to sneeze*. And this I shall attempt with a proper degree of caution and diffidence; recollecting how many unfortunate navigators have been shipwrecked on the syrtes of the wide and perilous ocean of etymology.

Our verb *to sneeze* appears to be derived from *niesen*, a word of similar import, which, with a little variation of spelling, is to be found in all the Northern languages descended from that primitive parent the Teutonic, and is itself formed from the word which denotes the *nose*. From *niesen* the transition is very easy to *sneeze*, which is the original appearance of the word in our language. But how came the *s* to be prefixed? This is a question of great depth, and seems to admit of a double solution. That great lexicographer Johnson, copying from Wallis, observes, in the Preface to his Dictionary, that the letters *sn* usually imply the nose, and what relates to it; witness *snout*, *sneeze*, *snore*, *snort*, *snore*, *snivel*, *snite*, *snuff*, *sniffs*, &c., &c.; and the nasal power of these letters is thus explained:—In the Latin substantive *nasus* (the nose) the radical consonants are *ns*; and these, by a slight transposition, or the use of that convenient figure called *Upsilon* Υπότυπος, become *sn*. This is certainly ingenious, but to my mind a little forced and unsatisfactorily. I think that the

\* The courteous reader is requested to remark the peculiar propriety of this term. Medical writers have long used it in a very different sense; but the talents of these gentlemen for perversion are well known; they make no scruple of styling the most natural actions of a man's life his *non-naturals*.

initial *s* may be accounted for in a more simple manner. *S* is the favourite consonant of the English; it forms their genitive case and plural number; is more frequently found at the beginning of a word than any other letter, and creates that agreeable sibilation which foreigners so enviously remark in our language. The affair then is reduced to a mere Prosthesis. Having somehow lost our native term to express the operation of sneezing (for, doubtless, our ancestors did sneeze), it was but common policy, bating all considerations of *euphony*, to conceal the poverty of our language, by cloathing the imported word as much as possible in an English dress.

I must take occasion here, though it be a little digressive, to make some observations on the received derivations of the words *slagnum* and *fervore*, by which the act of sneezing is expressed in the Greek and Latin languages. The former is pretended to be derived à *slago* (ex *slow*), *aliquid adere facio*; and the latter à *fervo*, *quaia aliquid fervitur*. This, to be sure, is tolerably plausible; but how much more natural is it to regard the syllables *slap* and *fler* as mere prefixes added per *prosthesi*, like the *s* in our own language. Rejecting these syllables, we shall have *sw*, or *sw*, and *sw*, whole infinitives, as every Tyro knows, signify in their respective languages *to nod*. And is not the *nod* the most characteristic circumstance in the function in question? What a magnificent image have the poets made of the great father of the gods and men seized with a violent fit of sneezing!

— totum nūn tremefecit Olympum.

VIRG. — mutuque sequentia traxit  
Nubila. OVIN.

“Αρβεσται δ’ αγα χαλας ιπερποτε  
αναιθο.,

Κραλος αντ’ αθαλασσον μηγας δ’ αλιθης  
Ονυμπον.” Hom. Il. A.

But it is time to return to my subject, after apologizing to the *corps ethnologique* for thus presuming to differ from them.

It will be proper in the next place to *define* the term *sneezing*. The purpose of a definition is to distinguish, to develop, to explain; so Dr. Johnson defines the meaning of that difficult word *ass-work* to be “any thing reti-

culated or decussated at equal distances;” and I, following this great example, shall familiarize the word *sneezing* to the most ordinary reader, by defining it thus: a violent, subita-peous, nutatory, convulsionary movement of the nasal organ, attended with a copious explosion of humid particles. To which allow me to add the analogical illustration of a great author: “*ita est capit is, ut ructus ventriculi, flatus alvi.*”

The important preliminaries of derivation and definition being thus settled, we ascend to points of still greater moment, and perhaps better calculated to afford general amusement. For the sake of perspicuity, I shall divide the remainder of the present lucubration into three parts, viz. the antiquity of sneezing—the *ejaculatory benediction* which usually attends it—and its practical utility.

The practice of sneezing may be traced to a very remote period, being noticed by many ancient writers. The elder Pliny has dedicated nearly a whole chapter to it; and the word occurs in the book of Job. Now if, with many learned men, we attribute this celebrated specimen of Hebrew composition to Moses, we shall be carried back at least 3000 years; and thus far we are furnished with the evidence of historical records. Extending our researches into the regions of mere probability, we might perhaps, with every shew of reason on our side, affirm, that

“ Its primitive tradition reaches  
As far as Adam’s first green breeches.”

HUDIBR.

Nay, some very daring scepticks have gone so far as to doubt whether sneezing be not in reality a dictate of Nature herself. This being a point wholly within the province of the professed Antiquary, I shall leave it to his sagacity and perseverance; venturing, however, to hazard the conjecture, that, if sneezing should be confirmed to have been a human invention, it will be found to be nearly co-eval with the invention of noses.

The custom of *blessing* persons who sneeze will constitute not the least curious part of our enquiry. This custom, still in full force, was alike familiar to the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans; and was, in all probability, derived to them from some very remote common source.

MEN.

Men of no mean talents have made it an object of research; but their conclusions are neither satisfactory nor uniform. A celebrated Jewish Rabbi, in a work, intituled, *רַבִּי פָרָקְלָעִין* (a translation of which is now before me), gives this account of the matter. "Quartum miraculum. Quod à die, quo creata fuerunt cœlum et terra, nullus homq; fuerit ægrotus, sed cum in via vel platea sternutabat, anima ejus egrediebatur ex naribus ejus, donec venit pater noster Jacob, atque rogavit de hoc misericordem, dixique coram illo: *Dominus omnium orbium, ne sumas à me animam meam, donec mandata dedero filii meis et filii domini mei.* Atque exoratus est ab illo. Idcirco tenetur hogno in sternutatione dicere. *¶ N, vita, salus; quia conversa fuit hæc mora in lucem.*" And there are some things which give a colour to this explanation; for if, with Des Cartes, we admit that the *anima* sits perched upon the pineal gland, it must needs be granted that the nose affords a most convenient outlet, *facilis descensus avariæ*, as the Cumæan Sibyl long ago observed. We might also derive hence the reason of the longevity of mankind in the patriarchal ages, a point which has baffled the investigation of the whole race of philosophers, chronologists, and commentators. Nothing is more easy to conceive, than that these primitive sages had the art of hermetically sealing or closing those apertures through which the subtle spirit was wont to escape. It is to be imagined also, that some late innovators and schemists, who have maintained, that man dies only thro' his own fault, and have proposed, together with many other abolitions, that of death, mean to effect their purpose by the revival of this long-lost art; and, although from the feeling description of Swift, I am well aware of the miseries of *Straelbruggiæ*, yet the inherent love of life is so insurmountably strong, that I must acknowledge I should not be sorry to see a patent taken out for the invention. Another eminent writer (Polyd. Verg. de Rerum Invent.) explains the sternutative benediction thus: "Subiit aliud peccatis genus, ut cum quis sternuisset aliquores, continuo occideret; unde mos, sicut quidam tradunt, crevit, ut audientes quempiam sternutarem, illico dicerent, te Deus adjuvet;

quod hodie servatur." The great Stagirite (lib. I. de Nat. Animal.), speaking of sneezing, says, "Sternutamentum status universi eruptio est, signum augurale, et veluti bonæ valedicitionis index; unde mos, ut sternutantes salutemus ac eis benè p: ecemur." Lastly, the very ingenious Michel de Montaigne, whose Essays will be read and applauded till genius and vivacity shall cease to charm, in his third book (chap. 6), gives, *suo more*, this explication: "Me demandez vous d'où vient cette coutume, de bénire ceux qui éternuent? Nous produisons trois sortes de vent; celui qui sort par embas est trop sale: celui qui sort par la bouche, porte quelque reproche de gourmandise; le troisième est l'éternuement: et parce qu'il vient de la teste, et est sans blasme, nous lui faisons cette honnête recueil." From these different solutions I leave it to the reader to make his own choice; I shall only observe, that they all but the last agree in representing sneezing as an important and solemn act; nay, Aristotle, *loci citato*, styles it, *unum ex spirituum omnium generibus sanctum et sacrum*—the only one of our *efflations* which is *holy and sacred*. This may be deemed the language of exaggeration; but suffer me to suggest in its behalf, that, of all the human functions, sneezing alone is honoured with a blessing; and that, in the well-known *formula* of excommunication used in the Church of Rome, which enumerates the various actions and motions of our frame with a most disgusting minuteness, sneezing is altogether omitted.

Proceed we now to our last, but most important topick, the *practical utility* of sneezing.

It is by sneezing that Nature contrives to *emunge* and depurate the intellectual repository. By this powerful evacuant, *quæsi folle*, all peccant humours and clogging congestions are clean swept away, and the mind is restored to its pristine energy and sprightliness. The Romans seem to have had some notion of the great use of the nose upon this occasion; for, in their language, the expression *naris emuncta*, "a clear nose," signified also, "a clear head." This sharp-sighted people could discern a sort of connexion between the nose and the perceptive faculty; they had a glimpse of a great truth, which it falls to my lot to un-

sold. I am about to explain the nature of this connexion, by shewing that the *nose* is the very *sensorium*, the seat of that prime agent which situates and directs us in every instance. Naturalists and philosophers have differed so much with respect to this favoured spot, that it is high time the debate should be ended. As mathematical reasoning is justly allowed to be the most convincing, I shall conduct my argument accordingly; and a short one will, I trust, suffice. It is an axiom of mathematicks (as the reader may find by consulting the first book of Euclid's Elements), that "things equal to the same thing are also equal the one to the other." Thus, if a crown be equal to 60 pence, and five shillings be also equal to 60 pence, it will follow that a crown is equal to five shillings. Let us apply this self-evident truth to the case in hand. We are already assured, upon the irresistible authority of Dr. Johnson, &c. that the radical force and innate meaning of a word reside in its different consonants. So the true meaning of *nasus* is, as he observes, concentrated in the letters *ss*; by the same rule, the true meaning of *sensus* is also to be found in the letters *sn*; and, consequently, as these letters are the common measure or point of equality, *nasus* and *sensus* have the same meaning. It is very remarkable (but the universal consistency of truth will account for the circumstance), that, if we take the correspondent English words, *nose* and *sense*, we shall arrive at a similar conclusion. To do away every shadow of paralogism, and to obtain the full weight of demonstration, I will put my argument into the form of a regular equation. Let *a* represent the *nose*, and *b* *sense*: then,

$$\text{per quest. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 | a = sn. \\ 2 | b = sn. \\ 1 . 2 \dots | 3 | a = b. \end{array} \right. Q. E. D.$$

Here we have the most satisfactory proof that *nose* and *sense* mean the same thing. Had it been necessary, I could have drawn a very conclusive argument from the etymology of the word *nose*, which clearly conies from the Greek *noēs*, the mind.

From the preceding theorem we may easily collect, that the elephant is indebted to his enormous proboscis for his superior sagacity; that those nations, which are stigmatised in the article of *nose*, are commonly found to labour

under a proportional deficiency of intellect; and that, for a general rule, a man's nose may be safely taken as the index of his mental powers. I recommend it, therefore, to those chiefs of Illuminism, SPARTACUS-Weißraupe and PHILO-Knige\*, to revise the code of instruction to their insinuator, to abolish the long bead-roll of interrogatories, and to order him to confine his enquiries to one single point, the *nose*. By taking (as he might easily do with a pair of compasses) its dimensions, with the angle of inclination or projection, or (if you will) the *gnomonic angle*, and referring these to a scale of physiognomy formed upon sound *Lovatian* principles, all the requisite information would be had at once.

The demonstrated importance of the *nose*, and the manner in which it is affected by sneezing, must satisfy us, that the latter is eminently beneficial in the understanding and advancement of the whole body of arts and sciences; and, in short, wherever *common sense* is required †.

In a *commercial* view too, we *Bilions* are greatly advantaged by sneezing. To quicken their faculties, mankind have recourse to snuff, which is a promoter of this function; and although, after a while, this effect ceases, yet the habit of taking snuff, being once established, continues (as a thousand other habits do) when the original motive is entirely at an end. The want of snuff gives rise to an immense importation of tobacco; and the reader will form some idea of the extent of this trade, when he is told, that the wisdom of our Legislature has dedicated one of the longest chapters

\* See Barruel's Memoirs of Jacobinism.

† It may be incidentally remarked from Johnson (Pref. to Dict.), that the terminative syllable *-nes* means *nose*; e. g. *Foulness*, *Orfurdness*, *Dungeness*, which are all well-known promontories, or *noses*, of land. In like manner, *goodness*, *happiness*, *whiteness*, *hardness*, in short, almost every quality, natural and moral, may be fairly traced to the *nose* as its source, agreeable to my hypothesis. With these high notions of *nasal* excellence, I could never relish the Greek name for this organ, *εὐ* (ἀει, quia per eum humor fluit a capite). It is surely strange, that the enlightened and polite people of Greece should regard the *nose* as a mere emanctory, or, to speak plain English, "a gutter."

in the Statute-book to the single articles of snuff and tobacco\*.

My dissertation (which it is time to conclude) would be very incomplete were I not to add, that the immortal Sidrophel discovered another very principal use of sneezing. It is recorded of him, that he could

" Detect lost maidenheads by sneezing."

HUDIBRAS. Canto III.

We are not, however, informed in what manner this monopolizer of science, this great master of the secrets of Nature, conducted his process; and I must confess, that the ideas are so very remote and discordant, that I cannot bring them to associate in any tolerable degree. Left, therefore, I should get out of my depth, I shall forbear to enter upon the subject, leaving it wholly to some of your correspondents possessed of superior penetrative powers.

TELONICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Nov. 1.

IN p. 739, the learned Mr. Stephen Weston proposed an alteration of a verse in the *Hecuba* of Euripides, which has given some trouble to the readers of that delightful tragedian. The commentators (I except the spleenetic effusion of Mr. G. Wakefield) have also passed it over in a respectful silence. The exposition of the Scholiast affords no other meaning than can be elicited from the received text; and the numerous MSS. which have been collated with care exhibit no new lectio[n]s which are not manifestly corrupt. In such circumstances, the assistance of conjecture is not only lawful, but necessary and expedient; but modern critics have been too much attached to this licence, and have attempted to explain by emendation what could be accounted for in a way much more simple, and much less reprehensible. As to the new reading which your learned correspondent has proposed, I think it might be objected to on the following grounds. Firstly, No such word as *χαλασίς* is to be found in the extant Greek authors. Secondly, If such a word did exist, the citation of *ἰξελασίκης* from Hom. O.l. 1. 504, could not defend the introduction of *χαλασίς* into the text of Euripides. Thirdly, *άλαος* is an ἀπατή λαγύδης in the remains of Greek tragedy; at least, at

far as my researches have extended. The *dulcus literarum* in ΚΩΝΙΑΣ and ΚΑΤΑΛΑΟΙΣ are so similar, that a transcriber can hardly be supposed to have mistaken the one for the other. Fourthly, If the new reading should be admitted, I do not think the sense of the passage would be much benefited.

I shall not take upon me to hazard an explanation of the passage, or propose any new correction. Mr. Weston, if he had conceived the place in its present state inexplicable, would probably have given us some conjecture in his notes. A diligent reader of the Greek poets will frequently meet with tautologies and repetitions which, perhaps, he would wish we removed. Aristophanes is well known to have ridiculed Aeschylus for the frequent occurrence of this defect. Many instances might be produced which, if necessary to be corrected, would afford ample employ for the present generation of verbal critics and their learned progeny.

I hope Mr. Weston will not consider this as an attack upon his literary character; it proceeds from a person who eminently respects his taste and knowledge in Greek science, and who has always been an ardent admirer of the erudition displayed in his publications. This critique, as will easily be perceived, was drawn up in haste, and without premeditation, which, I hope, will operate as an excuse for any flagrant error which may have been committed.

Mr. Grose, in his *Antiquities*, remarks, that Lacock nunnery, Wilts, is an object worth inspecting, and that it contains one of the most perfect cloisters in the kingdom. Could any of your learned correspondents give any information relative to the subject of Antiquarian research? I have heard, that some ancient record is preserved there, but of what nature and consequence I cannot tell. Should feel myself much indebted to you for farther intelligence.

GRÆCULUS, sed non ESURIES.

Mr. URBAN, Duke-st. St. James.  
Nov. 26.

HAVING been very ill ever since the publication of your last Magazine, I have not found time until this day to run my eye over your general, very sensible candid Review

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\* See act of 29 Geo. III. ch. 68.

New Publications. I was exceedingly hurt to find, my dear very deeply-learned old friend, the excellent Lord Monboddo (in a note\*, p. 872), clasped with that *wor'st* than devil, *Voltaire*, &c. &c. because he, in the amazing multiplicity of his wonderful ideas, has sometimes written what he had better have suppressed. But, Mr. Urban, be it ever remembered; and pray let it be recorded in your immortal Magazine, that posterity (if there is any posterity) may know it, that Lord Monboddo, in his *Ancient Metaphysics*, speaking of Arianism, says, "this was the *subl<sup>st</sup>* heresy that ever infested the Christian Church." Does the excellent man, who had the New Testament in Greek constantly read to him every morning during the time of eating his breakfast, merit to be classed with Voltaire? There is a very scarce little pamphlet; not written by his Lordship, but by one of his clerks (who attended him to France on the famous Douglas cause), from his Lordship's notes of his conversations with Mlle. Le Blanc, the lovely *belle sauvage* taken in the woods, in which is one speech of the lovely *Christian savage* that would never have been recorded by even a *demi-femi*-Arian. I acknowledge that there are things in his *Origin of Language*, written many years before his *Ancient Metaphysics*, which have often made me rejoice that I never saw the former until I had thoroughly studied the latter. Such *horror* have I ever had of Arianism, that I would rather meet death as a thief, a murderer, than as an Arian, whilst that text stands in the New Testament, spoken by the GOD-MAN himself, "If ye believe not that I am," that is, that I am ~~He~~<sup>I</sup> (for the *He* is an interpolation every one knows), "ye shall die in your sins." Now, Mr. Urban, I had rather trust to the mercy of Christ, as having killed a man in a fury, than as one who had been *calmly* un-Godding him for 50, 60, some that I know near 80, years.

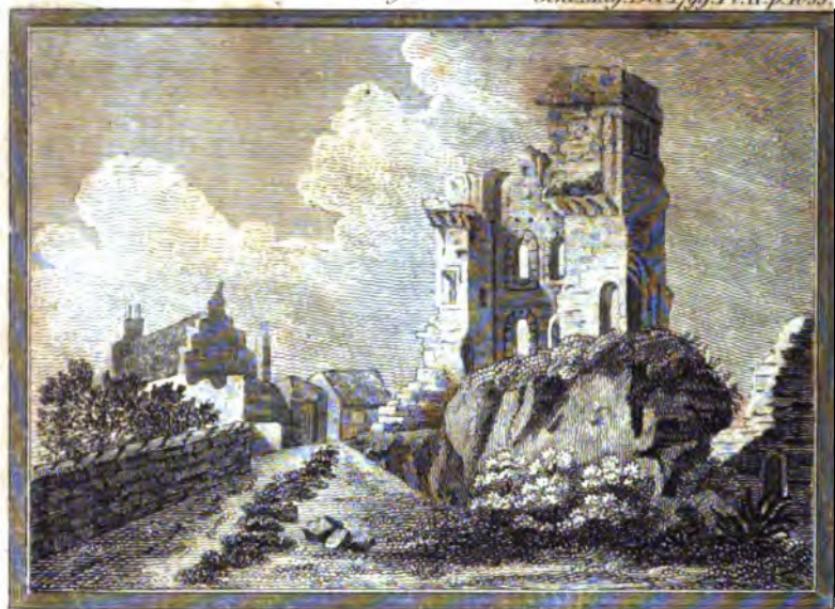
Would to God that every Arian would procure the incomparable work of the Rev. Meredith Jones, prebendary of Chichester; the beloved respected chaplain of the late Sir William Ashburnham, bishop of Chichester! Surely no work did ever so nobly, so sensibly exalt the co-equal Godhead of the Saviour of the world as that wonderful book! Mr. Jones died about the year 1792.

I intreat you, Mr. Urban, to find a corner for this vindication of that great and good man, Lord Mbabodo, who had undoubtedly some very odd whims respecting Ourang Outangs, and men with tails. Very few great geniuses are free from them. Some do not publish them. But let it be recorded, that no sentence, passed by Lord M. as a lord of session in Scotland, was ever reversed when brought before the English House of Peers.

Lord Moubaldo was not only a first-rate scholar, but a *real* fine gentleman; correctly well-bred, and refined in his manners; spoke English so correctly, so elegantly, that no one would ever have supposed him a Scotchman: in his writings some Scoticism occurs. His Lordship, in his *Antient Metaphysics*, says, that I AM is by no means an adequate translation of אהיה אשר אהיה; and his Lordship adds, "nor is there any known language that has words of sufficient power to do it, as I AM, &c. implies self-existing, but the original, ever existing eternally, or words to that effect. I have not the book in town with me, so cannot refer to it.

Now, Mr. Urban, to class this great and good man with Voltaire, &c. &c., makes even old blood to boil; at least, I feel it has that effect on me, who from infancy have always resented much more for my absent or departed friends than for myself. If it is any amusement to the malicious to misrepresent me, they are very welcome to do it unmolested by me, unless they should hold me up as a *ton dame*, i. e. an harlot; in which case, I promise them that they shall exhibit in an *aisle* in the parish-church, not, as *ton drabs*, in dirty white muslin, but in a nice clean *Axen sheet* provided by the churchwardens. In the year 1760 I, together with numberless other ladies and gentlemen, were in imminent danger, from an apprehension of the galleries falling in Cheltenham church, from the inhabitants of half





With view of Scarbro Castle.

2



3



4



5



half a score neighbouring parishes resorting thither to behold two figures thus arrayed in white. Qu. Mr. Urban, would not black be a proper colour for adulterers and adulteresses, both of whom God, in the Levitical law, expressly commands should be put to death? I am told, by those who now know *ton* life, that, were this the case now, Jack Ketch would certainly set up an equipage, when hundreds are obliged to lay them down. I now know little beyond my own lodgings in town; in the country, fornication is the *ton*.

There was a something remarkably striking in the countenance of Lord Monboddo, so much as constantly to occasion every person entering the room, wherein a very fine portrait\* of him hung up, instantly to enquire, of what extraordinary person is that the portrait? Even before the usual compliments on entering a room were made, this has occurred times innumerable.

How his Lordship, or any learned or wise man, can ever be at a loss to know whether the origin of language is human or divine is to me a wonderful mystery, if they can read the third chapter of Genesis; or the second, where Adam names all the beasts of the field. If the Creator had not taught him to speak, who had? Not the Serpent surely; he chose to confer with Eve, unluckily for her progeny. Could Peter the wild boy speak? Could Mlle. Le Blanc speak? No; therefore the Creator taught Adam to speak, as I have no doubt but he did Moses to read and to write; for, I am firmly persuaded, that the first letters ever formed were those on the two tables of stone carried up to Mount Sinai. Hieroglyphs, &c. are not letters, not a regular alphabet like the Hebrew. I am, good Mr. Urban, your occasional correspondent, when my now dulled stupified spirit is roused, E.L. B\*\*\*\*\*.

**Mr. URBAN;** *Dec. 3.*  
**SCARBOROUGH CASTLE** (*see Plate II.*) has a just claim to great antiquity, being built, about the year 1136. by William Le Gros, Earl of

Albemarle and Holderness, a military nobleman, descended from the sister of William the Conqueror. It is 380 feet above the level of the sea, by which it is bounded on three sides, and presents to the North, the East, and the South, a sweep of perpendicular rocks totally inaccessible. The tremendous height of its summit corresponds with the description of Dover cliff by the inimitable pen of Shakespeare:

“the murmur'ring surge,  
That on th'unnumber'd pebbles idly chafes,  
Can scarce be heard so high!”

This castle was in former ages esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom; and it was here that Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. sought an asylum.

In 1557, one Thomas Stafford, an Englishman, with some others, who had fled into France in Queen Mary's reign, assisted with ships and money by that Crown, surprised this castle, published a manifesto against the queen (declaring that she had forfeited her right by bringing in the Spaniards), and called himself Protector of the kingdom; but the Earl of Westmorland retook the castle in two days; and Stafford was, with one Shermer, a French gentleman, beheaded that same year. The castle also sustained a memorable siege of more than 12 months during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I.

Within the castle-wall is a plain, which, according to ancient historians, contained sixty acres of a beautiful verdure, supplied by a well of limpid water springing from the rock; but the area of the plain is now reduced to little more than nineteen acres. The elevation of the site, the venerable walls which adorn its summit, and a stately tower majestic in ruins, convey an idea of much beauty, strength, and importance; but these noble vestiges of ancient magnificence, mouldering under the destructive impressions of time, exhibit an awful memorial of the instability of all human grandeur. The church is also the remains of an ancient fabric, formerly a convent of Carmelite friars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The Breeple, now singularly standing at the East end, was originally central.

*The Town of Scarborough* is situated in the recess of a beautiful bay,

\* For which his Lordship consented to sit three times (he never would but twice for any other) for the late George-Monck Berkeley, esq. whose wonderful powers of mind he greatly admired. See the Editor's Preface to Mr. Berkeley's Poems.

bay, in latitude  $54^{\circ} 21'$  North, and longitude  $13^{\circ}$  West, on the borders of the German ocean, 238 miles North of London, and 40 miles North-east of York. The town stands on the declivity of a hill, which is washed at the foot by the waves, and is, in spite of weather, a very convenient port for ships trading on the coast.

Scarborough is a borough by prescription, incorporated by charter, and one of the most ancient in the kingdom. It is in the Pickering hundred of the North riding of Yorkshire.

*The Arms and Seals of the Borough.*

The bailiff's seal of office (fig. 2) is a ship only, of a very ancient form, with two towers on the deck, and a smaller one on the top of the mast. The inscription on the original is barbarous Latin, *Sigillum villa de Scardeborouh.*

The arms of the borough bear the marks of great antiquity. A ship of the rudest form, a watch-tower, and a bar, appear on the common seal, fig. 3. The vessel is of Norman construction, with the broads leading to the head and stern, both of which are alike; and several of the letters of the surrounding inscription are evidently Saxon. Its registry in the Herald's Office is without date, and it is there classed amongst the most ancient.

Scarborough sends two members to parliament. The town is governed by two bailiffs, two coronets, four chamberlains, and 36 select burgesses. The inhabitants by a late enumeration amount to 7000; and the shipping is estimated at 33,400 tons. Besides the weekly market, which is on the Thursday, it has two fairs, one on Holy Thursday, and the other on Martinmas-day.

The romantic beauty of the situation of Scarborough, the efficacy of its mineral springs, which were discovered upwards of 160 years ago, the excellent construction of its shore for sea-bathing, and the salubrity of the air, continue to attract numerous visitors, and give it a distinguished celebrity amidst all the increase of competition.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.

DURING a short residence at Winchester, having purchased an abstract of Mr. Milner's History and Survey of that ancient city, I observed, in the last page but one, the following paragraph:

"At Wherwell, on the road to Andover, is the seat of Joshua Ironmonger, esq. This was once a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by the beautiful Elfrida, in which she long resided the model of a true penitent."

This naturally attracted my attention; for the smallest fragment of a mutilated religious building, or ruined castle, has long been the object of my veneration.

Induced by this paragraph, the ensuing day I visited this ancient spot; but, to my utter disappointment, discovered that no vestiges of "the ivy-mantled" walls of the monastery now detain the way-worn traveller. The gardener, however, conducted me to a fruit-wall opposite the house, where I discovered the following inscription:

"Anno Domini, 1649.  
Here was the monastery of Wherwell,  
erected by Queen Etheldreda,  
demolished by the over-acted zeal  
or avarice of King Henry;  
and of its last ruins here buried  
there yet remains this  
monument."

This stone, I understand, was originally placed in the ruins of the monastery; but the owner, having levelled these small remains of Antiquity, judiciously fixed it in its present situation.

When these walls were razed, in levelling a tumulus near them, were discovered several chalk coffins, images, a key of curious shape, a large spur with the rowel inverted, and likewise a cross. The two latter from neglect are for ever buried in oblivion; but, having procured a view of the key, I have inclosed a draught of it, fig. 4.

There seems to be some little difficulty in reconciling the name Etheldreda with Elfrida; for she is never styled in history by that name. This I do not, however, imagine detracts from the authority of the stone.

To Harwood, in Yorkshire, is erroneously attributed by many the unfortunate but merited catastrophe of Earl Athelwold; but the authority of William of Malmesbury, Dugdale, and many others, evinces the erroneousness of their assertion. Those who are not thoroughly satisfied with this account may consult Dugdale's Monast. Augt. vol. I, p. 356, ed. 1655.

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, Dec. 9.  
THE Soho mint, which has produced the exquisitely beautiful concave

concave halfpenny piece, (fig. 5.) is perfectly new in its principles; and is more accurate in its performance, and more powerful in its effect, than any mint in Europe. The coin produced by it differs from all money coined by any other means, in the following particulars. It is perfectly circular; and all the pieces of the same denomination are of equal diameter; by which means it is subject to a double trial, both of measure and weight; but guineas and Louis d'ors are only properly examinable by their weight, none of them being perfectly circular, so that a steel gauge is not correctly applicable to them; but to Mr. Boulton's money it is applicable. The concavity of the new halfpence and farthings protects the devices, and makes it difficult to the false coiner to imitate by dies, for want of a sufficiently nice apparatus, to execute the money in that form; and the indented milled edges (fig. 6.) will prevent imitation by the common mode of casting in sand moulds. The surface of this money is cleaner and smoother than that of any copper money ever put into circulation; though not so perfect as gold and silver coin may be made. The superiority and difficulty of the workmanship, and the intrinsic value of the money, will prove great hindrances to counterfeiting; and it is hoped that a full supply of this money, equal to the public demand, will in a short time put all the false copper money out of circulation.

\* \* \* The new coinage is likely to be attended with some trouble to the publick, on account of the immense quantity of counterfeit copper now in circulation, and which has been increased ten-fold through the agency of turnpikemen, waiters, &c. It is particularly necessary that, at the present moment, no other old halfpence should be taken than those actually struck at the Tower, and they are easily distinguished, as the present counterfeits the least resemble them of any that ever were in circulation. It appears from the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the copper-trade, that Mr. Bolton's former contract for the coinage of two-penny and penny pieces amounted to 1250 tons; the present coinage of half-pence and farthings is 500 tons; making in the whole 1750 tons. For the workmanship only of this coinage, including the expence of package and distribution, Mr. Bolton is allowed 40 guineas per ton, which, on 1750 tons, amounts to 37,500l.

## HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

### LETTER XXV.

BY your indulgence, one word more on the vast importance of the two Aristotelian axioms, as I call them; though it does not appear that the author himself foresaw how far the discovery, which his penetration had made, would tend towards explaining the mutual connexion and the mutual action which soul and body have upon each other. And it is rather wonderful, that the father of the art of reasoning did not draw more conclusions from his well-established premises. I mentioned in my last letter how far other ancient authors confirmed the Aristotelian doctrine. His first axiom, "that minds or dispositions follow the organization of bodies," is much confirmed by Galen, (whose page is now before me, and) who comes very near to the Stagirite's sense; when, in his medical capacity, he asserts, "that the customs (or passions) of the soul follow σώματος κράσις, viz. temperament corporis, the temperament or peculiar constitution of the body." Galen's authority, Mr. Urban, is very respectable. He studied the nature of man on many different parts of the globe; for, if I mistake not, he was born in Phrygia, educated at Athens, and practised as a physician at Rome; and lived to the age of 100 years at least. He revived the Hippocratic practice, and knew more of the science of anatomy than Hippocrates himself, though inferior to him in penetration, and in prognosticating the issue and event of diseases. *A propos* of Hippocrates's prognostics. In my last letter, I remarked the deficiency (not to say absurdity) of Aristotle and the other old physiognomists, in not specifying the time of life when the mind has, in some measure, the power of changing the form of the body. And I am more and more confident, that this change can only take place in early life. Hippocrates, in his Co<sup>do</sup> prognostics, remarks that, in acute diseases, sudden changes of mind and temper are generally fatal. When, for instance, says he, a choleric irascible man becomes mild and gentle, it is a very bad sign. This is certainly true in the general; but I have always observed that, in this case, the danger is in proportion to the age of the patient. In old age, perch<sup>p</sup>, the extreme difficulty that the mind labours under, in attempting

attempting to make the body conform to its changes, may be instrumental in hastening approaching dissolution; whereas, in childhood and in early youth, the mind seems to possess a power of making the body partake of its changes, without endangering life, or impairing health. T.—R.

(To be continued.)

### A TOUR THROUGH WALES and the central Parts of ENGLAND.

(Continued from p. 935.)

IT was determined to make a temporary abode with our hospitable friends at Llanfairfeith. Parties of pleasure were formed to amuse us; and we traversed the country with a view of making observation and acquiring information. We returned to Abergavenny; upon approaching it, the large white house, called the priory, was particularly obvious: on the left were the diminutive ruins of the castle, the object of our excursion: we ascended the large knoll upon which they stand, and took an accurate survey of the parks, mansions, and other objects in its vicinity.

But the principal expedition we undertook during our residence at Llanfairfeith, was to the top of the Sugarloaf. We proceeded through Abergavenny to Llandilo-bertholey; and arriving at the foot of the mountain, a deep valley, covered with a thick and almost impervious plantation of young oaks, formed a temporary barrier to our progress; we divided ourselves into two parties, the walkers intending to strike through the thicket, and the riders to make a semicircular sweep to the other side. The former, consisting of two ladies and myself, descended the declivity, and climbed the mountain, although overspread with brambles and trees, whose interwoven branches essayed to check such incursions, with unusual resolution and firmness. Having penetrated through this little forest, we passed over a large space of ground, soft, and covered with moss; we then came to the foot of the steepest and highest ascent, which was scattered over with fragments of rock in the manner of Snowdon. But, when we had gained the summit, a very broad expanse of country, uncommonly rich, fertile, and beautiful, presented itself on all sides. The Malvern and the Clew hills were distinguishable, and we could

plainly discern Hereford, and the glittering spire of the church, twenty-four miles distant from Abergavenny. In another quarter were the hills which concealed Monmouth from our observation. In the home view were, the Holy mountain, a huge unformed mass; and the extensive immensity of the Brecon; the town of Abergavenny was sunk down beneath us, and we proudly overlooked every circumjacent object.—Here, too, we saw the famous dyke of Offa, king of Mercia, thrown up to prevent the incursions of the Welsh. “It extended from the mouth of the river Dee in the north to that of the Wye in the south; so that its length must have amounted to about one hundred miles.”

Making a deviation in the way from Llanfairfeith to Monmouth, Ragland castle is an object well worthy the traveller's attention. It does not make a grand appearance at a distance, but upon a closer inspection greatly exceeds the first ideas you might have conceived of it. As a fabric, it surpasses the castle of Caernarvon, and rivals that of Caerphilly. The fortifications are level with the ground, and at present the keep is the only part in preservation: it is a compact, and has been a very magnificent structure; the rooms, and particularly the fire-places, have a modern appearance. It is celebrated for the noble defence it made, under the conduct of William, the marquis of Worcester, against the parliamentary forces during the Cromwellian civil wars. It now belongs to the duke of Beaufort, who has an old mansion near this place, called Troyhouse.

The famous cyder counties of Hereford and Monmouth represented a striking contrast this year; while the former scarcely had a single apple on a tree, the latter contained trees which were actually overloaded with their fruit.

— Autumn paints  
Ansonian hills with grapes, whilst English plains  
Blush with pomaceous harvests, breathing sweets.

Troxson.

What Abergavenny once was, Monmouth is now. It is moderately large, and agreeably situated at the confluence of the Wye and Myndow, or Monnow. It has a bridge land-

\* Coote's *History of England*; chap. 8. sect. 6.

across each of the rivers, Wye, Mynnow, and Trothy. As a place of importance, its position is certainly eligible; being nearly surrounded by these three rivers, and to the north being defended by a rampart and a trench, it was once almost impregnable; and, at the time of the Conquest, the castle, now in ruins, was a fine building. The state of Monmouth has ever been fluctuating, it has had its ebbs and its flows.—The county-hall is neat and spacious, and the church is handsome and stately.—It exchanges commodities with Bristol by means of the Wye, which affords the double advantage of exportation and importation. It has given birth to a famous warrior, and a celebrated historian; Henry the fifth of England, and Geoffrey of Monmouth.

It is not perceptible until you approach within half a mile; the best view is upon departing for Trellech, for, upon ascending a small elevation, it appears to very great advantage, the Blowers, the Sugar-loaf, the Skerrydawr, and other hills on the right, forming a noble boundary to the prospect; and, agreeably to the expression of Doctor Parr, a formidable army of mountains.

Having almost satisfied ourselves with this delightful view, we proceeded over a wild uncultivated heath, which brought us down into the little village called Trellech. The latter part of the passage from hence to Tintern abbey is narrow, craggy, and romantic, being inclosed with hills and verdant coppices. In a profound valley on the right is a picturesque winding brook, which supplies some iron works belonging to the duke of Beaufort.

Happy art thou, if thou canst call thine own  
Such scenes as these, where nature, and  
where time,  
Have work'd congenial; where a scatter'd  
Of antique oaks darkens thy side long hills;  
While rushing thro' their branches, rifed  
clifts  
Dart their white heads, and glitter thro' the  
More happy still, if one superior rock  
Bear on its brow the shiver'd fragment  
hinge

Of some old Norman fortress; happier far,  
Ah, then most happy, if thy vale below  
Wail, with the crytall coolness of its rills,  
Some mouldring abbey's ivy-vested walls.

MASON.

Tintern abbey is in a very romantic and recluse situation; it lays in a hole-

low bordering on the Wye, surrounded with woody and picturesque country; the ruin itself is large and stately, and every thing conspires to create awe and veneration; which must certainly have been of considerable advantage to the monks and abbots, in confirming the ignorant and blinded peasantry in the principles of adoring superstition. Can we, indeed, wonder that an inexperienced countryman should be unable to resist such an alluring temptation! The thick and twining bushes of ivy greatly increased the solemnity of the fabric. It is esteemed the finest remnant of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, even superior to that of Furness in Scotland. The duke of Beaufort is the proprietor.

The grandeur and the luxuriance of Piercefield no language can describe. The profundity of the valley watered by the Wye, the cave, the grotto, the temple, the rocks, the woods, the foliage, and the serpentine walks, all concur in exciting the admiration and the applause of the beholder. We had boasted of the agreeable simplicity of the Leasowes, but our boastings were no more, and this lovely and enchanting amphitheatre of nature was the only subject which engrossed our thoughts and attention. The walks of Piercefield are so contrived, that you are insensibly urged on in the pursuit of novelty, elated with the hopes of discovering an object still grander than the present. The romantic scenery from three miles beyond Tintern to the neighbouring village only served to demonstrate that you were approaching this paradise of the fairies. Tintern abbey was the porter's-lodge.

The grounds of Piercefield, rich in their natural advantages, are indebted to the ingenuity of Mr. Morris\* for the beauteous and imitable form in which they are planned and executed. Mr. Smith, the present proprietor, is erecting a magnificent mansion near the spot.

We were rejoiced, however, to regain the turnpike road; for, in this scenery of enchantment, the pleasure was somewhat diminished by the apprehensions of being led, by some nabolent spirit, to the unknown and delitory abodes of inhospitality and disappointment.

\* See our Obituary, vol. LIX. p. 502. EDIT.

From an opening in the walks of Piercefield, you see Chepstow, the castle, and the cliffs, in perfection. Its name, of Saxon origin, denotes it to have been a commercial town, which it is now also, having a pretty good port; some maintain that it arose out of the ancient city *Venta Silurum*, four miles distant: it is also called Caerwent, or Cawtent, or Castell-gwent. It has a noble wooden bridge laid across the Wye, the height of which at low water is about seventy-feet; it is supported at the expence of the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester: the tide sometimes rushes in so very strong and violent, as to rise nearly forty feet at this bridge. The church, formed out of an old monastery, is handsome. Roman coins have been frequently found here, and in 1689 a chequered pavement was discovered.

There is nothing interesting in the road from Chepstow to the New-passage; being detained at the latter place, I made a solitary excursion through Portskewit to visit the remains of Caldicot castle; it is situated in a flat and open country, and consequently can neither at present be interesting, nor have been formerly of much importance.

From the ferry-house, the opposite shores of Gloucestershire over the broad Severn looked fertile and pleasant; and a few miles distant the vast craggy cliff of Aust presented itself tremendous to the view. The New-passage is rather better than three miles over.

Having breakfasted at the Gloucestershire ferry-house, we proceeded to Henbury, which at a little distance appeared highly picturesque; being overlooked by an eminence covered with trees and shrubs, in the midst of which Blaze castle reared its romantic summit.

We were now met by crowds of carriages and gentlemen on Horseback; the gaiety of whose appearance, and the thick volumes of smoke which eluded the sky, denoted our approach to some capital city.

From the old decayed windmill on Durdham downs we had a very delightful prospect. On one side, Clifton presenting in the front a fine row of houses, and Sion hill forming an agreeable descent: on the other, Saint Vincent's rock crowned with grand and

stately trees, and projections of the ruddy cliff frowning indignantly beneath them; tracing the winding course of this rocky valley, with the Lower Avon flowing along at the bottom, we then fixed our eyes upon the broad Severn, and the opposite coasts of Monmouthshire, terminating the prospect; then gradually bringing back our observation, and overlooking Clifton and the Hot-wells, the richness and fertility of the distant country met the view; then turning to the left, the eye discovered vast tracts of barren and uncultivated land, having the smooth resemblance of Shropshire, and agreeably diversifying the general landscape; these tracts form the boundary of the horizon. Upon Durdham down are the remains of a British intrenchment.

I made an excursion down the river Avon, the tide was coming in, and the sun tinged the trees with the radiance of his beams; the whistling of the ploughman, the piping of the shepherd, and the harmony that reigned around, gratified the senses; the romantic scenery of aspiring cliffs, the picturesque beauty of umbrageous retreats, cattle grazing upon the declivities of hills and precipices, boats and decorated barges sailing along the river, pourtrayed to the eye the admirable effects of nature and art combined together. It was near a large and populous city, but perhaps a more sequestered and delightful spot is nowhere to be found. The shores of the Avon are bold and well-wooded, but the grandeur of the romantic cliffs gradually declines as you pass a pleasing object called Jackson's tower, and approach nearer the town of Shirehampton, and the Severn, into which the lower or the Somersetshire Avon empties itself.

Clifton is pleasantly situated, and the houses are in general elegant; the church is large and handsome. But Clifton is chiefly celebrated for being the resort of fashionable invalids, who are recommended to drink the water of the Hot-wells, during the summer season. It is a lamentable truth, deduced from experience, that the generality of the invalids repair to Clifton, when they have a long time endured the ravages of a consumptive disease, and when it is too late to hope for the recovery of their health. Here I may mention an experiment, which, should it ultimately

ly prove successful, would render the most beneficial advantages to the inhabitants of this island, who are so multifariously swept away by declines. It was communicated to Doctor Beddoes, of this place, by a French lady; who, having neglected a consumption till she was upon her last stage, was fortunately preserved by adopting this measure. It is simply, to have a cow in the same room with the patient both day and night; the French lady had three cows, but the ingenious doctor is in hopes of obviating both the trouble and expence attendant upon such an experiment.

The Bristol spars, blown out of the rocks are transparent and beautiful, consisting of three sorts; first, grey, upon a dark ground, the crystals being large, and apparently enamelled with dark spots; second, light red or pink, upon a red ground, the crystals being somewhat larger and longer pointed, of a light rubricated colour; and third, dark red, the crystals being very diminutive and of a ruddy complexion.

The river Avon divides the city of Bristol into two unequal portions, the largest part being in Gloucestershire, and the smallest in the county of Somerset; but it is generally mentioned as belonging to the latter, though, in consideration of extent, it ought to be reckoned among the counties of the former. It is situated where the small river Frome forms a junction with the Aven. It was called by the Britons, Caer-oder, Caer-brito, and by the Saxons, Brightstowe.

King Stephen, having carried on the war against the empress Matilda unsuccessfully, was taken prisoner, and confined in the castle built by the enemy. The city sustained considerable damage during the Cromwellian civil wars; it was besieged by the Royalists, who presently carried the place, although the parliament had provided it with a garrison of two thousand five hundred foot, and a troop of horse, together with every thing requisite for sustaining a long siege. But these advantages were only momentary, for Prince Rupert, one of the ablest commanders in the king's party, was under the necessity of surrendering it to Waller, the parliamentary general.

With regard to opulence and importance, Bristol has long been esteemed the second city in the kingdom; in

extent and population, however, it must yield to Birmingham; in commerce and commercial liberality, to Liverpool, which is now rapidly upon the increase. The merchants of Bristol enjoy the trade of Ireland, and of nearly the whole of North and South Wales. In exchanging commodities with the West indies, they employ no less than seventy ships, and this is one of the most important branches of their commerce. They also traffic with Spain, Portugal, Guinea, Holland, Hamburg, Norway, Russia, America, and Newfoundland. The refinery of sugar, and the glass and soap making, are the principal manufactures of Bristol; the woollen, and the copper and brass, manufactures are now at an end.

It has a capital new bridge over the Avon, and all the dangers and difficulties attendant on the old one are now obviated: it has also a small draw-bridge over the Frome; and the quay, with the ships lying at anchor, forms the principal ornament of Bristol. It contains a cathedral and eighteen churches, exclusive of several dissenting meeting-houses. The cathedral has not any thing to recommend it. Saint Mary Redcliff, on the Somersetshire side of the Avon, is a magnificent piece of Gothic architecture, and, agreeably to Camden, the finest parish-church in England; here, according to some writers, the unfortunate Chatterton found the manuscripts of Rowley's poems. Of the other churches, St. Stephen's, All-saints, and Temple, are the principal. The edifices most worthy of examination are; Guildhall and Merchant-taylor's in Broad street, Cooper's-hall and the Theatre in King street, Merchant's-hall and the Assembly room in Princes street, and the post-office in Corn-street near the Exchange, which is about one third smaller than the Royal Exchange in London, and is the finest building throughout Britain.

Here, as I was examining one of the small brazen pillar tablets, which are placed before the entrance into the Exchange, I observed on the border this inscription,

*Nemo sibi nescitur.*

A motto that was the more remarkable, as the general character of the people of Bristol, and particularly of the merchants, though they have this motto,

memorial so continually before their eyes, is far from being correspondent. The latter, notwithstanding this elegant structure has been erected for their reception at so great an expence, always remain upon the tolzey, jealous of the increase of each other's affairs. But, though innumerable instances may be adduced in confirmation of this characteristic, it is not here intended to insinuate that Bristol is incapable of giving birth to men of liberal sentiments. Colson is a name that will ever be remembered with gratitude, and the late ingenious Mr. John Henderson found repeated instances of generosity in the friendship which he here cancelled.

From Bristol I returned to London in the mail, taking the route of Kewisham and of Bath. The celebrity of Bath was insufficient to command my admiration : the old part of the city, as a city, appeared to me far more preferable than the new; the houses of the latter are, indeed, costly and glaring, but their grandeur is not well supported; they want the agreeable foliage of trees, or a closer connection with each other; instead of forming a city they only appear like the suburbs of some grand capital, and yet are not so compact, nor even so agreeable, as the suburbs of London. The semi-circular streets, however splendid and noble in their design, are too detached and too much exposed to appear commodious and comfortable; the grand Circus may justly be called a naked magnificence, executed without elegance and without neatness. The perspective should be uniformly combined with the magnificent, and the beautiful or the pictureque should also be studied. Has not a large magnificent mansion, for instance, situated upon an open, smooth, and barren plain, a very disgusting and inhospitable appearance? This is the situation of Bath, save only the difference of being a larger range of buildings. As a compact city, therefore, it has not any reasonable claim to pre-eminence, it should now be the object of the proprietors to cultivate rural and arboreal embellishments\*.

\* In justice to Bath, however, it may be proper to palliate the censure of this description. It should be considered, that the entrance from Bristol, and the imperfect observation from a swiftly passing vehicle, afford the most unfavourable

But Bath is more celebrated for the antiquity and the inestimable qualities of its waters. Whether they derive their state of fermentation from the motion of contending sources, from nitrous and decomposed aërs, or from certain inflammable ingredients, is a chemical dispute among natural philosophers, and too voluminous and extraneous a subject for present discussion. But, from the letter of Dr. Meara, inserted in Shaw's western tour, it should seem that the latter was the most probable.

However beneficial may be the tendency of these waters, it is a question which will afford sufficient matter of argument; whether the city of Bath is not as equally obnoxious to mankind as beneficial? Or, in other words, whether the good qualities of the baths are not counterbalanced by the pernicious effects of a prevalent and ardent spirit for gaming.

Newbury at a distance, and viewed on a sudden, has some resemblance to a fiery furnace, the houses being all built of red brick. Dunnington castle, where Chaucer resided the latter part of his life, is in its vicinity.

There is nothing particularly interesting in the road from Bath to London, until the gay and extensive buildings of Windsor castle appear in view. Here the monarch enjoys repose, undisturbed by the rancour of party, and un vexed by the cares of government.

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

Mr. URBAN, York, Sept. 20.  
THE tomb-stone discovered at Hungate †, p. 931, was broken in the middle and the parts were separated, apparently for the foundation of an arch. "The Friars Carmelites had a chapel in this place dedicated to Our Lady; and the site of their monastery is particularly expressed in a charter of confirmation granted by King Edward I. 1300, dated at York. In 1314, that king, then at York, bestowed a messuage and yards upon the prior and brethren of this order, view. Returning from Devonshire, by the way of Exeter, in the following autumn, I had the pleasure of surveying the modern buildings in greater perfection, while the beams of the sun beautifully shone on their magnificent and coquetted front."

† This letter would have appeared, with the plate, in our last month; but was then mislaid. EDIT.

with

with sundry privileges, such as building a key, &c. And, in the reign of King Richard II. sundry gifts of lands were granted to those friars, and confirmed by that King at York, in 1393."

There being no notice taken of this monastery in the *Monasticon*, nor in Speed's Catalogue of Religious Houses, the following particulars, collected from the church records by Mr. Torre, whose MS. I have examined, may be acceptable:

" April 1, 1304, a commission was issued out to dedicate the church-yard of this friery, in that place where these friars then inhabited within the limits of the parish church of St. Saviour, in York. And May, 24, 1340, a decree was made between the rector of St. Crux and these Carmelites, about the celebration of divine service in a certain oratory erected on the gate of the Priory, that there be thenceforth no service therein celebrated, no bell tolled; and that those religious receive no more oblations there; and that Our Lady's Image, in that oratory set up, be absolutely removed.

Nov. 27, 1539, 30 Henry VIII. the house of the Friars Carmelites in York was surrendered into the king's hands by the prior, Simon Clarkson, nine brothers, and three novices: and, 35 Henry VIII. the site was granted to one Ambrose Beckwith."

Yours, &c.

F. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

YOU did me the honour to publish (p. 657) some account of parish searchers; which, I believe, is pretty correct: but, on perusing your last, p. 883, I perceive that I made use of the term *in the vicinity of towns* in rather too general a manner; for, by town, I certainly meant those parishes that ate within the Bills of Mortality, and by vicinity I wished to be understood all those parishes or villages that are near to, or adjoin, town. Now there are some exceptions to this general method of speaking upon the subject. St. Mary-la-bonne is a large and populous parish, the major part of which must be considered in town, yet there are no searchers; for, when they were originally appointed, the present parish of Mary-la-bonne was in the country, of course out of the Bills. The same may be said of Pancras, which had no searchers till within a very short time. Deptford, Green-

wick, Camberwell, Newington, Stratford, West Ham, Bow, Chelsea, Brompton, Knightsbridge, which places I conceive to be in the vicinity, have no searchers; while at Lambeth and Islington, both which adjoin town, you cannot move a corpse without submitting it to the inspection of the searchers. At the latter place, a child died, and the same day was removed to its parents' house out of the parish. The following morning the searchers came to view the body. It was gone home. They enquired whether; took a coach, came to the house, and, before they saw the child, insisted upon being paid the expence of their coach-hire to town and back again to Islington, beside the usual fee, which is 8d. If this was not complied with, they should not look at the child, but go to the Coroner, acquaint him that a corpse had been privately removed, from which circumstance they thought it proper to request an inquiry. The threat had the desired effect; they were paid their demand, then filled up a certificate, ready signed by the clerk (which is as irregular as moving the body, but frequently done to save trouble), and got into their coach, which had waited for them. In this case, I think, they far exceeded their authority. If this resolves the query in your last, the insertion will oblige, yours, &c.

W.

Dec. 5.

WHEN your last Magazine reached me, I turned over its pages with my accustomed avidity for the interesting intelligence I have never known it fail to contain; but how greatly am I astonished to find it in any degree a vehicle for the arrogant self-commendations of a Quack Doctor! What, Mr. Urban, shall your Magazine, which has for so many years been one of the principal boasts of British literature, be made use of for the vile purposes of an ignorant charlatan! No; may the genius of Britain forbid that the Work, which has given so much publicity to the name of Johnson and other eminent Literati, should be thus degraded! It is obvious, Mr. Urban, to me, that this article is merely appended as an ordinary advertisement; but this may not be so apparent, to the whole of your multitudinous readers.

This

GENT. MAG. December, 1799.

This occurrence has induced me to reflect somewhat at large upon the injurious tendency of the present rage for empiricism, upon the pernicious impressions the works of charlatans may have upon society, upon the evil tendency of their publications, and upon the wrongs thereby done to the respectable profession of medicine.

Allow me, Mr. Urban, to enlarge a little on the pages of your valuable Work, while descanting on these subjects, which, as they embrace the consideration of multifarious evils arising to the morals and health of mankind, may deserve your philanthropic notice.

It is obvious, from the increase of the shops which vend nostrums, often of their own composing, though sold under the patronage of respectable names long since consigned to eternity, Huxham, Luid, Pringle, Sloane, and others; from the rapid fortunes accumulated by the quacks of the present day, and the yet more rapid sale of their publications; that an universal *mania* for empiricism must exist among the unlearned multitude of this country. But, Mr. Urban, I am most decidedly of opinion, from repeated observation, that this passion has a most pernicious tendency; that the medicines sold in this manner have most violently-dangerous effects; and that the ignorance of their vendors is almost incredible. To illustrate these opinions, to warn the deluded from the dangerous snare which is held out for them, I intrude the following passage on your patience.

The empirics of these few years have risen into notoriety from the undisputed arrogance of their assertions, from the assumption of unmeaning titles, and from the copious dissemination of their pamphlets. These Works, composed with a pretended intention to warn the juvenile age against Vice and Folly, are too indecent for public view, and exist only to reproach our nation of the abuse of the press. These descriptions, under whatever fascinating title they may be sold, serve no other purpose but to excite the passions of both sexes, by their horrid details, to withdraw the veil which the goodness of the Omnipotent has thrown over the mysteries that preserve our race, and to level us with the brute creation, by giving publicity to cures which might have been for-

gotten with their author. Shameful to relate, above 30,000 copies of a treatise by one of these quacks have been sold; and a no less ignorant rival has scarcely been less indecent or less successful.

These writings have in some degree enabled the authors to reap profit from the inexperience of youth; and, independent of those pecuniary profits which result from the sale of their works, they have medicines to sell. It is to this end that their professedly philanthropic pursuits tend; by exciting criminal passions, and criminal indulgences, they compel their readers, their devotees, to need their physical assistance. Let us cast an eye to the composition of their remedies. From chemical analysis, and the experience of some intelligent persons, I am able to state, that the basis of their specifics is mercury. Restorative elixirs, balsams, troches, tinctures, and salts, are universally compounded from a deleterious poison; though indubitably a noble remedy when regulated by the attention and abilities of learned physicians. Here, however, I lament to say, it is reserved to the administration of the patient; and, in some cases under my notice, evil effects have followed from the enlarged use of the remedies, which their authors have called innocent and harmless.

That the effrontery of these men is only equalled by their ignorance, is even now notorious; but, to bring to more public view the unparalleled insoucience of one of these dangerous empirics, I need only relate the following occurrence.

Last summer, a lady, who had made an excursion into Sussex for the benefit of sea-bathing, was unfortunate enough to meet with an accidental dislocation of the shoulder-bone. Her husband, terrified at the event, sent to the next town for a surgeon or physician. The messenger accordingly brought with him a very celebrated Charlatan, of advertising fame, considering him as a person of notoriety; and perhaps the town might afford no other affecting to practice medicine. The sapient Doctor arrived laden with whole cases of his invaluable syrup, and his infallible cordial; but, their administration availing nothing to reduce the painful dislocation, he began to attempt it *vis et armis*; but, neither the force, the fraud, nor the Hippocratic appearance of the said learned

learned practitioner availing, he was compelled to desist, to return accompanied by his cartload of nostrums, and attended by the excrations of the bystanders. A regular surgeon was now sent for, who speedily reduced the facile luxation, and restored the sufferer to her former health.

But it appears nearly inexplicable, why these empirics are permitted to ply their dangerous trade, to injure the morals and constitutions of both sexes, and to accumulate immense fortunes, when there exists a College of Physicians purposely framed to prevent the ignorant from aggrandising themselves through inexperience of youth, the errors into which poverty or ignorance may lead, or the accumulating miseries of society. Does this venerable Society conceive it beneath their notice to pay attention to the probable evils resulting from the practices of the ignorant, libidinous, and wicked? Let us rather hope they will yet exercise their just potency to repress these growing evils, and so prove themselves the watchful guardians of the healing art.

PHILOMATHEMATOS.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 23.

I AM grieved to see those, who set up for describers of our antient buildings, betray their ignorance of the costume of former times, betray their lack of wit, and "speak ill (to use a vulgar expression) of the bridge that carries them safe over." For instance, where Mr. Hutton, p. 847, speaking of the chamber wherein Edward II. was born in Caernarvon castle, says, "nor do the few and small windows there appear to have been glazed, nor the walls *wainscoted* or *whitewashed*. What would a queen of England, or the ladies of 1799, think of living in among bare and cold stone-walls! It would shock even the wife of a taylör, make a tinker's grumble, and that of a cobler strop her husband!" Perhaps your learned correspondent's reading, or his Antiquarian researches, are not very extensive; or he would have informed himself that painted glass, hangings of silk or worsted, worked either plain or with figures, &c. were in common use in former times: he would have been convinced, by looking into illuminated missals and other paintings, in what a splendid style our ancestors decorated or furnished their buildings, either religious or civil.

Nay, I have seen instances where the hangings were enriched with jewels\*: How superficial is an F. A. S. when he expresses his surprize that wainscoting, painting, and whitewashing, did not dignify our palaces in remote periods! Must he be told such aids were not known till the last, or beginning of this century? I would advise those, who presume to write of antient matters, not to degrade their subjects or themselves, for the sake of a good joke, by turning into contempt and ridicule the memories of their ancestors.

I ask this simple question, Is it natural to suppose those men, whose enlightened genius and extraordinary abilities enabled them to raise such antient structures as we still behold in every part of the kingdom, should be deficient in every other knowledge whereby their lives might be rendered comfortable and happy? And farther, is it possible for a moment to have the idea, that such a magnanimous monarch as Edward I. who erected the superb crosses to the memory of his faithful Eleanor, should be so far reduced in mind and circumstances as not to allow her hardly a bed to lay down on†?

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 25.

I THINK it is by the learned allowed, that the human body, in a state of health, is a machine possessing astonishing powers; and that, thus regulated, its functions and operations produce wonderous effects. It is agreed also, I think, that this mighty power, during a state of injury or disease, expects to be solicited, not forced, to perform some of its best feats, which it is by times capable of, were it even to storm the citadel, and dislodge the enemy, as may be seen below. Be it allowed then, that compulsion will not do half so much with this coy lady, the human frame, as the humouring of her, and playing into her hand. This being obtained, she will soon have the full swing of dominion over the petty states of her empire; that is, she will enjoy health, and will keep it, aided by some of her ablest ministers, some Pitt of the Faculty. For those men

\* Represented in the tapestry in the Painted Chamber at Westminster.

† See likewise a grand lying-in scene in the antient tapestry at Westminster.

who trouble her with the unadvised counsels of the *cavaliere*, the mob, the host of empiricks; then, the more you do, trust me, you will find the coy damsel more irritable; she likes not harsh discipline; therefore, you had better do nothing if you have not the prime minister at your elbow.

These reflexions occurred to me today on hearing of the death of a person who had narrowly escaped it near 30 years ago, by an accident as singular as it is true, and is probably well known to many learned gentlemen. I think it was in the year 1774 I had business in the county of Suffolk; stopped at an inn in the town of Lowestoffe, when I observed, among other furniture of the room, a frame holding a kind of enamelled crown-piece, of which the landlord and his wife gave me the following history, which made a strong impression on my mind, having seen something like it formerly.

Some time ago, in a moment of hilarity and frolick, Mr. Capon, the landlord, had in his mouth a crown-piece, which it appears he had the misfortune to swallow. Every endeavour that could be thought of was used to cause him to dislodge it from his throat, where seemed to stick this ounce of silver. Finding every effort was to no purpose, he was flattered that the coin would find its way thro' the body. But, alas! all hopes were vain and fruitless. He continued ill for many months; his days full of pain, and his nights without rest. His health failed him, his complexion turned livid, and his mind was dejected. To say the least, he had nothing before him but death to end his misery. The trouble he felt, if I mistake not, was confined to the lower part of his chest, near the pit of, but not in, the stomach; and, therefore, we may presume to think that it had stuck in the *esophagus*, or gullet, and that it was stopped, by its broad diameter, from passing through the *cardia* (as, I think, it is called by anatomists), the left or upper orifice of the stomach. Strange to say, though his food was sparing, and merely fluid, yet he had by times intervals of returning health. For nearly two years, I think, more or less, he carried this corroding torment within him, preying on his mad as well as irritating his body; and the art of medicine had

no other effect but to lower his spirits, and reduce his frame. He, therefore, laid aside all medical regimens, as he found that, by custom and habit, his pains were become less acute, and better to be endured. By which we are to infer, that his bodily strength increased. And yet, when we consider the effects of the conversation of his friends, on his singular case, the shrewd wisdom of his customers' remarks in the parlour, and the *minus dotti* of the stable-boys in the tap-room, our poor landlord had but a sorry time of it. Under all these disadvantages, one day he found himself more alert, and probably indulged himself with more food than he was wont to take; when, of a sudden, a deadly sickness came over him, with reachings to such a degree that he fainted away, and was given over for death. The mercies of God are over all his works; and what appeared his dissolution proved the cause of his recovery; for the effort forced him to disgorge his inward foe, who, to the joy of all that saw it, lay vanquished on the floor as black as the imp of darkness.

I need not say that, with proper nursing, he soon recovered his health. I had taken a copy of the writing annexed to the frame holding the crown-piece, and also *memoranda* of the case; which, though I lately saw it, I cannot now turn to. His name was Scrivener Capon, and of, I think, the Crown inn, Lowestoffe. He said, he had formerly lived in the family of a gentleman near him, and appeared about the age of 35 or 40. He was a married man, and had a child or two. He is said to have retired on a farm of his own, some years, and has a daughter married to a gentleman at Bungay, in the same county, and died two of three months ago at nearly the age of 70.

This medical case should meet the public eye in a better form, and with dates, which I am not at present able to furnish. It may have been in print for any thing I know, but I never saw it. It has been said, that this piece of money passed through his body; but I do not think it could; if so, it is a more curious case still. Through the medium of your much-valued Magazine, I would thank some gentlemen near, who probably knows the facts, to oblige

Homo.  
Mr,

**MR. URBAN,** *Dec. 7.*  
**PROFESSOR MARTIN'S** remark on the cultivation of that valuable herb, tobacco, p. 184, has my testimony added to his own. It grows luxuriant in open grounds, and in waste uncultivated lands of inferior soil, and even among rubbish, where few other plants would thrive. I think, with *Scrutator*, it is worthy the notice of the Legislature in particular; for, since America is no longer a province of ours, Government as well as the community would in time, by its cultivation here, derive advantage. It would employ our poor, and pay them well for their labour. It would lead to the improvement of our island, and would ultimately be a national profit. In many parts of Scotland as well as England it would answer; for its growth is quick, and, as it is dried in the shade, a wet autumn would not injure its quality, though it might cause less trouble to the planter in a dry one. I think there were many acres of tobacco cultivated in Roxburghshire some years ago. Was it from a notion that the English laws prohibited its cultivation here? Or did a subsequent act pass including Scotland? The old acts of parliament I have seen on that head, seem to permit 200 plants, or half a square pole of land, in our gardens, for medicinal purposes. What has been done lately I know not. It is a most useful and valuable herb, and very salutary used moderately; and I never heard that the inordinate or lavish use of it did harm. I saw a gentleman within this month, in the Northern part of our island, of very large fortune, very considerable age, and, what is much better, of very great worth, and respected by all who know him, who told me he smoked sometimes, being used to rise early, 10 or 12 pipes before breakfast for mouths in the winter; and a finer person at 70 you will rarely see. There is a vulgar error gone forth, that it hurts the lungs. For myself, and some of my friends, I can say, that it does great good in coughs and asthmatic complaints, and has cured me of a disorder there. It is also said, by discharging phlegm and expectoration, to keep the body thin. It may, for any thing I know; but the opinion of my friends, and the primary testimony of my jacket, Sir, bear witness of the contrary. There is a pamphlet I have seen many years ago, when I abhorred a pipe as much as I now love it; and have in vain hi-

thereto of late enquired after it. The author is a clergyman; and it was written, I dare venture to say, 40 years ago. I then thought the author spoke too much for its medicinal qualities; now I incline to alter my opinion. It was, I think, intituled, "A Treatise on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco;" and notices, in the Preface or Introduction, the case of a Queen or Princess *de Medicis*, who was cured of an old habitual cough by tobacco. I would be glad that you, or any of your smoking friends, would direct me to it through your wide-extending Mischellany.

NICOT.

**MR. URBAN, G. C. C. C. Dec. 5.**  
**COMMENTATORS** have bestowed a great deal of labour, (useless labour in my opinion) on the epithet *rosea*, applied by Virgil, *Aen.* I. l. v. 406, to the neck of Venus—

— avertens *rosea* cervice refutit.

Anacreon, it is true, calls her *ροδόχειας*, as Rueaeus observes in loc.\* where the Scholiast remarks, on the word "rosea cervice," vel ad collum colorem referens, vel roseam interpretator, *pulchram*. And he quotes, as a parallel passage, *lumen juvenis purpureum*, v. 565. I take the epithet, on the contrary, to be applied not to the *whole* of the Goddess's bosom; but to that *part* of it, of which the budding rose affords the most appropriate emblem—"the *venustæ, tenellæ, fororantes, extantesque in pectoro candidissimo mamillæ*" of the Idalian

Sed innuptus hac in lite  
Appellabo te, marite!

I am aware that the very same epithet is applied by Horace to the neck of Telephus; and am ready to admit that this circumstance rather militates against the interpretation, which nevertheless I scarcely know how to relinquish. Telephus, with rosy neck and waxen arms, I leave to other scholiasts.

AN ACADEMIC.

**MR. URBAN,** *Dec. 20.*  
**DURING** the severity of last winter, I recollect some anxious inquiries in your Magazine after a remedy for that sore evil, chilblains. I think I can venture to recommend one. Myself and my little girl have been always subject to chilblains, and have tried all the usual remedies with no perma-

\* Ροδοχειας δε και Αρρενιτα  
Πάγη των Σπρωκαλλατων.

ment effect. A gentleman mentioned powdered chalk; and I must confess I smiled at the idea, and made the trial with very little faith, but soon perceived its good effects. My daughter, who began to be troubled with them above a month ago, by persevering in rubbing in chalk, *finely powdered*, by the fire every evening, is now, during this severe weather, not only free from swelling of the fingers, but from that unpleasant redness which young people are so liable to in cold weather. At the same time, I recommend warm gloves and socks, and not too much exposure to the severe cold, for children who are subject to such teizing things. Can any of your medical correspondents inform us in what manner the chalk probably acts upon these initiating swellings of the extremities?

A. B.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 13.

**A**S some enquiries have been made in your Miscellany of Pompey's pillar; perhaps the following remarks, made on the spot, may be agreeable.

The pillar, vulgarly called Pompey's, is erected on a basis, the whole of white marble, and of the Corinthian order. It stands at the mouth of the Black Sea, on the left-hand. Most probably it was erected as a sea mark, being placed on the top of a rock, and the pillar about ten foot above the basis. The inscription, which is much defaced, appears to have been dedicated to Augustus, though some of the letters are scarcely legible; as follows:

.... DIVO CAESARI AVGVSTO

.... E. CL. ANNIDIVS

.... L. P. CL. ARRONTO.

In Lord Sandwich's Travels it is remarked, that there is now no perceptible tide at the site of ancient Carthage. In this, however, his Lordship is mistaken; the tide ebbs and flows as regular in all the middle parts of the Mediterranean as in the Atlantic, only less violent.

My inscription above differs from those of D. N. p. 855. Whether my own is exactly perfect, I cannot say; but those are less so. The only obscurity I perceived was in the words *Dives* and *Ar* in the last line; all the other letters are plain enough to be read.

B. J. B.

*An Account of a remarkable Appearance, four on Friday, June 19, 1789, by J. Teasdale and G. Stukoe upon King's Moor in Hexhamshire, as they were returning from Dukesfield Smelting Mill, where they had been with Lead Ore, about Half-past Four o'Clock in the Evening.*

**B**EFORE it descended, the sky appeared very blue. A remarkable cloud made its appearance to them, descending pretty quickly. At first it appeared quite white and irregular; but, upon coming nearer, the white colour continuing, it looked in the lower parts like trees covered with snow, and in the higher, like castles of polished stone. It was at that time about ten yards from the ground, and at 100 yards distance. It was about 40 or 50 yards high, and about 100 yards broad, in the form of a segment of a circle, and inclined. They saw it about 20 minutes, the time their horses were passing by it, till they descended into a vale, when they lost sight of it, and left it there.

## PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1799.

H. OF LORDS.

June 7.

**O**N the question, for the sedition societies bill being read a second time;

Lord Holland opposed the bill. He animadverted strongly upon the conduct of Ministers, whom he charged with being the occasion of all the dissents both in this country and the sister kingdom.

Lord Grenville replied, and insisted, that the measures which had been adopted were absolutely necessary for the preservation of the Constitution; to overturn which, every one must have long since been convinced, there

was a systematic intention in these societies, and whose suppression must be approved by every man who wished to support our present happy form of government.

Lord Holland made a short reply; and persisted that his objections were well founded.

The bill was then read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, the House, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Bragge in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that his Majesty's message be read;

read; which being done, he said, the pleasure which the House must derive from the cause which induced his Majesty to submit his most gracious message to the House was such as rendered it unnecessary for him to urge any argument on the occasion, as he was convinced that the late successes of the confederate forces made the same impression on every man in the kingdom. He next adverted to the magnanimity of the Emperor, and applauded him for his steady perseverance in the great contest in which the allies are engaged, and which was so likely to produce the deliverance of Europe. If it should happen, he said, that the confederates should relinquish their objects, then this country would look to itself, and view with pleasure those resources which would prevent it from humbling itself before France. He was convinced that the country was ready to abide every danger, rather than relinquish a particle of its interest, or make a peace with France incompatible with its future happiness and security. He concluded with moving, that it was the opinion of the Committee, that a sum, not exceeding £25,000, be granted to his Majesty, to make good his engagements with the Emperor, to employ such means as were the best adapted for the deliverance of Europe against the tyranny of the French Republick.

Mr. Tierney said, no man would feel himself more happy than he should in complying with any motion to repel the inordinate ambition of France; but, before he voted away the money of the country, he expected to hear the object defined which Ministers had in view.

Mr. Pitt, in reply, observed, that he had no hesitation in saying, that, until the French relinquished the principles by which they were at present actuated, a secure peace could not be made with France; for, it was impossible, when we looked to their inveterate hostility against this kingdom, that we could hope for a permanent peace with such a power.

Mr. Tierney wished to have the object of the peace defined; and asked, if it was such a peace as Marshal Suvarrow would propose that Ministers looked to obtain.

Mr. Pitt, in a very eloquent speech, defended the Emperor of Russia against all the oblique attacks made

on his character; and urged in his defence his magnanimous conduct towards Poland on his coming to the throne.

Mr. Wyndham supported the arguments of Mr. Pitt; and declared, speaking for himself, exclusive of his official situation, that he thought something like the old government of France, or something emanating from the monarchical system, was the only one likely to ensure permanent tranquillity to this kingdom. The calling the old government of France a despotism, was, he said, the language of alehouses, and soupe-meagre and wooden shoes.

Sir W. Pulteney conceived, that such declarations were calculated to unite even the jarring interests of France in the common cause of the Republick.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney spoke in reply; when the question being put, it was carried in the affirmative.

The House, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he should have occasion to occupy but a small portion of the time of the House in this instance. In stating the supply, he should find it necessary to recur to the variations that would appear on comparing the estimates with the sums wanted for the service of the country for the present year, and which he was extremely happy to state was in favour of the publick. He had in the previous debate, he said, anticipated what should otherwise have been now stated with respect to the flourishing state of the country, and the brilliant successes that had distinguished the present campaign. In adverting to the articles of supply, he also felt much consolation in perceiving that, in various instances, it fell far short of the estimates which he laid before the House previous to the Christmas holidays.

The first article to which he called the attention of the Committee was, The navy and transport service, which amounted to £3,653,000 The estimate stated for 1798 was, he said, 500,000l. more than was wanted; there was besides a diminution of the new debt of 303,000l. which made the total of the Navy £2,438,000 The next article was the army, which amounted to 8,840,000 Milcel-

Miscellaneous services	600,000	be thought light burdens by the publick, and was as follows:
Deficiency of Ways and Means	211,000	
Interest on Exchequer bills, on which there was a saving of 90,000l. below the estimate	500,000	
Deficiency of land and malt	498,000	
The subsidy to the Emperor	825,000	
Vote of credit	3,000,000	
		Total 316,000

These, and some other articles, made the sum to be provided for, 30,947,000l. The next subject to which Mr. Pitt called the attention of the Committee were the Ways and Means. The land and malt he took at 2,750,000l. the lottery 200,000l.; growing produce of the consolidated fund 521,000l. He was not yet enabled to ascertain the amount of the produce of the tax on income; the returns had not yet been made from many parts of the kingdom, and the returns to the commercial commissioners were likely to fall below what he had expected. This, he said, may probably arise from commercial men making, through mistake, their returns to others. He had estimated the amount, he said, at 4,000,000l. but he apprehended that it would not amount to half that sum. He would not, he said, take credit for more than 7,500,000l. for the whole sum arising from the income tax; but what steps may be necessary to enforce a more equitable return of this tax would be matter for future consideration. To these were to be added 15,500,000l. by way of loans, which he observed, making allowance for errors and sums which may have escaped his memory, would make 31,000,000l. He next adverted to the terms on which he made the loan; and congratulated the House on the very eligible terms on which it was concluded for the interests of the country. It was the most favourable, he said, ever concluded, and he hoped that it would not be less advantageous to the gentlemen concerned than to the publick. The permanent taxes for the present year, he observed, were but small, compared to those of former years. He next adverted to the system of raising the supplies within the year. The sinking fund, he said, liquidated the sum of 4,500,000l. of the national debt, so that there was no increase of permanent, in fact, of more than eleven millions. The interest of the sum to be provided for, was 215 000l. and this he proposed to raise in a way that he was confident would

Mr. Pitt then took a long and retrospective view of the finances of the country, which, he said, were not only retrieved, but restored to the highest credit and respectability. From the establishment and operation of a sinking fund, whatever future wars may arise, they will, by means of this fund, carry with their expences the means of defraying them, and will not transmit their burdens to posterity, which must ultimately fall with such a weight as to crush the credit, and destroy the resources, of their own system. He was proud to assert, that, after seven years struggle in a war, the most expensive in which England ever was engaged, we are able to meet the exigencies of it; and proud he felt himself, that the country had animated the endeavours of his Majesty's Ministers, by the genius, the skill, the industry, and increasing commerce, of its inhabitants, in the vigorous prosecution of the arduous struggle. Those exertions, he was happy to find, and he had the satisfaction to declare, had kept pace and measure with the expences of the war, with all those sums which France had gotten by extortion, by rapine, and murder, and by all those cruelties which had been exercised and instituted on the unhappy and desolated countries that she visited with fire and sword. From the management and operation of the sinking fund, he had the firmest hopes that, however clouded the face of the country may be from momentary pressure, yet that it would not only retrieve its stores of wealth, but furnish means of gratifying its ambition. He then moved, that the sum of 15,500,000l. be granted and raised by annuity.

The several resolutions were then read, and agreed to; and the report ordered to be received next day.

Mr. Dundas brought in his bill for reducing the militia, and increasing the regular troops; which was read the first, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

(To be concluded in our Supplement.)

231. *Miscellanies*, by James Hay Beattie; with an Account of his Life and Character. By his Father, James Beattie, LL.D.

**W**E'RE there much less, to attract and gratify feeling and taste, contained in this little volume than it undoubtedly has to boast, the publick would not fail to shew their attention to what comes through a medium to which they are so highly indebted, for pleasure and instruction as that of Dr. Beattie. The irreparable loss he has sustained he has here commemorated with almost more than paternal fondness; a loss for which the sympathy of a grateful publick affords but a small alleviation, were not this excellent writer possessed of a much nobler and surer resource in every calamity incident to that transitory life which a Christian is accustomed to consider only as a passage, and a passage replete with trial and difficulty, to another and a better world; when the thorn that lacerates shall fade in death, and be no more; whilst the reward of patient suffering shall exist for ever.

The first 50 pages of this little volume are filled with an account of its deceased author, who (to give in a few words an adequate idea of his merit) seems to have been every way worthy of his parent, and amply to have repaid the care and tenderness bestowed on his education. Of his premature attainments the work itself contains evident testimony, "the greater part of its contents having been composed in his 17th or 18th year, and some at a still earlier period."

The first article in this little collection is but the fragment of what was intended to be extended through at least three cantos. That which remains sufficiently evinces the excellent disposition. The following lines, which we have selected from their mention of a public and highly-esteemed character, will give no unfavourable opinion of the talents of James Hay Beattie as a poet:

"What chance can blast our hope—what  
force controul, [soul]  
While fix'd on heaven, and center'd in the  
Loc where plague ranges round, and ten-  
pests roar, [o shore;  
The world's meek Patriot speeds from shore  
Crash the hoar dungeon's echoing bars: ap-  
pear [fear;  
The long dark realms of sickness and of  
Down furrow'd cheeks, lank, woe-begone,  
and wan,  
Roll tears of blessing on the friend of man;

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Hangs on the cold pale lips the ling'ring  
breath,  
Blushes new vigour on the cheek of Death;  
Joy murmurs through th' applauding crowd;  
and free

Light smiles again, and Peace, and Liberty.

"Mortals, in heedless folly vain, bestow  
The praise of virtue on the pride of show;  
But there is One whose steady eye regards  
The good; whose certain meed the good  
rewards: [doom,

He, when in thunder speaks the trump of  
Will not forget his Howard in the tomb.  
'Come, good and faithful, . . . . .

Go now, gay fool, whom earth from heavens  
decoys,

On trivial gains intent, and trivial joys;  
Who reason, virtue, honour, throw'st aside,  
For unsubstantial pomp and cringing pride;  
Who fly'st from fear to hope, from ease to  
care,

To woe from joy, from triumph to despair;  
Go—slink a fot, a ruffian, and a coward,  
Go—ape Duke Villiers, and despise John  
Howard."

As a proof of the correct Latinity of the youthful poet may be mentioned his translation of Collins's dirge in "Cymbeline," and that of Pope's elegy to the memory of an unfortunate lady; which latter will afford peculiar gratification to the reader by its faithfulness and sweetness. His ode to his friend Mr. Wilson, on his departure for the East Indies, is a pleasing specimen of original composition in the same language.

Of the lighter pieces, "The modern Tippling Philosophers," a continuance of the well-known song of "Diogenes, surly and proud," is well hit off. "The Descent of Timothy," an humourous parody on Gray's "Descent of Odin," exhibits a very happy flow of burlesque, carried on with true ironic gravity, which none can read, and bear in mind its noble original, without a smile.

The volume concludes with three "Dialogues of the Dead," in two of which Dr. Johnson is the principal speaker; and of which it is no small merit to say the character of the great and grum Lexicographer is happily supported. In the third, between Swift, Mercury, and a Bookseller, the far-fetched and affected phrases of the present day are justly and properly made the object of ridicule. "Instead of life, new, wished for, take, plunge, &c. you must lay existence, novel, desiderate, capture, ingurgitate, &c.; as 'a fever put an end

to his existence; an expression not merely incorrect but impious."—"For reformation," says Mercury, "every body says reform—this being French and the other vile old English; instead of 'for the future,' 'in future;' and beautiful or ugly to a degree, instead of to a great degree, &c.; sporting sables, scouting the idea, netting a cool thousand." Of these, Swift is properly made to remark, "Such expressions are indeed a jargon that he can make nothing of." And, after other similar instances, Swift says, "I see my friend Addison coming this way; it will require an hour even of his conversation to wear out the disagreeable impressions left in my mind by this abominable detail of *vulgarity, pedantry, and barbarism.*"

Heartily do we wish this and Miss Hannah More's late strictures on the little correctness used in the application of terms might somewhat conduce to the restoration of simplicity and correctness of expression; from which we seem to deviate more and more widely in the present day.

We shall conclude by remarking that the career of this young author, however early in its close, was yet bright and unsullied; and that he quitted life, at two-and-twenty, with an innocence of mind little short of that with which he entered it; a consideration which gives consolation to the breast of his surviving parent, and enables him to conclude the affecting narrative of his life with the following pious and consolatory sentence:

"I have lost the pleasantest, and, for the last four years of my life, one of the most instructive companions that ever man was delighted with. But 'the Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord.' I adore the Author of all Good, who gave him grace to lead such a life, and to die such a death, as makes it impossible for a Christian to doubt of his having entered upon the inheritance of a happy immortality."

*232. An Essay on the Nature of the English Verse, with Directions for reading Poetry. By the Author of the Essay on Punctuation.*

THE author of this essay lays it down as a principle, that English versification is not founded on Greek and Roman feet, or on long and short syllables, but on a certain order and succession of accented and unaccented syllables. The former opinion, though maintained by many learned writers,

has, he thinks, involved the subject in darkness and perplexity. He then proceeds to establish his hypothesis, which he seems to have done in the clearest and most satisfactory manner. He points out the various causes which contribute to destroy the harmony of a poetic line, and what it is that constitutes its most agreeable melody. He proves that, when the accent falls on significant words, or proper syllables, the verse, though consisting of ten words, is not inharmonious.

Among other examples he produces the following excellent lines:

"And the last pang shall tear thee from his heart. Id. Elegy.  
"No fly me, fly me, far as pole from Pôle. Eloïse, 289.  
"Ah, come not, write not, think not once of me,  
Nor sharp one pang of all I felt for thee. Ib. 291.

"These examples may be sufficient to shew the error of those writers who have asserted that ten monosyllables cannot constitute an harmonious verse. There cannot be smoother or more expressive lines than those which I have cited from the works of Mr. Pope.

"It must, however, be allowed, that, if there be ten words in a line, and most of them equally significant, or equally entitled to an accent, the line will run heavily. Mr. Pope has given us the following memorable verse to this effect:

"And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.\* Id. on C. 347.

The slow movement of this line is not occasioned by the number, or the "lowness" of the words; but by the much greater proportion of such as require some degree of accentuation, or force of enunciation. In the foregoing verse there are eight significant words, and only two which may be passed over with the rapidity of unaccented syllables, namely, *and and in.*

"The same observation may be made on these lines:

"And when up ten slope steps you've drag'd your thighs. Id. Eth. Ep. iv. 138.

"Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death. P. L. ii. 621.

"To illustrate the preceding remark with more precision let us take ten monosyllables, which require an equal force of accentuation; and we shall find that they do not form the least degree of poetical harmony:

\* "It seldom happens, says Dryden, but a monosyllable line turns verse into prose, and even that prose is rugged and unharmonious. Dedicat. of the Æneis."

"One,

"One, two, three, four, five, six, sev'n,  
Eight, nine, ten."

The author has employed a long chapter in exemplifying a poetical ornament very conspicuous in the works of Mr. Pope; that is, the art of making the sound an echo to the sense.

As many readers, unacquainted with classical learning, are apt to pronounce the antient Greek and Roman names of gods, goddesses, heroes, countries, cities, &c. in a very improper manner, the author has endeavoured to ascertain the true pronunieation of such as most frequently occur, by the authority of the poets; yet, not relying on English writers, many of whom are very irregular in this respect, he rectifies every mistake committed by Shakespeare, Dryden, and others, on the unquestionable authority of Homer, Hesiod, Virgil, Horace, &c.

We recommend this tract as an elegant and useful work on a subject which is interesting to every one who has any pretensions to a polite education. The discerning reader will be pleased with the marks of erudition and just critical taste which every part of this performance discovers.

233. *A Journal of the most remarkable Occurrences that took place in Rome upon the Subversion of the Ecclesiastical Government, in 1798.* By Richard Dupper.

If there wanted any representation of the conduct of the French, whether as friends or invaders, this short but particular detail, by an English artist resident on the spot when the transactions happened, will furnish a picture equally striking and shocking.

The sacking of Rome by the Goths, and by the army of Francis I. are nothing compared to this, which must be the last sacking, for nothing is now left for plunder. The total destruction of the Villa Albani, the plunder of the Vatican, the Museum Clementinum, and every collection of the monuments of Art, public and private, in and around Rome, are so many shocks to the lovers of literature and the polite arts: but the state of public credit, and the corruption of public manners and principles, by the unrestrained circulation of Libertinism under the mask of Liberty, are far more alarming shocks to the public mind, when it allows itself moments for reflection, either on the present state of things, or on the scenes that daily open to our view.

Change of government, peculation, and all the miseries of war, have repeatedly occurred in the history of the world, and within the memory of man. But now every restraint is removed, every depravity is sanctioned, and scarce a palliation offered; as if mankind were proceeding rapidly in the wantonness of every possible excess. Whether the Pope, in his dottage unable to resist the ill advice of his friends, or the artifices of his enemies, was duped into the peace of Tolentino, and to a residence in his capital after it was in the hands of the French, is not determined. Blinded alike by resistance and submission, both he and his people appear to be insensible to their danger before and after it overtook them. Their conquerors, as might naturally be expected from such wretches, cheating one another of the spoils, till nothing was left to the plunderer or the plundered. Public credit gone, and no resources left for the smallest piece of copper money.

The principal circumstances here related are, the death of Geo. Duphot (which Mr. D. pronounces to be accidental), though made a pretence to introduce a new government, and plant the tree of Liberty, which scarce the meanest of the rabble think worth gaping at; the dismissal of the Pope, pretended to be at his own desire; the sacking of the Vatican palace; the funeral fête in honour of Gen. Duphot; and the mutiny among the officers of the French army who met in the Pantheon to remonstrate on behalf of themselves and the soldiers under their command, for want of pay, and to detain the military-chest, which had little in it, and counteract the general pillage, till their own end was answered. The ill-managed insurrection of the Trans-teverini; the abolition of monasteries, and imprisonment of the cardinals in the Convertite; the mock federation; the Jacobin club held in the hall of the Duc d'Altemps' palace, where mafiares were suggested that none durst abet, though the clergy were afterwards rendered liable to every pretended disturbance; the alteration of dress and manners, into military finery and savage air in the men, and less sense of decorum in female habits, of the Romans after the change of government. Confiscations and contributions, first by private applications, and soon after by the compulsory imposition of a tax of

3 per cent. on the full value of every man's estate throughout the whole territory of the Roman republick, and granting to the consuls an unlimited authority of taxing the possessors of money.

"From this moment all private property, that before had been made *sacred and inviolable*, was, under another form of words, openly, and without reserve, given up to the mercy and discretion of arbitrary and despotic power. The infinite and monstrous contradictions perpetually issued in the form of declarations and decrees, by all persons possessing authority, these absurdities may well be imagined by any rational man who figures to himself men raised into power possessing all the follies and vices of a previously bad education, with the passions alive to every sense of gratification, and now stimulated to excess by supposing themselves in possession of the full and entire means of putting in practice all the clamours of dilated arrogance, enthusiasm, and imbecillity. While the consuls maintained the magnificence of sovereign princes, the state was reduced to penury and distress. The wealth taken from those who had any thing to lose, and who were thus reduced to absolute poverty, was not given to the poor, to ameliorate *their* condition; nor was it deposited in the national treasury, for the common benefit of the publick, but sent out of the state, to enrich the plunderers, their families and adherents, in a foreign country. The labouring class, therefore, instead of being made rich by their superiors being made poor, unavoidably became reduced to beggary, since those by whom they were accustomed to be employed were now brought almost to want the means of subsistence for themselves. Thus the apparent and real situation of this sovereign people would seem to be ingeniously contrived to bear the same reference to each other as the gold of which they had been robbed bore to the assignats that they had been obliged to receive for its value. Unhappy people! doomed to be companions in slavery with the unfortunate Cisalpines and more unfortunate Swits." (p. 205—207.)

Mr. D. concludes with a summary view of the conduct of the French in Rome, which they enslaved and pillaged under the mockery of Justice and Liberty.

"In one and the same day all right of conquest was relinquished, and Rome declared a free and independent government; to exercise whose functions the honestest, ablest, and best men that could be chosen out of that party were selected. This was even consolatory to the enemies of the Revolution; but it was of short duration; for

the men that were made ostensible to the Roman people, as provisional governors, soon found that their power was hardly even the shadow of authority. They were made useful only to shew where and in what consisted the little remaining wealth of the state; and politely compelled to give their assent that that little might be taken from it. They had also the privilege of issuing edicts; which privilege they were compelled to exercise for oppressing the people beyond all example of even the greatest despotism of antient times; and were thus made obnoxious without even deriving any profit from the plunder that was executed under their names. Hence, as might easily be expected, those who felt the least regard for their own personal character soon withdrew themselves; or, by making opposition to such measures, were compelled by others to retire. The vacancies were filled by men of unscrutinized character, who boldly stepped forward to recommend themselves, through the interest of their money, or other collateral means, and were nominated as those means seemed to bear a proportion to their pretensions. This mode of electing men into office has many advantages. The individuals who had the power of disposing of such places became enriched; their orders were not likely to be disobeyed, or reluctantly complied with; and, as these agents were to have their per centage, so they would be likely to take good care that their masters should have no reason to complain of any deficiency in the military-chest. When this was done, and generals and commissaries had glutted themselves with wealth, quarreled about a just division of the spoil, mutinied and dispersed, other unpaid, unclothed, unprovided armies from the North, with new appointments, succeeded; and when, at length, even by these *constitutional* means, nothing more was to be obtained, and artifice had exhausted every resource, the mask was put under the feet that had been long held in the hand; liberty was declared dangerous to the safety of the republick; the constituted authority incapable of managing the affairs of the state; and military law the only rational expedient to supply their place. Thus at once the mockery of consular dignity was put an end to; the senators sent home to take care of their families, and the tribunals to blend with the people whom they before represented. This new and preferable system began its operation with nothing less important for the general welfare than seizing the whole annual revenue of every estate productive of more than 10,000 crowns; two thirds of every estate that produced more than 5, but less than 10; and half of every inferior annual income. Thus, in a few words, has been the progressive conduct of the Great Nation.

tion towards an injured and oppressed people, whose happiness and dearest interests were its first care, and to whom freedom and liberty had been restored, that they might know how to appreciate the virtue of their benefactors, and the inestimable blessings of independence!" (p. 108—112.)

We learn, from this writer, that Berthier was removed from his command at Rome to join Buonaparte in the Oriental expedition; and the types and printing presses of the Institution de Propaganda Fide sent into France, with the professors, students, and printers of the Oriental languages, who were to accompany Buonaparte in this expedition (p. 63).

We learn, also, that it was said the Pope underwrote his resignation of the temporal power, which he long refused to do, *Nei cediamo l'autorità nostra agli ordini superiori. Pio Sexto.* "We yield our authority to force. Pius VI." And so he prefaced one of the edicts which the French obliged him to publish: *In sequito degli ordini superiori.* "Yielding to the order of our superiors." (p. 35.)

A second edition has been published, improved with some elegant plates, a plan of Rome, and a map of the ecclesiastical state.

234. *A Sermon, delivered in the Church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, November 25th; and in the Church of Allhallows the Great and the Less, Thames Street, December 16, 1798; before the Associated Volunteer Companies in the Wards of Bridge, Candlewick, and Dowgate.* By William Vincent, D.D. Sub-Almoner to his Majesty, and Rector of Allhallows the Great and the Less.

THIS discourse is inscribed to Geo. Hibbert, Esq. alderman of Bridge ward, the officers and volunteers, and to the governors of the charity-schools in the same three wards; at whose request it is published, though not unprepared. The subject, a defence of Property, from Deut. xxvii. 17, "may stamp the whole enquiry with the character of what is now termed a political discourse. Some assertions may have been hazarded, and some positions advanced, without sufficient explanation to support them; but it is hoped they are not such as, on farther discussion, it may be necessary to retract."

"It is for the maintenance of property, in every sense of the word, that a great mass of our people, whose profession is any thing rather than that of arms, have arranged themselves under the banners of

their country, and submitted to the labour, burthen, and inconvenience, of military instruction—though religion has little connexion with arms, yet arms, assumed for the maintenance of religion, order, government, and property, are (if arms ever are) entitled to the protection of God, as well as to the gratitude of your country. The war in which we are now involved is a war of property."

The Doctor investigates the sacred nature of property as the establishment of God, proved from the earliest Scripture history, as the end and object of society, and as the true and only support of the community in which we live.

"Even if we deny the authority of the divine Lawgiver, and of Scripture, Nature and Reason will prove the supporters of the new system of injustice to be as unreasonable as they are impious. In the very infancy of the world and society there must have been both law and property; and, if law did not, or could not, protect property, society was established in vain. Property, assigned legally, or illegally, is equally dear to the possessor; and his first care is to secure it from danger. Conquest and insurrection are the two scourges of the world; and though the latter has been dignified with the epithet *boly* by our enemies, its *boliness* will never be admitted but by those who call massacre justice, and general confiscation the recovery of a public debt.

"These principles are as contrary to reason as to religion; they have led to the subversion and destruction of every thing that man holds dear, or good, or virtuous; they have reversed the very nature and essence of society, whether it be derived from God or man; and they send us back again to a state of nature; that is, violence, rapine, and anarchy; after all the experience and wisdom of mankind has been exerted, for 6000 years, to place man under the government of law.

"If, in this discourse, the law of God has been traced back to the Flood, and the constitution of society to the family of the first Patriarch, it is with the design to shew that the nature of justice is eternal; that the mad speculations of bad men cannot be considered as capable of subverting the sense of right and wrong, which the Creator has imprinted on our heart; that, if men are men, this frenzy can have only a momentary triumph; and, after all the mischief it has done, and is still doing, in the world, society must be again established upon religion, and truth, equity, and justice, still be the support of every legal government." (pp. 19, 20)

"Not content with subverting their own Government, the propagators of these new doctrines

doctrines declare open war against every Government upon earth. They profess their readiness to assist every subject that will take up arms against his sovereign; they open an asylum for every one that has taken them up in vain; and they send forth emissaries to scatter the seeds of disunion from Egypt to the Pole. In this system Liberty is the abolition of Law, and Equality participation in the common ruin—If equality of right, justice, law, or equity, is meant, we have it already; we want no teaching. Our ancestors were too wise to subvert principles; they reared the constitution we enjoy, not by reformation, but by redress of grievances; they curbed the Sovereign and his Barons, but they preserved the throne and the order; and the only period of our real servitude was that when we were without either the one or the other. But, if equality of property is meant, it is a dream of the imagination; it never did exist, it never can exist, while men are possessed of different talents, different degrees of industry, vice or virtue, thrift or prodigality. If all the landholders in the kingdom were annihilated, there must be purchasers of the confiscation; and the new proprietor would be as much above the level of the poor as the old one; it would only be a new system of inequality, and a worse. If the merchant were stripped of his wealth, the artisan must be without employ; and, if the occupier of land were despoiled, the hind without stock or capital could not succeed in his place. The lower orders, I believe, begin to understand this as well as their superiors. There are many symptoms both of a better knowledge and disposition; and never was a more wicked notion propagated than that of separating the interests of the different orders in the community one from another. This, indeed, has been the machination employed in other countries, and attempted in our own, hitherto, thank God I without success; and, if example can teach us, it never will have more success than it has already had. If there be an individual present, above the level of a beggar, who is in love with revolution, let him contemplate the misery of the devoted

Switzerland \*. There the rich are stripped of every thing, and the poor are poorer than they were; poor, not only by deprivation of what they had, but by losing the means of life; poor, not only by the plunder of the cottage, as well as the mansion, but by the extinction of all arts and all manufacture. Nothing is left but the labour of the soil, and there the earnings of to-day are not safe to-morrow. The rapine of the soldier has been followed by the exaction of the commissary, and the conquerors paid for the trouble of conquest at the expence of the last shilling in the country. And yet these were a brave people; free, if freedom has a meaning, and equal †, if equality has a meaning; but they wanted union from the nature of their government, and foresight from the long enjoyment of security. The effect has been, not reformation or revolution, but conquest,—conquest prepared by perfidy, enforced by numbers, and degraded by insult. In that unhappy country no one has escaped insult, but those who died with arms in their hands.” (p. 20—23.)

“ One more delusion remains yet to be noticed, and it shall be the last: that is, a notion, propagated with great seduity, of sacrificing one species of property for the relief of another. The lands of the church, of corporate bodies, or charitable institutions, are daily proposed as a resource to support the burthen of the war. The exaggerations used upon these occasions cost nothing; but the fallacy concealed is mischievous beyond expression, because it offers ease and relief to those who are to be judges of the confiscation. But, in the first place, public property is as sacred as private, and, when an inroad is made upon the one, little security will be left for the other. The people of France were gratified with the seizure of the crown lands, the church revenues, the confiscation of the exiles’ estates, and the abolition of their taxes; and, if the ruin had stopped here, they would have been content. But what is the consequence? Private property has been annihilated by the bankruptcy of the public funds, and imposts ‡ have

\* “ If this picture of Switzerland should be considered as delineation, let the reader consult the *Mercure Britannique* of M. Mallet du Pan; he will there find a detail of particulars which could not enter into a composition for the pulpit; and a system of corruption carried on for years, till it was at last completed by treachery, and established by the force of numbers and the sword.”

† “ Equal, not in rights or property, but from the nature, temper, and moderation, both of the governors and the governed. Not equal in rights, because the government was confined to a particular order. Not equal in property, because some few of the families, called Fealants, possessed an income of thirty thousand pounds per annum, and many of two or three thousand. Mallet du Pan.—Notwithstanding this sort of inequality, life was held upon more equal and better terms in Switzerland, than in any country on the Continent. Their government is now a domestic tyranny, supported and enforced by foreign troops; their equality, one common level of distress.”

‡ “ It is said, but upon what authority is dubious, that the impost upon land amounts to

have exceeded all that the taxes ever produced. In our own country it is still to be hoped that every one is convinced we are all engaged in the common cause; that, if the necessities of the times call upon us, we may be induced to sacrifice a tenth to preserve the other nine parts, or nine parts to preserve a tenth, if all bear the burthen alike. But, if any one order is sacrificed for the relief of others, it is injustice; and injustice, when once begun, is as likely to operate against the authors of it as to injure those who are first exposed to the injury.—The publications of the day are full of these proposals; are they threats, or are they warnings? Be upon your guard; those that begin with stripping the church, do not intend to stop there; they will proceed till oppression breeds resistance; they will spoil the individual with as little remorse as they spoil the body. But, if the revenues of the church were seized, what must be the consequence? Such of us as have talents, and health, and vigour, might still support ourselves; but the majority, from age or infirmities, are without a resource; and perhaps five or six thousand persons must be consigned to irremediable distress. Whatever may be the necessity, there can be no justice in this; we are bound to bear our proportion of the burthen, but no more. There is no more justice in sacrificing five thousand ministers to the community, than five thousand of any other denomination. I could say much on this subject; but I am a party in the cause, and it becomes me to be silent." (p. 26—28.)

Addressing himself to the associated corps, the Doctor observes,

" This system, arising out of the necessity of the times, seems to have roused the indolent, and to have opened the eyes of the deluded; all begin to see that we cannot have peace consistent with our existence as a nation; and that a peace dictated by the enemy is subjection. All begin to feel that, notwithstanding Liberty is the first of blessings, the cry of Liberty is the watchword of Sedition; and that Equality is not the change of Property, but its annihilation. I hope it is no longer possible to deceive our people with a name, but that they will be taught by experience and example. Look to the conquered; are

they free? are they equal? No; they cannot govern themselves, or make laws for themselves, but must receive them; and to receive the law from another is slavery direct. Have they a constitution? None, but what the conqueror has imposed; and that he changes daily, as his caprice or his interest directs." (pp. 30, 31.)

" I know there are some among us that hold all war unlawful;—but, if we are to defend ourselves, we must use the means; the means are arms; and the use of arms is learnt only by practice and experience. In this sense, I have no hesitation in praying for a blessing on your efforts; and, if there be a curse upon those who remove the landmark between property and property, there must be a blessing upon those who maintain property in all its branches. To call this unlawful, is to weaken the energy of the people, and to betray our country to slavery and subjugation; to prepare us for chains before the enemy is ready to put them on; and destroy the means of defence at the moment when defence is required." (pp. 32, 33.)

This is farther discussed in a note, and shown to be one of the measures taken by the enemy, the exemplification of whose system may be fully seen in the subjugation of Switzerland, and the abetting of it in the tract on the Lawfulness of defensive War, whose author assumes the title of a Clergyman of the Church of England; a flimsy disguise of the cloven foot which the principles and the publication of the tract sufficiently point out to what sect he belongs, or affects to belong and herd with.

**235. Christian Patriotism: A Sermon, delivered in the Parish-church of Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, on occasion of the anniversary of the Armed Association of Stoke Newington and its Vicinity at Divine Service, on Sunday, October 21, 1794. By George Galkin, D. D. Rector of that Parish, and of St. Benet's Gracechurch, in the City of London.**

THE outline to the exordium of this sermon, the text of which is Ps. cxviii. 6—9, is taken from one of Bp. Sherlock's. The same picture of the French system, and of modern philosophy false-

to four parts out of five; that is, fifteen shillings in the pound; and that, upon an attempt, this year, to augment the impost, many lands have been thrown up and abandoned. Perhaps the publication of Sir F. d'Uvernois, now announced, will ascertain the true extent of this oppression. The successive spoliation of the different orders, commencing with the church, and finishing with the merchant, the tradesman, and the mechanick, will be found, painted in glowing colours, in Burrard's History of Jacobinism, vol IV. p. 453."

\* " We shall be told that they are not to be distressed, but levelled; and that the revenues of the church are to be more equally divided: but in all countries where the revenues have been seized, this is a promise always made, but never kept."

ly so called, and the same arguments for repelling it, as appear in similar discourses, are here used.

236. *A Sermon, addressed to the Armed Association and to the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Mary, Battersea, on Sunday, September 23, 1798.* By the Rev. John Gardnor, Vicar of Battersea, and Chaplain to the Earl of Shafesbury. Printed at the Request of several of the principal Inhabitants.

"CONSIDERING the many sermons which have been published on the subject of the following sheets, some apology may be necessary for adding this to the number. I was requested to print it by several of my parishioners, whom I am always happy to oblige. I was induced to consent, because, at the time of its delivery, I had a severe cold, was extremely hoarse, and the congregation so very numerous, that I could not be properly heard. And the conciliatory parts, which alluded to some unfortunate but happily terminated disputes with my parishioners, affected me in such a manner that I could scarcely give them utterance."—The text is *Isaiah xli. 6.* Mr. G. takes different ground from that so often taken by the many serious, learned, and loyal divines who have preceded him in the present important duty; and, leading his hearers into a more humble but more untrdden path, offers inducements to their zeal, patriotism, and courage, from their being brethren, participating the blessing of the same political constitution, the same equitable laws, and the same hopes.

237. *A Sermon, preached at St. John's, Wakefield, for the Benefit of the Choir of the said Church, December 16, 1798.* Published at the Request of the Congregation. By the Rev. Samuel Clapham, M. A. Vicar of Great Ouseburn, near Knaresborough.

A Panegyric on psalmody, from *1 Chron. xvi. 23.*

238. *A Discourse on the Use and Intention of some remarkable Passages of the Scripture, not commonly understood; addressed to the Readers of a Course of Lectures on the figurative Language of the Holy Scriptures.* By William Jones, M. A.

THE work here referred to, the author tells us, has "two characters, according to the fate of all his writings." One of these characters is the suspicion of *Hutchinsonianism*; though

he assures us many things are ascribed to *Hutchinson* which were borrowed from *Origen*. We never doubted the double interpretations of many parts of Scripture, the New Testament referring perpetually to the Old Testament. But, if we do not concur with Mr. J. in all his applications of *signs*, which he discovers in both, we trust his candour will forgive our blindness, which we assure him is not *wilful*.

239. *Application of Barruel's Memoirs of Jacobinism to the secret Societies of Ireland and Great Britain.* By the Translator of that Work. (See p. 966.)

THE progress and dreadful consequences of Illuminism are too well known from the works of Barruel and Robison. The translator of the former here endeavours to shew how the same principles have been propagated by the united societies of Irishmen, as laid open by the report of the Committee of Secrecy. Similar reports in England are incontrovertible authorities for similar designs in the various societies formed in Great Britain. In the former country these designs have been but too dreadfully realized; in the latter, the wisdom and vigour of Government has anticipated and prevented them. This little synopsis cannot be too much circulated. "Would to God that every Englishman would reflect on the proceedings of secret societies! how clearly might he perceive their two-fold object of overturning a constitution that has led England to the summit of glory and prosperity, and of erecting a power on bloodshed, rapine, and the neglect of every social duty!"

240. *Observations on the intended Tunnel beneath the River Thames; showing the many Defects in the present State of that Projection.* By Charles Clarke, F. S. A. and of the Ordnance Office, Gravesend.

THIS is a supplement to a communication from Mr. Clarke to Mr. Urban (LXVIII. p. 565), on the form of the arch that will be necessary to guard against the influx of the river beneath which the tunnel is to be constructed. The points on which these corrections turned were, 1. a due regard to the curvature of the arch; 2. the disposition of the Vouloir; 3. the shape of the thing itself, as it was designed as a means of extensive traffick. Mr. Dodd published his plan after this, in which "it was thought proper to assert, that

an accession of strength could not be obtained by any attention to curvature or equilibration; and that its shape and construction were every way univerable to the end proposed, and *spargers were in antiquum.*" Mr. C. reviews the whole, beginning with geometrical concusions to serve as *lemmata* for illustrating his observations. He exposes the false pretensions of this tunnel to "serve all the purposes of a bridge" for horse, foot, and carriage passengers, &c. &c.; and he suggests some outlines of a plan more to the purpose, p. 21, n. 4, printed in p. 23. In a postscript, a gentleman of Rochester oversets the whole design, and very sensibly shews that the market of the two counties is the metropolis, and the surface of the river the cheapest road to London; that Essex possesses no one commodity which Kent wants; and that the only trade now subsisting between the two counties is for the chalk which Kent sends to Essex; and that, as long as a barge can swim, it will always be safer to convey bulky commodities from shore to shore on the surface of the water than by land under it. This tunnel, when completed, except for the passage of troops, is only preparing two roads, one under the river, in addition to one where a passage over it is established, and confining it purely to a pecuniary remuneration of its expenses. It must remain a doubt whether the publick will prefer the passage of the tunnel to that of the boats; and, in proportion as the publick is divided in opinion and preference, in such proportion must the future produce of the tunnel be increased or injured."

As far as we can judge, it has always appeared an uncertain and hazardous speculation; nor is it the only one which has suggested itself to its contriver's rapid invention.

241. Arthur Fitz Albin, a Novel.  
In Two Volumes. The Second Edition.

THIS is such a *parcel various* of Antiquity, Poetry, History, and Politicks, as would just suit the *petit maître* of the professors of those sciences. The scene lies at Dallington, an ancient mansion, and Orlton, another of more modern date. The characters are fox-hunters, West Indians, men of title, travellers, puppy parsons, malicious gossips, and match-making wretches. The hero is an eccentric young

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man, some "deep historian and mighty poet," who flies from the society both of London and the country to his father's library and his own meditations in the park, relieved by poetical effusions; and the heroine an amiable, accomplished female, who, on the point of making him happy by an union of fortune, by an accidental discovery is fighted to death in his arms, by an insidious, intriguing friend, Mrs. Bracey. We trace the author in this composition (though he is not admitted to a place among the living authors), and, if Fame lie not, his neighbours may trace themselves there also. Some also, who winced at being slightly *scratched* in the first edition, have been re-toched in the second. As an antiquary, he lashes the reformers of Canterbury cathedral; as a poet, he deals out rhymes of his own and old Dr. Sandys; as a politician, he takes liberties with the Minority, and recites whole pages of Burke; and, as an historian, he asserts that "loftiness of sentiment is exclusively allotted to the high-born," and that "there is a much greater probability of their being distinguished, above those of low descent, by elevated ideas and pure independent souls." The style is somewhat superior to that of the generality of novels; but the polysyllabic word, *indescribable*, almost obstructed our journey through the second volume.

242. A Measure productive of substantial Benefits to Government, the Country, the public Funds, and to Bank Stocks; respectfully submitted to the Governors, Directors, and Proprietors of the Bank of England. By Simon Pope.

MR. P., after bestowing the highest encomiums on the tax on income, in preference to the funding system, proposes that "the Bank, under the sanction of Parliament, should advance to Government this year (1799) 10 millions, at 4 per cent. interest, payable at 10 instalments, on the security of the general income-tax for the ensuing year, 1800; then to be optional on the proprietors to extend or not the loan to the year 1801, and so to every succeeding year, as long as the tax shall exist." For his answer to objections to such a measure, we must refer to the pamphlet itself.

243. Test of the National Wealth and Finances of Great Britain, in December, 1798.

THIS writer, who professes to write from

from conviction, and is so little under the influence of Ministers that, on another subject, he has, in an equally public manner, condemned their conduct (p. 36, n.), congratulates the Minister on that noble union of ability and courage which has enabled him to set the example, in the sixth year of a most perilous contest, of putting a check to the ruinous plan of funding; and only regrets that those bold measures have not been carried farther, and ended that fatal system; and he has found more reason to lament it, because, in that case, there could have been no occasion to have referred to the sale of the land-tax, which, in its present provisions, he has been impelled by his conviction to represent inadequate to the proposed object. He proposes the *sale of tubes*; and, though a clergyman of cool and temperate judgement, experienced in country affairs, and strongly attached to Government, states almost insurmountable objections to it, he does not despair of its success, from its great advantage to agriculture.

**244. Proposals for paying-off the Whole of the present National Debt, and for reducing Taxes immediately. By Henry Mertins Bird, Esq.**

MR. B. perfectly approves Mr. Pitt's plan of raising the supplies within the year; but, in order to get rid of the alarming weight of the funded debt, amounting, at present, to 450,843,237. 13s. 1d. worth 277,526,159l 6s. he proposes to pay off, or liquidate it, "by an exchange of property, among ourselves, in such a manner that the whole national property, real and personal, of 2,700,000,000l. now chargeable with an incumbrance of 199,000,000l. of debt, due among ourselves, shall be reduced to the net amount of 2,501,000,000l. clear of that debt, which shall be liquidated and discharged by every proprietor of landed or personal property giving up 1-12th thereof to the stockholder, who shall make an equal sacrifice of 1-12th of his stock." (p. 33.) Such is Mr. B.'s plan; the measures for carrying it into execution, by commissioners under an act of parliament, with all the calculations, objections, and processes of the business, do not admit of detail here.

**245. An Apology for the Missionary Society. By John Wilks.**

THIS is the substance of a speech delivered at a private institution, on the

discussion of an enquiry, Whether the American Quakers, for emancipating their slaves, or the Missionary Society, for propagating Christianity in heathen countries [in which they have, in four years, expended above 20,000l.], be more deserving of encouragement and applause? Mr. W. determines that, "as the thick embowering shades of midnight surpass in gloom twilight obscurity, so do the evils diffused by the Missionary Society exceed the disadvantages which the Quakers have removed." The one enlightens and informs the minds, and influences the conduct; while the other only relieves from bodily sufferings and temporal miseries; as it is indeed doubtful what principles they have to teach beyond jesuitical reserve and self-interest.—"Reflection will therefore dictate, that, although the motives may be superior, the benefit conferred more immediately advantageous, and the objects relieved additionally deserving, yet, if a smaller blessing, less diffused, will, in the ultimate consequences, be most beneficial, the latter should be rewarded with predominant respect.—Upon a comparison of the motives by which the subjects of this enquiry have been impelled, the benefits they have conferred, the number and necessities of the persons they would relieve, and the ultimate consequence of their attempt, this assembly will bestow on the Quakers the silver medal of considerable approbation; but will reserve for the Missionary Society the golden prize of supereminent applause." (pp. 41, 59.) The author's position is, that any religion is better than none; but that Christianity is the best, and that this is the favourable time to spread it. "The religion of Christ does not, as the bat, flap its leathern wings at the approach of darkness, but loves, like the lark, to hail with most melodious warblings the opening morn. Although it be an evergreen, which the wintry nights of vice and superstition cannot divest of foliage and verdure, it flourishes most luxuriantly in those abodes which are enlivened by the sunny rays of information and of knowledge." (p. 47.)—The captain who conducted the first missionaries to Otschete brought information that "their efforts have been attended with success. The big priest of that island has pronounced that no more human victims shall be immolated." (p. 51, n.) It were to be wished that Mr.

Mr. W. had delivered his arguments in less flowery and inflated language than those of his first juvenile productions. If he goes on the mission, he must speak plainer. Being, with Condorcet, an advocate for "the termination of accursed prejudices respecting sexual inequality," he announces his intention of publishing, by subscription, "An Essay, intituled, Female Rights examined and supported."

246. Four Sermons, preached in London, at the fourth Meeting of the Missionary Society, May 9, 10, 11, 1798. By the Rev. J. Cochin, Halifax, Rev. J. Brown, Birmingham, Rev. R. Balfour, Edinburgh, and Rev. G. West, Stoke. To which are prefixed, the Proceedings of the Meeting, and the Report of the Directors; also are added, a List of Subscribers. Vol. II. By Order of the Directors, published for the Benefit of the Society.

247. Six Sermons, preached in London, at the Formation of the Missionary Society, September 22, 23, 24, 1795. By the Rev. Dr. Haweis, Aldwinkle, Rev. George Burder, Coventry, Rev. Samuel Greatheed, Woburn, Rev. John Hey, Bristol, Rev. Rowland Hill, M. A. Surrey Chapel, Rev. David Bogue, Gosport. To which are prefixed, Memorials respecting the Establishment and first Attempts of that Society.

248. Four Sermons, preached in London, at the second general Meeting of the Missionary Society, May 11, 12, 13, 1796. By the Rev. Mr. Lambert, Hull, Rev. Mr. Pentycross, Wallingford, Rev. Mr. Jay, Bath, Rev. Mr. Jones, Llangan. To which are prefixed, the Proceedings of the Meeting, and the Report of the Directors; with a Portrait of Capt. Wilson.

249. Four Sermons, preached at London, at the third general Meeting of the Society, May 10, 11, 12, 1797. By the Rev. W. Moorhouse, Huddersfield, Rev. A. Waugh, London, Rev. J. Nicholson, Cheshunt, Rev. Mr. Horne, Olney. To which are prefixed, the Proceedings of the Meeting, and the Report of the Directors.

250. A Sermon and Charge delivered at Zion Chapel, London, July 28, 1796, on occasion of the Designation of the first Missionaries to the Islands of the South Seas. The Sermon by Henry Hunter, D. D. Minister of the Scots Church, London Wall; the Charge by Edward Williams, D. D. Minister at Rotherham, Yorkshire. To which is prefixed, a short Narrative of the Order of the Solemnities of that Day.

251. A Sermon and Charge to the Missionaries departing to Africa; the Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Nicol, of London; the Charge by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Leeds. To which are added, the general Instructions from

the Directors, and the Order of the Solemnity on that Occasion, &c.

252. Two Thanksgiving Sermons, preached before the Missionary Society, London, August 6, 1798. By the Rev. J. Griffin, Portsea, and Rev. T. Haweis, LL. B. and M. D. of Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire.

WE have put together, in one view, all that has been done in the good work of attempting the conversion of the inhabitants of the South Sea islands, and of the coast of Africa, who, by all accounts, are some of the most uncivilized people of the globe. What class of religionists have undertaken their conversion may easily be conjectured—the fittest, perhaps, to encounter such difficulties. They have been joined in Ireland, Scotland, America, Switzerland, and the Netherlands; and though at the outset an unpleasant dispute broke out among the missionaries themselves, which the directors had not time to allay; and though the Foulah or African mission has not succeeded; and though Capt. Wilson, finding his stay at Canton "the worst part of the voyage, having to associate with the professed enemies of his Lord, and frequently being the butt of the whole company;" they "have reason to hope that as, amidst the desolations spread on every side, the horrors of war, and the overflowings of infidelity and impiety, the Lord is seen to ride on the whirlwind, and direct the storm, that, when his thunder and tempest shall have cleared the sky of Europe of the noxious exhalations of superstition and atheism, his Gospel will arise and shine with more resplendent glory, his righteousness go forth as brightness, and his salvation as a lamp that burneth."—"Let us, therefore," concludes Mr. Crichton, "humbly besiege the divine throne, and give God no rest till he makes Jerusalem a praise throughout all the earth."—The Society have received, by collections, donations, and subscriptions, to June 20, 1798, 4107*l.* and have above 10,000*l.* in different public funds, and 388*l.* in Greenock bank, payable on demand, and bearing an interest of 4 per cent.

The last cargo of missionaries has experienced a sad reverse.

253. An Apology for Village Preachers; or, An Account of the Proceedings and Mortues of Protestant Dissenters, and serious Christians of other denominations, in their Attempts to suppress Infidelity and Vice, and to spread Vital Religion in Country Places, especially

especially where the Means of pious Instruction among the Poor are rare; with some Animadversions on an anonymous Appeal to the People, and Replies to Objections. By William Kingsbury, M.A.

THIS is not Kingsbury the razor-maker, but his namesake, who attacked Dr. Mant at Southampton, and now thinks it worth his while to vindicate the Dissenters from an anonymous charge of sowing sedition in church and state. Mr. K. sows a different seed, that of "vital religion," for which the excellent Mr. Wilberforce has been so much ridiculed; and he adopts it because he would have the reader at once understand what cause they wish to diffuse by village-preaching, and because it imparts that life, vigour, and warmth in religion, without which the most excellent doctrines are a dead letter, and the persons who use the mode of worship most approved among all denominations are little better than machines." (Pref. p. vi.)

"Glad should we be to see *incumbents* and their *curates* going forth, on the afternoons and evenings of *Sundays*, and on the *weekdays*, into the villages and hamlets, within their own precincts, where there are no parish-churches, to preach faithfully, and to teach, from house to house, the soul-reviving and soul-sanctifying truths of their articles, homilies, and liturgy. Let them be the leading labourers in this abundant harvest, and gather in as many sheaves as they can; we will follow them as gleaners, to pick up what they may leave; nay, we will go into any part of the wide field, where the husbandmen are few or negligent. It is not our aim to make proselytes to a party by preaching about ecclesiastical, any more than about civil, politicks. It is not our wish to bring one man from the Church of England, to become a mere national, formal, and rigid Dissenter. We are not such bigots as to confine salvation within the circle of a suit, at some, alas! within the pale of a church." (p. 52.)

254. A Sermon, preached at the Visitation of the Honourable and Right Reverend Edward Lord Bishop of Carlisle, held in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Carlisle, on Monday, June 25, 1798. By the Rev. John Farier, Vicar of Stanwix, late Master of Witton School, Durham.

FROM Matt. v. 16. the preacher inculcates the duties incumbent on the Clergy of the Established Church; to the younger part of whom, especially those in the North of England, who have not so general an opportunity of consulting the necessary authors, he

hopes this plain discourse, published for the benefit of the association of school-masters in the North\*, may suggest some useful hints; and one of the most important of these hints is, that "the service of the Church is of that excellent kind, that, if it be performed reverentially and discreetly, it must have a serious, and therefore an awful, impression on the congregation." How lamentably this is neglected, and how little the distinction between bombast and serious is observed, cannot but be perceived, both in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, of these kingdoms. If the performances of the public duties of religion were more kept up, and the preaching of its doctrines and duties more attended to, and more adapted to the different capacities of the auditors, we might hope that the dying flame of religious knowledge and practice would be revived among us. "An indifference to religion, it cannot be dissembled, has long been the prevailing character of the age; and this, though not a violent and open enemy, is, perhaps, more prejudicial to the cause of the Gospel than intolerance and persecution. But indifference in religion is not our only opponent. In the present hour we are called upon to encourage a spirit of licentiousness in thinking, speaking, and acting, repugnant not only to religious principles, but also subversive of social and civil order. While we are openly engaged, as a nation, in resisting the formidable arms of France, we have also to combat those destructive principles which have made that country a scene of anarchy and bloodshed. And here there is a call, not only for the arm of flesh, but also for the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God. For, though we have little concern, in the pulpit, with political topicks, though the kingdoms of this world are very different from the kingdoms of our God, yet, when war is professedly waged against our present comforts and our future hopes, it would be a criminal supineness in us to sit still, like

\* This association was instituted, 1774, for Protestant schoolmasters in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, the towns of Newcastle and Berwick, for four classes of subscribers, for the benefit of infirm members unable to procure a maintenance, widows and orphans, besides occasional relief as the fund permits.

those at ease in Sion, and not to exert ourselves in behalf of our dearest interests both in the present and future world." (p. 22.)

*255. A brief Statement of Facts; wherein several Instances of unparalleled Inhumanity, Oppression, Cruelty, and Neglect, in the Treatment of the Poor in the Parish of Damerham South, in the County of Wilts, are considered and exposed.* By Philip Henvill, Curate.

THIS pamphlet, though dated 1796, not having come to our hands before the next article, which has a reference to it, we shall take this opportunity to review both together. The parish of South Damerham, being inhabited only by farmers, and having no resident vicar, and the two preceding curates yielding to superior influence, and there being no magistrate of Wilts within many miles of the place, and the parish, ridden by a farmer many miles out of it, the poor were left a prey to the cruelty and oppression of officers who disdained to do their duty. Mr. H. who, we believe, is M. A. of Wadham college, Oxford, and who has the adjoining curacy of Martin, undertook the arduous conflict, and summoned three of the parish-officers to attend a bench of justices, when two were fined, and the third excused on account of illness. "Much alteration has taken place, much good has been already done; the poor are better provided for, and, consequently, better satisfied; and Mr. H. hopes (and in this hope we heartily concur with him) that whoever comes after him will not be wanting, either in spirit or inclination, to carry on the work." (p. 55). This pamphlet procured the author the patronage of the Bishop of the diocese, and the friendship of some eminent characters, among the list of the subscribers to his sermons, which are the subject of the next article.

*256. Sermons on practical and important Subjects. With a Preface, particularly addressed to Candidates for Orders, and the younger Clergy.* By Philip Henvill. Vol. I.

THESE discourses are mostly on subjects of a particular nature. They are introduced with a preface of nearly 140 pages; not for the purpose, as more usually to be expected, of giving an account of the style and composition of the sermons, or of the motives which occasioned their publication; but forming a sort of dissertation on various sub-

jects, with which the sermons have little connexion. Indeed, it must be obvious that several of the latter have a more particular reference to local and personal concerns, and little appearance of general utility.

Dedicated, as they are, to the venerable Bishop of Salisbury, whom he addresses as his diocesan, we were led to anticipate much pleasure from the perusal. The design of the preface, as stated in the title, filled us with the hope of receiving some valuable information on the subject. No wonder, then, that, in the present convulsed condition of the world, when established orders are treated with very little ceremony, and scarcely with common decency, our attention should be specially engaged in examining the several parts of the volume. Those authors to whom we are yet in arrear will have the goodness to accept of this apology for this temporary procrastination of doing justice to their labours.

A list of subscribers is prefixed to the work, at the head of which we find seven bishops. The first paragraph of the preface, which states his object more immediately, may seem to be somewhat loosely and inelegantly expressed. He tells us, that,

"When the following discourses were first preparing for the press, it was the intention of their author, to introduce them, with an essay, or dissertation, on pulpit elocution; and to apply a variety of practical observations, on that, and other subjects, of a no less useful, and important, nature, for the consideration of those, who are about to enter on the duties of the ministerial function. He now finds, however, on more mature deliberation, that the plan, he had proposed, would be, by far, too extensive, for the present undertaking; that, in order to render it any sort of justice, it must, unavoidably, embrace a very wide display of argumentation, and consist of a number of positions, for the regular, and due, substantiating of which, a copious, and select portion of apposite examples, and explanatory remarks, would be indispensably required."

In the punctuation also, as well as the language, we think the passage not unexceptionable. Of this we should scarcely have taken notice, since, as he observes, the want of specific rules has left it, in some measure, arbitrary, had he not, in the same preface (p. xvi.), stated that "judicious and correct pointing would prove acceptable to all." Indeed, we cannot refrain from obliterating,

observing, that he has himself departed "not only from established rules, but even from his own example." (p. xv.) An endeavour to be correct and methodical should, at least, have been manifest; whereas we can scarcely read a page on any known rule of punctuation without finding the grossest infractions of that principle.

He tells us, after noticing the uses of allegory, that "false, and incongruous, metaphor excites contempt; and a writer must attain to great precision who is, at all times, enabled, with certainty, to avoid it." (p. lxxii.) Whether he has himself wholly avoided this, even in his second paragraph, is, in our estimation, much to be questioned. The whole of it, which immediately follows the former (p. ii.), is thus expressed: "Such examples, no doubt, very generally occur; and the materials, necessary for carrying on the work, lie every where scattered on the surface, and present themselves to view, without the labour of searching in the mine." Here, we think, the metaphor is by no means sufficiently introduced to render the expressions clear, intelligible, and natural, and perhaps not very happily applied. We could readily state how the same ideas might be much more consistently and perspicuously described.

These instances in point of language occur in the first and second pages of his preface. Of the subjects he has treated we can only briefly take notice. He has made some observations on the Liturgy of the Church; the calendar of lessons; on reading those lessons and several parts of the Liturgy; on punctuation in general; on preaching to genteel congregations, and the contrary; on able men being "*immured* in a *country village*," and men of "physical inability" being placed in large towns; on the comparatively little grammatical inaccuracy of the Bible and Common Prayer; and on visiting the sick. He then proceeds to elucidate certain passages of Scripture, appointed to be read at certain times, with comments and historical remarks; introduces the subject of what are called the "*inferior clergy*," and the impropriety of the appellation; on Judas's suicide; criticism on Bp. Pearce\*,

and a long dissertation to enforce it; more remarks on punctuation, on allegory, metaphor, and danger of using it (p. lxxiv); of a preacher's duty in the choice of language to be addressed to different audiences; on florid and rhetorical styles; the nature of a good sermon (p. lxxxvi); on the private opinions of the sacred writers; on modern infidelity and scepticism; on the labours of the parochial clergy; parochial reforms; care of the poor; non-residence, and its bad effects; magistrates; oppression of overseers; restraint of public-houses, &c. &c.; on testimonials for orders; on the necessity of tithes in kind; causes of objection; danger of revolutions and reforms; repairs of churches; briefs; his own pamphlet on the poor, and its effects. To this some thoughts are added on taste in composition; and the whole is concluded with an apology.

Such a farrago of miscellaneous matter, compressed into a preface to seven sermons, we have rarely met with; nor are we able to discover how an attempt of this kind should oblige the author to "direct his attention to subjects of a more general, and *less practical*, nature than he at first intended." (p. iv.) We have ever been of opinion, and, from any thing contained in this volume, we see no reason to alter our opinion, that two or three subjects, judiciously treated, would have been infinitely more valuable than the medley of heterogeneous matter which is here introduced. His attempt at innovation in spelling certain words we cannot approve, since it only tends to unsettle a language which, it is generally admitted, has seen its meridian. When the venerable Bp. Newton, in his excellent Dissertations on the Prophecies, made a strenuous effort to this purpose, his mode was almost universally rejected, though his subjects were no less esteemed and approved. The sanctity of a bishop was insufficient to establish such an innovation; and posterity has reason to rejoice in its failure. Our author's singular introduction of capital letters has something of the same tendency; which cannot be attributed to the typographical department, because, we understand; he carefully corrected all his sheets from the press, and he has also given a list of errata.

\* Mr. H. proposes to insert, in a parenthesis, the last sentence but one of Acts i. 25; and refer the last to Mathias; in which he has the authority of Oecumenius, Hammond, Homberg, Le Clerc,

Of the sermons, the first, "On the Duties of the Ministry," composed on an intimation that the author would probably be called upon at a public ordination, but since considerably altered, contains a fourth part of the whole. The text is from 1 Tim. iv. 6. Numerous digressions have swelled it to an unusual extent. Those on conformity and toleration are, perhaps, not the least interesting. In speaking of the propriety, as well as authority, of Episcopacy, he justly observes, that

"When self-elected enthusiasts attempt to preach, or to expound the Scripture, what are the consequences to be reasonably expected?—Presumptuous ignorance, by exciting the contempt, serves only to complete the triumph, of the infidel, and the sceptick—while wretchedness and misery, are, unhappily entailed on the weak and credulous!—Toleration, ought certainly, in such cases, to be restrained; and it should not, in any wise, be extended, for the encouragement or permission of popular elections.—The illiterate vulgar and mechanick cannot possibly judge of the abilities of the candidate; and the sinister views and interest of each dependent individual might influence his choice in favour of a particular party" (p. 25.)

Excepting a few paragraphs levelled at the persons who favour a commutation of tithes, and some pages employed in warm declamation against the Church of Rome, the rest of the discourse seems sufficiently pertinent to its professed original design. Why it was not preached, he has not informed his subscribers.

The second sermon, "On Charity," has Prov. xiv. 31. for the text. It has a manifest reference to his pamphlet, intituled, "A brief Statement of Facts," &c.; on the good success of his endeavours in which performance he congratulates himself and the publick, in p. xxxix of the preface. After mentioning "the unequal distribution of the good things of this life," and briefly touching on some of the higher classes of society, he adds,

"But the poor man, has no object in view, no pursuit, no probability of procuring a subsistence, but by the sweat of his brow:—by bare and daily labour! We are not to attempt presumptuously to pry into the secret counsels of The Almighty;—No doubt, He has reasons, beyond our comprehension, for such distinction. And, as all other His appointments and dispensations are marked with the most consummate acts of moderation, we may naturally conclude, that, though He deemed it ne-

cessary that some of His creatures should, by their manual occupation, assist *the whole*, and be, in some measure, subservient one to another, yet no harsh severity, no immoderate exercise of authority or controul, will ever be pleasing to Him.—He alike created the rich and the poor?—Not intentionally that the one should *wallow in profusion*; and the other *starve!* That the one, because he derived his birth from more exalted ancestors, should triumph over and distress the other. That, while the one is elbathed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day, the other should be destitute of the common necessities of life!" (p. 59.)

After some farther pursuit of this subject, he proceeds to plead the cause of the poor.

"I am led into this reflection, by the different cruelties which daily experience teaches are exercised to the poor. The laws may be truly called their guardians and protectors; and, did not they enforce a provision, *God knows what would be the consequence!*—I will not say, an universal neglect, because *many good men* there are who would, no doubt, make an exception. Yet, I fear, were we left to our option (such is the present state of benevolence), voluntary contributions would be by no means adequate to the purpose of relief." (p. 62.)

Here, however, we would wish to remind our author of the various infirmaries, hospitals, and other charitable institutions, throughout the kingdom, which are most liberally and amply supported entirely by voluntary contributions. But farther (pp. 64, 65) :

"Many there are among us, who think they display a wonderful acuteness—perhaps, too, they mistake it for liberality and spirit—when they scornfully bid distressed and unhappy objects go to *their parishes!* It is, indeed, sincerely to be wished that places, adapted to their accommodation and comfort, were more generally to be found: But, alas! we little consider the severities often experienced in those houses which are purposely set apart for their reception and relief; and too many of them, it is to be feared, are but wretched asylums."

And, in the conclusion of a note on pp. 65 and 66, he observes,

"To discourage the practice of wandering, however, as well as to prevent a repetition of the expences attending their removal, care should be taken to render their situations comfortable at home. And not, by a wretched and inhuman policy, which I am afraid has been too prevalent, keep them in a state of undue coercion and constraint—under a pretence, indeed, of *retaining*, but probably with a view

view of driving them away, and effectually to prevent a voluntary return!"

The title of the THIRD sermon, Luke x. and the latter part of ver. 29, is "The true Character of Neighbour considered." As a specimen of this sermon, the following passage may be fairly and justly selected :

"In every trying and difficult situation, endeavour to avoid the two extremes;—always, however, prefer open and plain dealing, to any mysterious air of secrecy. Discourage, as much as possible, that despicable race of miscreants, the 'whisperers,' and 'backbiters,' the 'tatlers,' and 'busy-bodies;' and by no familiarity, or levity of conduct, allow them, for a moment, to suspect you approve their practice. It is an observation, which the wisest of men hath long ago made, that 'the North wind driveth away rain; so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue.'

The principal design of it seems to be, to expose certain appearances of friendship, as false and counterfeit.

Of the FOURTH sermon, "On Slander," the text is James i. 26; and it treats of defamation, and the oblique methods of propagating idle and scandalous stories.

The FIFTH professes to state "A Reliance on the Mercy of God, in opposition to spiritual Pride," from Luke xviii. and the latter part of ver. 13. After contrasting the two opposite characters of the pharisee and the publican, he breaks out into this apostrophe :

"MERCY!—THOU ATTRIBUTE OF DIVINE MAJESTY!—thou heavenly solace to a conscious breast, derossed and care-worn with the weight of guilt!—how does the anxious, sorrow-jaded soul, over-toiled, and wearied, by a multitude of sins, when on the confines of eternity, betwixt the nether and the upper world, shrink back and *paw for thee!*—It is thou alone canst blunt the sword of Justice!—In thee alone we place our confidence and hope! It is thou, and only thou, sweet comforter! that, in the last, sad, melancholy hour, joyous, canst uplift the expiring sinner,—and bid the penitent's afflicted soul—DEPART IN PEACE!" (p. 149.)

We shall leave our readers to form their own opinion upon it. Perhaps some of the most favourable would call it florid declamation, and others, more severe, empty rant.

The SIXTH sermon is "On the Influence of Conscience," from Proverbs xxviii. 1. On this subject he has noticed the consequences of disregarding religion, as it affects the laws of so-

cietry and civil government; but has scarcely touched the effects of vice on the conscience, which both the text and the title of the sermon led us to expect. On the vices of Sabbath-breaking, lying, and profane swearing, he particularly enlarges, especially the last, and completes the character with theft and murder. His reflections on the state of the righteous are very concise; and he closes the whole with a brief but pathetic description of their different states at the approach of death (p. 179, &c.) which our limits preclude us from giving to our readers.

The SEVENTH and last sermon is "On Death," from Eccles. xii. 7. A quotation or two from this discourse must close our observations on the volume before us. In the preparatory matter he says,

"Serious, and solemn, subjects, are certainly entitled, to a serious, and rational, investigation; but they, by no means, require a melancholy disquisition:—And, surely, none but *fools*, will ever treat them with an unbecoming levity. The difficulty, then,—or, I would rather say, the novelty, is, in general, to observe the proper medium!—For, either through the prevalence of *party*, in some cases, or—what is still more restrictive, the blindness of *enthusiasm* in others, we seldom allow ourselves, a sufficient degree of candour, impartially, to review the question. But here—no party can predominate,—no question can arise. DEATH, my friends! alike concerns us all! And we are all, I presume, equally convinced of its certainty!"

Our preceding observations on the punctuation observed in these discourses are here, we presume, amply confirmed. With the view of illustrating our remark, this instance has principally been produced. Another passage, out of many which equally offer, shall finish our task; it is introduced as a *feast* to the discourse.

"To conclude—I—All Nature, feels, the cold, and chilling, hand, of DEATH!—From the lofty cedar-tree of Lebanon, 'even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall,' vegetation is only the prelude to dissolution.—Luxuriant corn, and grafts, of hawthorn growth, soon reach maturity, and die!—Perish, by age, or, ripening, falls beneath the sickle, and the scythe. The venerable, and majestic, oak, which braves the fury of the winds, if left unknown, yields to the blow, but *certain*, stroke of Time. Suddenly, and quickly, the garden's flowery pride, blossoms, withers, and decays!—And man, so aptly compared to it, just mixes, with the gay, and thoughtless, multitude, joins in

in the tumult of the world, and leaves the busy scene."

For this mode of pointing the best apology we can frame is, that the commas served as a direction to the preacher's pronunciation, and raised it into an animation of delivery more impressive on a country audience; for whom, however, we cannot help conceiving the general style of these discourses not sufficiently simple and unadorned.

This volume is supported by a handsome list of subscribers, among whom the worthy Diocesan is set down for 30 copies, at 6s. each.

**257.** *An Essay on the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners, in Answer to the Prize Questions proposed by the Royal Humane Society:* "1. What are the best Means of preserving Mariners from Shipwreck?—2. Of keeping the Vessel afloat?—3. Of giving Assistance to the Crew, when Boats dare not venture out to their Aid?" By A. Fothergill, M. D. F. R. S. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Lond. Hon. Member of Med. and Phil. Societies of Lond. Edinb. Paris, Manchester, Philadel. &c.

IN a concile address to the Directors our author modestly observes,

"Since you were pleased to crown my former Dissertation with your HONORARY GOLD MEDAL, I must now (agreeably to what I long ago hinted) beg leave to decline any share in your present pecuniary premium. In obedience, however, to your second resolution, respecting the publication of this Essay, I submit to your superior judgement. Since it has been honoured with your sanction, I have re-touched it throughout, in hopes of rendering it more worthy of your approbation. In compliance, therefore, with your obliging request, it now ventures, though not without diffidence, to meet the public eye. The present subject, therefore, involving the lives of thousands of our fellow-subjects, and proper to an amount almost incalculable, is perhaps one of the most momentous that can, at this time, engage our attention. When, under the signature of a Life Director, I first submitted this question to your consideration, as perfectly congenial to your life-saving institution, it was chiefly with a view to call forth the abilities of ingenious writers and experienced navigators. If the present Essay should ultimately contribute so important a purpose, by opening a new path of enquiry, I shall think the labour well bestowed.

"*Vice fungar oitis.*"

The VARIOUS MEANS which the Author has suggested for lessening the GENT. MAG. December, 1799.

danger of a voyage, for keeping a distressed vessel buoyant, for forming a line of communication with the shore, for preserving the lives and property of shipwrecked mariners,—and, finally, for establishing a temporary asylum for the benefit of the poor sufferers after being brought to shore, equally claim our warmest approbation.

The Essay throughout displays much ingenuity and depth of research. In such a novel undertaking indeed we cannot but marvel how he has been enabled to bring together such a variety of useful and important information in so small a compass; in which (as the Directors of the Humane Society justly observe) he has "happily enlisted Philosophy in the cause of Humanity."

We therefore heartily agree with them in opinion, "that its publication, especially at this eventful period, will be peculiarly interesting; and that the precautions it so earnestly impresses may tend very considerably to prevent the fatal disasters of shipwreck, and to preserve the lives of British seamen."

Instead of making extracts, we earnestly recommend to our readers a careful perusal of the whole, and particularly to those who preside over naval affairs, with whom we trust it will have its due weight.—In short, no *ship-owner or master of a vessel* ought to be without this useful Monitor;—for, should the valuable resources it holds forth prove instrumental in saving their lives and property in circumstances hitherto deemed impracticable, they will have cause to rank it among the happiest discoveries of the Eighteenth Century.

**258.** *Original Sonnets on various Subjects; and Odes paraphrased from Horace:* by Anna Seward.

GREAT as is the undoubted merit of these Sonnets, their value is considerably enhanced to those who have the happiness of being acquainted with their amiable writer. Ingenuous as she is lovely, her conversation is the true portraiture of her inmost soul. With a gaiety of manner commanding the profoundest respect is mingled that engaging complacency which fascinates all around her. Under the full impression of these ideas, we eagerly perused every syllable of the little work now before us; and, at a loss to select where there are so many beauties, shall only apologize

apologize for our choice by observing, that we have actually been gratified by seeing this amiable pattern of filial piety protracting the imbecile moments of a father's second childhood by actions of the most reverential tenderness; his aged head reclined on her affectionate arm, and receiving from her beloved hand the food requisite for his immediate sustenance.

**SONNET XCVII. To a COFFIN-LID.**  
"Thou silent Door of our eternal sleep,  
Sickness, and pain, debility, and woes,  
All the dire train of ills Existence knows,  
Thou shuttest out FOR EVER!—Why  
then weep?

This fix'd tranquillity,—so long!—so deep!  
In a dear FATHER's clay-cold Form?—  
where rose  
No energy, enlivening Health bestows,  
Through many a tedious year, that us'd  
to creep?

In languid deprivation; while the flame  
Of intellect, resplendent once confest'd,  
Dark, and more dark, each passing day  
became,  
Now that angelic lights the SOUL invest,  
Calm let me yield to *thee* joysless Frame,  
**THOU SILENT DOOR OF EVERLAST-**  
**ING REST.**

Lichfield, March, 1790."

**SONNET XCVIII,**  
"Since my griev'd mind some energy re-  
gains,  
Industrious habits can, at times, repress  
The weight of filial woe, the deep distress  
Of life-long separation; yet its pains,  
Oft do they throb along these fever'd veins—  
My rest has lost its balm, the fond carefs  
Wont the dear aged forehead to impress  
At midnight, as he slept;—nor now ob-  
tains [part]

My uprising the blest news, that could im-  
Joy to the morning, when its dawn had  
brought [which my heart  
Some health to that weak Frame, o'er  
With fearful fondness yearn'd, and anxious  
thought.— [tal dart  
Time, and the HOPE that robs the mor-  
Of its fell sting, shall cheer me—as they  
ought."

The following Sonnet on a lock of  
Miss Sarah Seward's hair, who died in  
her 20th year, is another proof of the  
tender affection of the writer:

"My Angel Sister, though thy lovely form  
Perish'd in Youth's gay morning, yet is  
mine [shine,  
This precious Ringlet!—still the soft hairs  
Still glow the nut-brown tint, all bright  
and warm [charm  
With funny gleam!—Alas! each kindred  
Vanish'd long since; deep in the silent  
shrine [grace  
Wither'd to shapeless dust!—and of their  
Memory alone retains the faithful trace.—

Dear Lock, had thy sweet Owner liv'd, era  
now [care  
Time on her brow had faded thee!—My  
Screen'd from the sun and dew thy golden glow;  
And thus her early beauty dost thou wear,  
Thou all of that fair Frame my love could  
fave  
From the resistless ravage of the GRAVEL!"

**259. A Vocabulary of Sea Phrases and Terms  
of Art used in Seamanship and Naval Ar-  
chitecture. In Two Parts. I. English and  
French. II. French and English. Care-  
fully collected from the best Authorities written  
and oral, aided by a long and intimate  
Acquaintance with the nautical Language  
of both Countries; and containing all the  
Orders necessary for working a Ship, and  
carrying on the Duty on Board, as well as  
Sea as in Port. By a Captain of the Bri-  
tish Navy.**

THE fairest as well as shortest way  
of reviewing this useful little work is,  
to state that

"It contains many words not to be met  
with in any other. Many obsolete terms  
and phrases with which other Marine Dic-  
tionaries abound are rejected. It compre-  
hends every order necessary for working a  
Ship, and carrying on the duty on board;  
so that, by means of this book, an English  
officer can make French prisoners useful\*,  
either in assisting to navigate his own ves-  
sel or his prize. Few (if any) words are  
omitted that are likely to occur in the dis-  
cussion of naval affairs; whereby the ne-  
cessity of having recourse to another dic-  
tionary is entirely obviated. The senses of  
each word are more copiously enumerated  
and more faithfully rendered. The terms  
of naval architecture are so defined as to  
give the reader a just conception of the  
different manner practised by the builders  
of both nations in putting together a ves-  
sel's frame; and examples are given in  
such number and variety as to include al-  
most every case that can arise either at sea  
or in port."

A single example shall be given, as it  
illustrates the enquiry of a correspondent:

\* "In 1782, the author, being then first  
lieutenant of a French line of battle ship,  
taken by Lord Rodney's fleet in the West  
Indies, was enabled, from his knowledge  
of French sea-terms, to make the prisoners  
always assist in working the ship during  
the passage home, the head-sails being  
mainly entrusted to their management. It  
is but justice to add, that, in the dreadful  
hurricane in which La Ville de Paris, Le  
Glorieux, Centaur, and Ramillies, founder-  
ed, the uncommon exertions of these French  
seamen may be said to have preserved the  
ship from a similar fate."

"JULY

"JURY-MAST. s. Mât de fortune, ou mât de rechange, mis en place d'un mât qui est venu à bas par la tempête & autrement, en attendant qu'on puisse remettre le vaisseau dans un port."

### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

**Dr. HOBSON**, of Market Rasen, asks, 2. To what historical fact "Luke's Iron Crown," in Goldsmith's "Traveller," alludes? He thinks the allusion was to the execution of the Earl of Athol, for the assassination of his nephew James I. of Scotland; but the Earl's name was *Walter*, not *Luke* (see the same enquiry vol. LVIII. p. 602; LXVIII. 842; answered in the latter volume, p. 951).—2. What favourable circumstances in his case recommended the Earl of Cromarty to the Royal mercy, while the more amiable Kilmarnock expiated his crime on the scaffold?—3. Who was he whose death is lamented by Spenser, under the name of *Willie*, in "Tears of the Muses," Thalia, v. 34? Was it William Johnston, to whom a patent was granted, in 1574, for acting plays, &c. †?—4. What constellation was formerly known to astronomers by the name of Charlemagne ‡? See Spenser's "Tears of the Muses," Calliope, stanza 7, line 6.—5. In the "State of Ireland," folio edit. 1679, p. 256, Spenser mentions *Garron* § as an animal; qu. what?—6. Is that fine old English poem, "Hawes' Pastime of Pleasure" (which, judging from Warton's Analysis, not more than two, perhaps only one, of our poets could have even equalled), irrecoverably lost ||? Or, if recoverable, is it too contrary to the taste of the age to preclude the hopes of speedily disposing of at least one edition?—7. Who was the Lydia, and what were the particular circumstances of her life, to whom Dr. Johnson alludes, in his "Vanity of Human Wishes"?—"Lydia's life and Galileo's end."

**CORNISBRO** will find better engravings of the monument in Caversham churchyard (which, he says, is now removed into the church, to preserve it) in the last edition of Camden's *Britannia*, III. 33, plate II. and in Mr. Carter's "Specimens of

\* It was generally supposed, the interest of his lady's family. EDIT.

† William Johnson "never rose to eminence, or contributed much to the advancement of the stage." Chalmers's *Apology*, I. 386. EDIT.

‡ We believe it was Charles' *Wain*, or *Waggon*; a name given to the Great Bear. See also Bayley's Dict. EDIT.

§ *Gurran* is Irish for a lackey or work horse. Lluid's *Irish Dictionary*. EDIT.

|| Certainly not lost, for Mr. Warton mentions three editions of it in print: by Wynkyn de Worde, 1517, 4to; Wayland, 1554, fol.; and Waley, 1555, 4to; II. 219, n. EDIT.

antient Sculpture and Painting," vol. II. p. 53. Though these representations differ in some points, they agree in the main, and exhibit St. Michael and the dragon, and Adam and Eve with the tree and serpent; subjects very common in rude relief. There is therefore no foundation for the tradition of the villagers, that it is the tombstone of *St. George* who slew the dragon, at a spring near the village, called *Serpent Wells*, in a field belonging to Mr. Savil, the water of which has the property of encrusting with a beautiful blood colour the stones over which it passes, which they imagine a supernatural memorial of the fact.

**ANTIQUARIOLUS** wishes to have an answer from the Historian of Devon respecting his assertion, II. 35, that there was, in Coplestone house, of which there are now not the least traces, among other buildings, such as a chapel, a prison, and a lodge—a MINT.

**CLERICUS** requests some legal correspondent to inform him, whether a notice delivered to a tenant at will on the twenty-eighth day of September is a sufficient notice for him to quit the premises at the Lady-day following; such notice not being half a year (which the law requires), nor six calendar months?

**CHEMICUS** has heard that a chemist in London has succeeded in condensing the base of oxygenous gas into a solid form; and asks who the chemist was, where the strange process has been related, and how completed?

L. (who wishes for a sketch of the ruins of Fotheringay castle, for some time the prison of the ill-fated Mary of Scotland) will be gratified by a perusal of the History of that Town and Castle, in "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," N° XL.; where he will find all that remains of the traces of the building.—He must excuse our inserting the two different **MARRIAGES** he mentions, without better authority; and this caution we beg again and again to inculcate on all our correspondents. We cannot possibly insert a Marriage or a Death on ANONYMOUS information.

Agreeing with **EUSEBIUS**, that the writer whom he censures deserves no other notice than "universal detestation and contempt;" his remarks become superfluous.

The "Mite of a Halfpenny Officer," from Gloucester, is thankfully received.

W. P.'s neat Drawings are very safe; and shall certainly *very soon* be used.

Mr. PELHER's Letter can only be inserted as an Advertisement on our Blue Cover; where of course it must be paid for.

We are indebted to several of our Correspondents for specimens of **PENROSE'S Poetry**; some of which we shall copy.

**MESSALA** in our *SUPPLEMENT*; with several others, for which, at present, we want room; also, arrears of *Debates*, *Gazettes*, *Proceedings*, *Indexes*, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 17.

**L**OOKING, some time ago, into a volume of your valuable Miscellany, I perused with much pleasure some Latin verses addressed to "the elegantly-classical pen of a great man well known at Eton." I rather think they were accompanied with a translation by the gentleman who sent them to you. If so, that translation did not give much of the spirit of the original, which, for some reason or other, I was induced to attempt. My attempt is at your service.

"MIDST gaily circling wine and sumptuous cheer,

The proud Belshazzar, in his festive hall,  
Sudden grew pale, and shook with conscious fear,

Struck with the mystic writing on the Tric'd by the hand portentous: fore amaz'd,

Alround at the heart-affailing view,  
With haggard eyes as wildly still he gaz'd,  
Large and more large the ominous legend grew.

Yet not, I ween, of JOLLY FELLOWS he  
The first, nor yet the last, whom might appall,

"Midst social scenes of festive revelry,  
Dire characters inscrib'd upon the wall.

Reader! perhaps it erft has been thy fate  
Sometimes to shudder in thy conscious soul,

Viewing that wall, where marks of antient  
Are rang'd in snowy chalk or sable coal.

Ev'n I myself—(for why the truth conceal?  
Rather avow it, and my fate deplore!)

No common pangs am often doom'd to feel  
At sight alarming of my *pet-boufe score!*

Th' ill-omen'd figures scare my inmost soul;  
Cold sweat bedews my limbs, my senses fail;

In wild despair my starting eyeballs roll;  
I tremble, till—alas! I spill my ale.

For this *the warning Scripture* seems to say,  
My eager thirst of tipple to confound,  
"The man who drinks, and can't his reck'ning pay,  
Is in the balance sadly wanting found."

Whoe'er thou art, whose scores are duly paid,  
Such PORTENTS DIRE who undisturb'd  
canst feel

I'm sure that, in our landlord's judgement  
Thou'ret found by far a better man than  
me!

E. D.

#### VERSES BY A LADY, ON QUITTING THE RURAL RESIDENCE OF A BELOVED FRIEND.

**A**DIEU to W— groves, and rural  
feats! [retreats]  
Health-breathing gales and E—'s green  
Where the gay Fairies erst were thought  
to dwell,

And drink the dew-drop from the cowslip's

While Queen Mab in her nut-shell car  
would pass,  
Her elfin sprites in ringlets wove the grass,  
Thro' key-holes glided, and in chimneys crept,

To pinch the maids that indolently slept;  
But left a silver token, where they found  
The egg-shell crush'd, and cleanliness abounds.

Fond superstition of the days of yore!  
Your sweet illusions cheat the soul no more;  
No more! for village-wizards wiser grow,  
And Truth, and G—, reside at W— now.

[soul expands]

Touch'd with the good man's name, my  
To where the rect'r'y unassuming stands,  
Swells from the fruitful valley's sloping side,  
In Nature's pomp, that knows no other But simply boasts, beneath the tow'ring trees,

A calm abode for Innocence and Ease;  
Yet more may boast; for in its humble cot  
Its owners' virtues consecrate the spot.  
Their pious cares to all around extends,  
The rich man's counsellors, the poor man's friends;

In search of doing good they scorn repose,  
Struck with the only want the Godhead  
knows;

For others still they toil, for others live,  
And prize alone the happiness they give.

Go, ask the village youth, whose tender care

[prayer?]

First form'd their souls to penitence and  
Who first to lisping infancy confign'd  
Those solemn truths that meliorate the mind?

[insparts]

'Twas G—. His matchless eloquence  
The best of feelings to the worst of hearts;  
With him the sinner melts in wholefome tears,

And happy finds his safety in his fears.  
Oh, when the bed of pain his aid requires,  
And Life's pale lamp emits its latest fires,  
How must his fervent zeal and love compose

[close!]

Those anxious eyes that still unwilling  
Yet, as they dying turn to him and Heaven,  
Feel all their hopes revive, and sins forgiven!

[world receives]

Long may he live, from whom the That blest example which it seldom gives!  
For me, I go, but bear a mind imprest  
With all your kindness to a stranger-guest.  
Accept, blest pair, in these inferior lays,  
The feeble thanks my grateful bosom pays.  
In search of health and quiet here I came,  
To hearts like yours I bore no other claim,  
Nor needed none. Whoever wants your aid

[shade;]

Finds warmth in winter, and in summer  
Meets every wish to blest, and power to please,

[ease.]

With learning taste, and elegance with  
And should we seek, however hard to find,  
For worth like yours, a corresponding mind,

Of



My soul, unfeatur'd from the wreck, shall rise,  
 'And, like a mighty conqu'ror, mount the Thus spoke the hero, and his manly breast,  
 Firm as a rock, no sick'ning fear possest; Unmov'd, about him he beheld the fire To heay'n's high concave roll its curling spire;  
 The sad spectators saw the good man die, And tears of sorrow stream'd from every eye; Ev'n he, whose hand had lit the fatal pile, Stood musing o'er the scene of death awhile, Then cry'd, "The Christian's faith alone is true;  
 I am a Christian, let me suffer too!"

No. 11, *Gerard-street.*

T. RODD.

**INSCRIPTION FOR A DISSENTERS' MEETING-HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.**

**A**LTHOUGH within this holy hall  
 The beauteous Arts have never flood,  
 To image on the storied wall  
 Our Pilgrim-prophet doing good;  
 We need no painting's gaudy show  
 To print his kindness on our heart,  
 Who, while he wept at human woe,  
 Pour'd balsam on the sufferer's smart.  
 Though here no sculptor's pious hands  
 Engrav'd the mighty Victim's death,  
 We can obey the lov'd commands  
 Taught by his last, his dying breath.  
 We claim no organ's solemn tone,  
 To wing our praises to the sky;  
 The incense of the heart alone  
 Climbs with a welcome wing on high.  
 Not on the marble altar's brink  
 Only descends Devotion's tear;  
 Simplicity high thoughts may think,  
 To God the simple mind is dear.

**AN AUTUMNAL ELEGY.**  
*Οὐαὶ φυλλῶ γενεῖ, τοῖν δὲ κατ αὐδῶν.*  
 Hom. II.

**N**OW fad'd leaves the rustling path  
 bestrow,  
 Or slowly float along the ruffled lake;  
 The swallow tribes their distant flight renew,  
 And, courtier-like, theruin'd year forsake.  
 Yet, here and there, the yellow boughs  
 among, [lay;  
 Some straggling songster pours a parting  
 Yet, here and there, a melancholy song  
 The redbreast warbles on the drooping spray.  
 Now many a twinkling stream and turret old [ceal'd;  
 Appear, by spreading foliage long con-  
 The shepherd 'gins the village spire behold,  
 And smiles to see his distant hut reveal'd.  
 Late lonely Damon fought the russet bow'r's,  
 Damon, who oft th' autumnal walls had view'd;

And thus, 'mid falling leaves and drooping flow'r's, [new'd.  
 His yearly plaint the pensive swain re-  
 "Again, ye groves, ye copes, late so green,  
 I saw you bud, again I see you fade,  
 And gladsome oft Spring's sweet approach have seen,  
 Nor trac'd unmov'd its halcyon beauties [stid:  
 "And, marking oft the flow'ring shrub, have said, [more!  
 'Haply these eyes may see thee fade no And, marking oft the flow'ring shrub to fade,  
 [theo flow'r]  
 'These eyes,' I cried, 'no more may see  
 "When Nature's laws by Nature's God were made,  
 Wisely to each its moral he assign'd;  
 'Twas then the Seasons' changeful round he bade  
 Man of his varying, fleeting life remind.  
 "Sad Autumn's change he views, unknown his doom,  
 If oft again, or ne'er, to mark its shades\*;  
 He sees some Springs to Autumn yield their bloom, [self he fades.  
 Then, like the leaves he mourn'd, him-  
 "Though future Springs in endless round arise, [new,  
 And deck the weeping groves in liv'ry  
 The falling leaf the pensive wand'rer eyes,  
 That leaf the wand'rer never shall review.  
 "So, when of circling years a countless train [shall give;  
 To other lords these woods and fields When, fall'n the tow'r, that proud o'erlooks the plain, [shall live;  
 In their green heirs these stately groves  
 "Though life's glad tenants equally abound, And children's children fill their fathers' place;  
 Though other Damon's in the plain be found, Gone shall he be that chaunts these mournful lays!"

D. S. D.

MR. URBAN, *Tunbridge Wells, Aug. 9.*  
**T**HE following is a translation of an Elegy called "The Partridges," in the Annual Register of 1771, and there laid to be furnished by Mr. Pratt.

Yours, &c. G. W. H.

**HAUD procul a saltu vallē qui terminat istam,**  
*Nuper ut errabam, Sole cedente mari;*  
*Commixtum sonum audī viororis et auræ,*  
*Tristitiae pari consonat omne nēmus.*

**Vobis** his motus querulis vicinior adsum,  
*At gradus infelix addidit ipse metum;*  
*Mox subito perdidit stridens percussa tunere,*  
*Transvolat, et secum turma tenella volat.*

\* "Seu plures hyēnes, seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam,  
*Quæ nunc," &c. Hor. Od. II. lib. I.*

At vero haud itur longè, nam, indocta va-  
Invalidis pennis radere neficit iter : [gari,  
Fida parens, umbrâ noctis venientis operta,  
Arbutis aliis Callida ponit aves.

Insuper hic latè maternas explicat alas,  
Si pavidos fœtus urebat alma quies ;  
At neque discutunt terrroem corda recent-  
Et matris crescit plumigerentis amor. [tem,  
Illa, parens tristis, variis cui ferre dolores  
Contigit, alternis spemque metumque  
tulit ;

Craftina prævidit quod lux latura periculum,  
Avertique volens fidit ab ore preces :

" O qui lætaris te dicat passer amicum,  
Nec minus est cordi dulcis alauda precor  
Te, Deus altitum, prohibe his infontibus  
arma [eos.

Quæs genus humanum perdere querit

" Nam simul ac primum splendescet in æ-  
there lumen,

E tubulis plumbum miffle doctus homo,  
In stipulaque canis concisa, certus odorem,  
Consuetu querenter trite furore genus.

" Da precor ut nullâ Sol tum comitatus ab  
Ardore insolito fœviat inter agros; [aurâ  
Irrita, confido, sic vertet odora canis vis,  
Nec prolem poterit vir reperi meam.

" In nova tum prata illos in perterrita ducam,  
Induere et plumis pectora conspicim ;  
Tunc, O læta dies, ipfum forte video  
Progeniem, et pleno matris amore fruar.

" Si placitum superis plumosa ut victimâ  
detur,  
Atque illam exposcent sanguine fata meo,  
In me, crudeles, in memet vertite fulmen,  
Parcite mi teneris, funus et ipsa peto."

#### PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

Nº XXXVII.

MUSICK, resounding first from Jubal's lyre,  
Liv'd not alone within that hollow shell,  
But, as with motion of enchanting magick,  
Bread't into every instrument a melody  
Best suited to its compass and its power :  
It form'd the solemn harp for sacred use ;  
And gentle pipe for pastoral song and dance ;  
It bade expressiv sounds of varied taste  
Lie hid in hautboy of delicious stop ;  
In violin, to be drawn forth in tong  
As soft and sensible as lovers' sighs :  
In warbling flute ; and mellow, deep bas-  
soon : [calls,  
To valour and to arms the silv'r trumpet  
Piercing as loud, and musical as shrill :  
But when the organ, bright Cecilia's praise,  
Strikes its grand chord, the diapason full  
Makes echo vibrate with the harmony.  
" What passion cannot Handel raise, and  
quell, [heart ?  
Temp'ring his tunings" to the human  
O ! how his notes do ravage savage ears,  
And waken dulcet souls to extacy !  
His brilliant airs, work'd fugues, and fi-  
niss'd chorus

(That, more than mortal, almost seema di-  
vine) [art ;  
Contain, preserve, and shew, this heavenly  
And none on earth compar'd like excel-  
lent ! [meet,  
Who, when the three harmonious choirs do  
That, like a man with spark electric touch'd,  
At the first opening of the well-tun'd band,  
Is not with rapture stricken, and in's breast  
Feels quick th' impulse of glowing charity ?  
Or hears the vocal strain, accompanied  
With movement of string'd viol softly sweet,  
And is not foot'd with charming sympathy ?  
Love's LABOUR LOST, IV. 3.

BEAR me to that all-glorious chapel \*,  
Sublime, [dight,  
Superb, "with storied windows richly  
Where I may hear, beneath its wondrous  
roof,  
The swelling note's of softest melodies,  
With ravishing division, from the organ,  
And anthems of such pleafant harmony,  
As fill the soul with sweet enthusiasm ;  
Making no difference betwixt earth and  
heaven, [sights ;  
Than is the difference betwixt faith and  
Sight beatific ! where the immortal choir  
Chaunt their high services to golden harpa.  
I HEN. IV. HI. 3.

HARK ! hark ! the Seraph, 'fore Heaven's  
His voice begins to raise, [throne,  
And tune, in rapturous symphonies,  
His harp to songs of praise :  
Hark ! the Cherubic Host their part  
In chorus 'gin to take ;  
To strains like theirs my foul aspire ;  
Awake, my lute, awake !

CYMBELINE, II. 3.  
MASTER SHALLOW.

R. B. of GREENWICH, to his DRUGGIST,  
MR. MOORE, of FLEET-STREET.

**M**Y worthy friend, I beg you'll send,  
With all convenient speed,  
The following things this order brings,  
Of which I stand in need.

First, my good Sir, without demur,  
Three pounds of Horehound Candy ;  
For coughs and cold, in young and old,  
The publick find it handy.

Stick-Liquorice, that's very nice,  
You will send me four pound ;  
Nor thin nor small, but must be all  
Fresh taken from the ground.

Magnesia fair, lumps in the square,  
Of pounds you will send four,  
One of calcin'd, if you've a mind ;  
Chipp'd Logwood half a score.

Of Aloes fine, call'd Socotrine,  
You 'll send two pounds of these,  
Barbados four ; likewise one more  
Of Mocoas, if you please.

It is my will, Bark in the Quill,  
Two pounds the best you'll send; Cortex elect, I do expect,  
On your judgement I depend.  
**R**ed Neath Seed I want indeed,  
One pound, I think, will do;  
Some Turpentine, that's very fine,  
A jar of Venice true.

**S**ome Vinegar, of white wine rare,  
One gallon of the best;  
Aeti Scilla, I declare,  
One quart among the rest.

Burnt Alum pure I would procure,  
One pound will be enough;  
Four pounds to boot of Gentian Root,  
That's pliable and tough.

**S**till, Sir, I lack of Brimstone Black,  
You Sulphur Vivum call;  
Send seven pound, and finely ground,  
But well pack'd up withal.

**S**ome Diachylon, to spread upon  
A cutaneous fresh disaster;  
Four pounds or so's enough, I trow;  
Two pounds of Blister Plaster.

**S**ome Spanish Juice, dry, fit for use,  
Seven pounds the very best;  
One of resin'd; both are design'd  
To ease the troubled breast.

**T**oxicodendron I much depend on,  
To press you must bear hard on;  
Four ounces pure you will procure  
At Dixon's, Covent Garden.

**F**our pounds of Senna (if you've any),  
And let it be the best;  
Pill-boxes large, twelve nests, I charge,  
You'll send me with the rest.

**S**end with the rest, and that the best,  
One pound of Bark call'd Yellow;  
Let it be found, most finely ground,  
I'll call you honest fellow.

**A**nother lot I had forgot,  
And that's sweet Almond Oil;  
Pray send a quart, the finest sort,  
You'll warrant will not spoil.

**B**urnt Sponge I lack, what's clean and  
Four ounces of the best; [black,  
I'll say no more, my good friend Moore;  
Hoc sati quantum est.

**O**n Friday next, without pretext,  
You'll all these things get ready;  
When I'll send Reeve, as I believe  
He's a man that's steady.

**P**lace the amount to my account;  
And, when we meet again,  
The bill I'll pay, without delay,  
Yours ever, RICHARD BRAINE.

## SONNET.

**T**HE dawn reveals the new-born light  
of day, [m'ring skies,  
The sun-beams hover through the glim-

Mountains and woods receive the rising ray,  
And lea'ning shadows sink before our  
eyes; [light  
Day's azure dome with golden streams of  
In due proportion o'er its surface spread,  
With hues unnumber'd to the dazzled sight  
Erects in majesty its awful head;  
Such is the infant dignity of Love,  
When lea'gthen'd hope, uplifted from above,  
The short'ning prospect of its wish sur-  
veys;  
The heart's enlighten'd with a golden joy,  
Soft scenes of future bliss the soul employ,  
And tinge our fancy with their varied  
rays. HOPKINS Fox,  
Coll. Trin. Soc., 1765.

THE ORPHAN, A BALLAD;  
Written, comp[let]ed, and sung, by Miss POOLE,  
at Lady PAGE TURNER's Masquerade,  
in the Character of a Ballad-singer.

**I**f pity, sweet maid, e'er dwelt in thy  
breast, [treast;  
Oh look with compassion on one that's dis-  
An orphan, alas! no relations remain;  
I am chill'd with the cold, I am wet with  
the rain!

From morning till evening I wander alone,  
Unheeded by all, though I plaintively moan.  
But children of Pleasure pass by in disdain,  
Nor think on the orphan that's wet with  
the rain!

My garments are tatter'd, my looks pale  
and wan; [none;  
I am willing to labour, yet work I have  
I'm sinking with hunger, no food can I  
gain; [rain!  
Then pity the orphan that's wet with the

FROM MARTIAL.  
ON ARRIA AND PÆTUS.  
**W**HEN the chaste Arria drew from  
out her breast [address;  
The seeking sword, the thus her Lord  
My wound, dear Petus, can inflict no smart,  
'Tis thine, and thine alone, that rends my  
heart. DE WILLOWBY.

FROM THE FRENCH OF VOITURE.  
**L**E'T the bright God of Day declare  
That he has seen a form as fair,  
A mien and charms surpassing those  
Which beauteous A——g always shew'd  
But, should he search the world's domain,  
Still all his efforts would be vain,  
To match that form, and charms like those,  
Which beauteous A——g never shews.  
DE WILLOWBY.

AN EPITAPH in Chichester Cemetery, 1798.  
**H**ERE lies an old Soldier, whom all  
must applaud, [and abroad;  
Since he suffer'd much hardship at home  
But the hardest engagement I.e ever was in,  
Was the battle of Self, in the conquest of a.m.  
INTEL-

## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Admiralty-office, Sept. 17.* Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Iris, in the Mars Diep, Sept. 4.

Sir, by Lieut. Gibbons, of his Majesty's ship Iris, I have the honour to present to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Adm. Story's flag, and the colours of the Batavian Republic, being the first fruits of my endeavours in the discharge of the duties for which their Lordships have been pleased to confide in me. Lieut. Gibbons having been unremittingly employed in the arranging the signals for the convoy, transports, cutters, &c. till the present time, he is most justly entitled to my warmest regard and esteem; I therefore beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' notice. I have been a great deal employed in the disposal of the Dutch officers on their parole; a business, in which I had to pay regard to the wishes of many, whom I found entitled to some consideration; I have not, therefore, yet been able to finish that business, which obliges me to defer giving their Lordships an account thereof until my next letter.

I am, &c. A. MITCHELL.

[This Gazette also contains the following list of ships and vessels, captured and recaptured by his Majesty's ship Flora, R. G. Middleton, Esq. Captain, between Jan. 1, and July 25.

The Prussian sloop Dries Vrienden, of 3 men, and 60 tons burthen; the English brig Nymph, of 9 men and 142 tons; the American ship Six Sisters, of 9 men and 215 tons; the French ship privateer L'Intrepide, of 20 guns, 157 men, and 220 tons; the French brig privateer L'Aventure, of 14 guns, 105 men, and 180 tons; the English brig Chateau Margo, of 2 guns, 6 men, and 130 tons; the Spanish lugger privateer Nostra del Carmen, alias Diligente, of 2 guns, 21 men, and 15 tons; the French ship L'Aurore, of 8 guns, 33 men, and 160 tons; the French schooner privateer La Legere, of 14 guns, 44 men, and 80 tons; the English snow Penelopé, of 4 guns, 9 men, and 124 tons; the English ship Fancy, of 14 guns, and 250 tons; the English packet ship Nelson, of 12 guns, and 140 tons; the French brig Le Hazard, of 2 guns, 50 men, and 150 tons; the French brig privateer Rhuter, of 16 guns, 104 men, and 150 tons.

Also the following list of vessels taken, &c. by the tender and boats of his Majesty's ship Abergavenny.

San Joseph merchant ship, Louisburgh merchant schooner, Candelacia Spanish merchant schooner, Roletta Spanish merchant sloop, Polly merchant sloop, Mid Bergen merchant ship, San Josef Spanish merchant schooner, La Fortune French schooner

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rigged boat, a Spanish merchant sloop, name unknown; a French armed schooner, name unknown, 50 men; Hob merchant schooner, Otrve merchant schooner, Del Nordische Lew merchant ship.

And mentions likewise the capture of l'Amazon French ship letter of marque, of ten 6-pounders, and 66 men, by his Majesty's sloop Echo, Capt. Alde.]

Downing-street, Sept. 19. A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas,

Sir, *The Helder, North Holland, Sept. 14.*

I have to acquaint you with my arrival at this place yesterday evening, having sailed from Deal on-board the Amethyst frigate on Monday morning, the 9th inst. Upon coming on-shore, I had great satisfaction in witnessing the disembarkation of eight battalions of Russian Auxiliary troops, consisting of 7000 men, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. D'Hermann, which had arrived from Revel in the course of the preceding day, and yesterday morning. I afterwards saw these troops upon their march towards the position occupied by the British near Schagen; and I have great pleasure in assuring you, that, from their appearance in every respect, the most happy consequences may be expected from their co-operation with his Majesty's arms in this country: Lieut.-Gen. D'Hermann seems to enter most heartily into our views; and I form very sanguine hopes of receiving essential assistance from his zeal and experience. I understand that Sir Ralph Abercromby has made you acquainted with his having repulsed the enemy in an attack made upon him on Tuesday last. I proceed to join him at his quarters at Schagen immediately. I have had the pleasure to meet the hereditary Prince of Orange here. His Serene Highness is occupied in arranging into corps a large body of defectors from the Batavian army, and volunteers from the crews of the Dutch ships of war which have proceeded to England. Every assistance shall be given to his Serene Highness, to render these corps an efficient addition to our forces.

[This Gazette also contains a list of 7 privateers, and 33 merchant vessels, on board of one of which were 11,000 dollars, captured by the squadron under the command of Adm. Parker, on the Jamaica station; and a privateer and 6 merchantmen, captured by Admiral Harvey's squadron.]

Downing-street, Sept. 24. A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Field-Marshal his Royal

Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

*Head-Quarter, Schager Brug, Sept. 20.*

Sir, in my dispatch of the 16th instant I acquainted you with my intention of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's position, the moment that the reinforcements joined. Upon the 19th, every necessary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns in the following order. The left column, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of two squadrons of the 18th Light Drag. Major-Gen. the Earl of Chatham's Brigade, Major-Gen. Moore's Brigade, Major-Gen. the Earl of Cavan's Brigade, first battalion of British Grenadiers of the line, the 13d and 55th regts. under Col. Macdonald, destined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder Zee, marched at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 18th. The columns up on the right, the first commanded by Lieut. Gen. D'Hermann, consisting of the 7th Light Drag. twelve battalions of Russians, and Major-Gen. Manner's Brigade; the second, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Dundas, consisting of two squadrons of the 11th Light Drag. two brigades of Foot Guards, and Major-Gen. his Highness Prince William's Brigade; the third column, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney, consisting of two squadrons of the 11th Light Drag. Major-Gen. Don's Brigade, Major-Gen. Coope's Brigade; marched from the positions they occupied at day-break the morning of the 19th. The object of the first column was to drive the enemy from the heights of Camper Duync, the villages under these heights, and finally to take possession of Bergen; the second was to force the enemy's position at Walmenhuyzen and Schoredam, and to co-operate with the column under Lieut. Gen. D'Hermann: and the third, to take possession of Ouds Carpel at the head of the Lange Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaer. It is necessary to observe, that the country in which we had to act presented in every direction the most formidable obstacles. The enemy upon their left occupied a great advantage the high Sand-Hills, which extend from the sea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, and were entrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which the column under Lieut. Gen. Dundas and Sir James Pulteney had to move for the attack of the fortified posts of Walmenhuyzen, Schoredam, and the Lange Dyke, is a plain intersected every three or four hundred yards by broad, deep, wet ditches, and canals. The bridges across the only two or three roads which led to these places were destroyed, and Abhatis were laid at different distances. Lieut. Gen. D'Hermann's column commanded its attack, which was conducted

with the greatest spirit and gallantry, at half past 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 8 had succeeded in so great a degree, as to be in possession of Bergen. In the wooded country which surrounds this village the principal force of the enemy was placed; and the Russian troops, advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable resistance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was necessary to preferve the advantages they had gained, and they were, in consequence, after a most vigorous resistance, obliged to retire from Bergen, (where, I am much concerned to state, Lieuts. Gen. D'Hermann and Tchertchekoff were made prisoners, the latter dangerously wounded,) and fell back upon Schore, which village they were also forced to abandon, but which was immediately re-taken by Major-Gen. Manner's brigade, notwithstanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Russians, which had co-operated with Lieut. Gen. Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuyzen, by Major-Gen. D'Oyley's brigade of guards, and by the 35th regiment, under the command of his Highness Prince William. The action was renewed by these troops for a considerable time with success; but the entire want of ammunition on the part of the Russians, and the exhausted state of the whole corps engaged in that particular situation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zypen Sluys. As soon as it was sufficiently light, the attack upon the village of Walmenhuyzen, where the enemy was strongly posted with cannon, was made by Lieut. Gen. Dundas. Three battalions of Russians, who formed a separate corps, destined to co-operate from Krabbendam in this attack, commanded by Major-Gen. Sedmoratzky, very gallantly stormed the village on its left flank, while at the same time it was entered on the right by the 1st regiment of guards. The grenadier battalion of the guards had been previously detached to march upon Schoredam, on the left of Lieut. D'Hermann's column, as was the 3d regiment of Guards, and the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, to keep up the communication with that under Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney. The remainder of Lieut. Gen. Dundas's column, which, after taking possession of Walmenhuyzen, had been joined by the 1st battalion of the 5th regiment, marched against Schoredam, which place they maintained, under a very heavy and galling fire, until the troops engaged on their right had retired, at the conclusion of the action. The column under Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney proceeded to its object of attack at the time appointed, and, after overcoming the greatest difficulties and the most determined opposition, carried by storm

Born the principal post of Ouds-Carpel, at the head of the Lange Dyke; upon which occasion the 40th regiment, under the command of Col. Spencer, embraced a favourable opportunity which presented itself of highly distinguishing themselves. This point was defended by the chief force of the Batavian army, under the command of Gen. Daendels. The circumstances, however, which occurred on the right rendered it impossible to profit by this brilliant exploit, which will ever reflect the highest credit on the general officers and troops engaged in it; and made it necessary to withdraw Lieut. Gen. Sir James Pulteney's column from the position which he had taken within a short distance of Alkmaer. The same circumstances led to the necessity of recalling the corps under Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had proceeded without interruption to Hoorn, of which city he had taken possession, together with its garrison. The whole of the army has therefore re-occupied its former position. The well-grounded hopes I had entertained of complete success in this operation, and which were fully justified by the result of the three, and by the first successes of the fourth attack upon the right, add to the great disappointment I must naturally feel on this occasion; but the circumstances which have occurred I should have considered of little general importance, had I not to lament the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, both of His Majesty's and the Russian troops, who have fallen. The gallantry displayed by the troops engaged, the spirit with which they overcame every obstacle which nature and art opposed to them, and the cheerfulness with which they maintained the fatigues of an action, which lasted without intermission from half past 3 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, are beyond my powers to describe or to extol. Their exertions fully entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their King and country. Having thus faithfully detailed the events of this first attack, and paid the tribute of regret due to the distinguished merit of those who fell, I have much consolation in being enabled to state, that the efforts which have been made, although not crowned with immediate success, so far from militating against the general object of the campaign, promise to be highly useful to our future operations. The capture of 60 officers and upwards of 3000 men, and the destruction of 16 pieces of cannon, with large supplies of ammunition, which the intersected nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loss of the enemy in the field has been far superior to our own; and in addition to this it is material to state, that nearly 35,000 of the allied troops had unavoidably no share in this

action. In viewing the several circumstances which occurred during this arduous day, I cannot avoid expressing the obligations I owe to Lieut. Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney, for their able assistance, and also to mention my great satisfaction at the conduct of Major-Generals His Highness Prince William, D'Oyly, Manners, Burrard, and Don, to whose spirited exertions the credit gained by the brigades they commanded is greatly to be imputed. Capt. Sir Home Popham, and the several officers of my staff, exerted themselves to the utmost, and rendered me most essential service. I feel also much indebted to the spirited conduct of a detachment of Seamen, under the direction of Sir Home Popham and Capt. Godfrey of the navy, in the conduct of 3 gun-boats, each carrying a twelve-pound carronade, which acted with considerable effect on the Alkmaer-kanal; nor must I omit expressing my acknowledgments to the Russian Major-Generals Effen, Sedmoratzky, and Schutorff. I transmit herewith returns of the killed, wounded, and missing. I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK.

P. S. Not having yet received returns of the loss sustained by the Russian troops, I can only observe, that I understand their loss in killed, wounded, and missing, amounts to near 1500 men.—Total of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 19th : 1 Lieut.-Col. 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 1 Staff, 2 Sergeants, 109 rank and file, killed; 7 Lieut.-Colonels, 6 Majors, 15 Captains, 15 Subalterns, 20 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 345 rank and file, wounded; 22 Sergeants, 5 Drummers, 463 rank and file, missing.

*Return of officers killed, wounded, missing, and taken prisoners.*

Grenadier battalion of Guards: Lieut.-Col. Morris and Capt. Gunthorpe, killed; Col. Wynyard and Capt. Neville, wounded.—3d battalion of the 1st Guards: Lieut.-Col. Cook, wounded; Lieut.-Col. Dawkins and Capt. Forbes, wounded and taken prisoners; Capt. Henry Wheatley, wounded; Ensign D'Oyley, wounded and taken prisoner.—1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards: Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, wounded.—1st battalion of the 17th Foot: Major Grey, Major Cockburne, Captains Grace and Knight, wounded; Lieut. Wickham, missing, supposed taken; Lieut. Wilson and Ensign Thompson, wounded.—2d battalion of the 17th Foot: Major Wood and Lieut. Saunders, wounded.—1st battalion of the 40th Foot: Ensign Elcomb, killed; Major Wingfield, Captains Dancer, Thompson, Geal, Myers, and Lieut. Williams, wounded; Capt. O'Donnell, missing.—2d battalion of the 40th Foot: Capt. Trollope, wounded, since dead; Capt. Dancer and Thornton, and Lieut. M'Pherson, wounded.—1st battalion of the 5th Foot: Lieut.-Col.

Col. Stephenson, wounded; Lieut. Harris, wounded, since dead.—1st battalion of the 35th Foot: Lieut.-Col. Oswald and Major Hay, wounded; Major Petk, wounded, and taken prisoner; Capt. Manary, Ensigns Wilkinson, Deane, and Jones, wounded. 1st battalion of the 9th Foot: Quarter-Master Holles, killed; Lieutenant Smith, wounded, and taken prisoner; Lieuts. Grant and Rothwell, wounded.—2d battalion of the 9th Foot: Capt. Balfour, killed; Lieut.-Col. Crew, wounded; Ensign French, wounded, and taken prisoner; Ensign Butter, missing.—5th regiment of Foot: Capts. King and Gilman, and Lieut. Prater, wounded.—N. B. Lieut. Rowad, of the royal navy, wounded; 4 seamen, killed; 7 seamen, wounded.

350 rank and file of the 1st battalion of the 35th regiment cannot exactly be accounted for, from the nature of the action, and from the regiment being sent immediately to the Helder, in charge of prisoners; but, it is much feared, nearly 100 are killed, and the remainder wounded and missing.

*Return of the Royal Artillery, received since the General Return was closed.*

5 gunners, 4 gunner drivers, 3 additional gunners, killed.—1st Lieut. Elgie, wounded, and taken prisoner.—Volunteer John Douglas, wounded.—8 gunners, 6 gunner drivers, 4 additional gunners, wounded, 7 gunners, 9 gunner drivers, missing.

Atax. HOPE.

*Admiralty-office, Sept. 28. Copy of a letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship Iris, near the Vleiter, Sept. 20.*

Sir, I beg leave to transmit the extract of a letter from Capt. Portlock, giving an account of the capture of a ship and brig of superior force. The gallantry and good conduct displayed on the occasion by Capts. Portlock and Bolton, their officers and ships' companies, merit my highest praise and thanks.

"I have the honour to state to you, that, in obedience to your order of the 9th inst., I immediately got under weigh, accompanied by the Wolverine, and proceeded on the service you did me the particular honour to entrust to my care. On the evening of that day, the tide of flood being done, we anchored abreast of the Texel; and, in the afternoon of the following day, we anchored on the edge of the Flack, or Flat, abreast of Wieringen. At this anchorage I found it necessary to lighten the ship, which was very speedily done, bringing her from 32 feet 8 inches to 12 feet, and on the day following we turned over the Flack, carrying small-water from one side to the other. On the morning of the 12th inst. we weighed again, and proceeded on for the Fly island, on approaching which

we saw a ship and brig at anchor in the narrow passage leading from the Fly island towards Harlingen: it was soon perceived they were vessels of force, and bearing the Batavian republic colours; we approached the British and ancient Dutch colours flying together until within half-gun-shot of the brig, she being the nearest to us, without either of them changing their colours: the Dutch colours were then hauled down, and I made the signal to engage the enemy as coming up with them, meaning the Wolverine to engage the brig, and to pass on to the ship myself.—Capt. Bolton anchored his ship in the most masterly and gallant manner, and just in the position I could have wished, which was on his weather-quarter, at a quarter of a cable distance, and so as to have enabled me, had it been necessary, to give the enemy a broadside in passing, without annoying the Wolverine, and, after heaving on his spring until his broadside bore on the brig, fired one shot, just to try his disposition, upon which this enemy fired 3 guns to leeward, and hauled down his colours.—I made the signal for the Wolverine to take charge of the prize, and desired the officer sent on-board to send her pilot to conduct the Arrow to the ship (my Dutch pilot having declined the charge), and requested of Capt. Bolton to follow me to the Jetting passage, where the ship lay, and then pushed on towards her. We had to turn to windward, towards the enemy, against a strong lee-tide, which retarded our progress much; she lay with springs on her cables, and her broadside opposed directly to our approach, and, for 20 minutes before we could bring a gun to bear with effect on her, annoyed us very much, and cut us up a good deal in the hull, sails, and rigging; but, after bringing the ship up by the stern and head in a very narrow passage, at about a quarter of a cable from him, the contest became smart, but was short; for, she struck in about 15 minutes after we commenced our fire upon her, and just before the Wolverine (which was preëssing in the most gallant manner to my aid) came up. I sent my first Lieutenant to take possession of her, and found her to be the Batavian Republic guard-ship, De Draak, commanded by Capt. Lieut. Van Esch, mounting 24 guns, 16 of them long Dutch 18-pounders, 2 long English 32-pounders, six 60-pound howitzers, and 180 men. From the howitzers I rather suppose langridge was fired, as several pieces of iron were picked up in the ship after the action was over. Our loss is killed and wounded (considering the length of time we had to advance on her under every disadvantage, such as being exposed to her raking fire for about 20 minutes, working ship in a very narrow navigation, shortening sail, and anchoring) is very small, having only to lament at present

the death of one brave man : there are 9 wounded ; some of them badly, and myself slightly in the left knee. The loss of the enemy I have not as yet been able to ascertain ; two dead, and 3 badly wounded, were found on-board her, and, from the appearance of great quantities of blood, &c. covered with tarpaulins, which Capt. Bolton discovered, I am led to think, has been very considerable ; indeed, some of them confess that a number were put into a boat, and sent to Harlingen, immediately upon the ship striking, and, from the number they at present muster not agreeing with the establishment, I am induced to believe that was the case. On my going on-board the Draak, I found that she had been built for a sheer-hulk, and converted into a guard-ship, extremely old ; her masts and rigging very much cut, and the vessel altogether unfit for his Majesty's service, determined me to destroy her ; I therefore directed Capt. Bolton to perform that duty, which he did effectually, by burning her. This service performed, we weighed and proceeded towards the Fly island, at which place we anchored on the 25th instant. I immediately sent Captain Bolton to take possession of the Batavian Republican ship the Dolphin, riding at anchor close to the town of the Fly. She had, on our anchoring, hoisted the Orange colours, and the same step was taken on the island. A person came off from the Municipality, desiring to surrender the island to the government of the Prince of Orange ; and I have the honour to request you will be pleased to direct some persons to be sent as soon as convenient to take up-on themselves the arrangement of civil affairs in the island.—The island of Schelling has not yet adopted the same step ; I shall, therefore, if it meets your approbation, take the necessary steps to induce them to do it."

[Capt. Portlock here mentions his having set the prisoners, 230 in number, on-board the Dolphin ;—and expresses his opinion, that most of them would volunteer to serve the Prince of Orange ; and highly commends the able and gallant conduct of Capt. Bolton, and of Lieuts. Gil-mour and M'Dougal, of the Arrow and Wolverine ; and the steady and spirited behaviour of the crews.]

Captain Digby, in a letter, dated Tagus, July 30, states his having, in the Alcmena, of 32 guns, stood into the harbour of Vivero on the 18th, and, by means of his boats, commanded by Lieuts. Warren and Oliver, cut out a Spanish vessel, loaded with masts, hemp, &c. bound to the arsenal at Ferrol ; the one named La Felicidad, a ship between 7 and 800 tons, pierced for 22 guns ; the other, a brig of near 400 tons.

ter from Vice-Admiral Mitchell, to Eys Nepean, Esq.

Sir, the weather having moderated the 21st inst. I shifted my flag to the Babot : though blowing a gale of wind the day before, Capt. Mainwaring, by his exertions, had lightened her sufficiently for the pilot to take charge, and the Captain of the bomb-vessel made equal exertion for the same purpose, having lightened their respective ships to 12 feet 8 inches. I left the Fly, Melpomene, and fund, 10 yards and top-masts struck, having taken all the seamen and marines that could be spared from them, with Sir C. Hamilton Capt. Dundas and Oughton, and a proper number of officers in large schuyts to aff me in the expedition ; about 10 we weighed in the Babot, accompanied by the four bombs, L'Espiegle and Speedwell brig and Lady Anne logger, and Prince William armed ship. We fortunately had a fair wind, which raised the tide considerat over the flats, though in many parts had only 12 feet 6 inches. On our a preceding Medemblik at noon, I made signal for the Dart and gun brigs to weigh and join me ; and at 3 P. M. I anchor with the squadron off Enkhuizen, and boat came off with four men wear Orange cockades ; in consequence of which I went on-shore, attended by the Captain we were received by all the inhabitants with every testimony of joy at their deliverance from their former tyrannical government and in the highest degree expressive of their loyalty and attachment to the House of Orange. I proceeded to the Stadhuis and having summoned all the old and faithful Burgomasters, who had not taken oath to the Batavian Republic, I instantly reinstated them, until his Highness's & Hereditary Prince of Orange's instructions were received ; to whom, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, I immediately sent an express, and at the same moment summoned before me, and dissolved the Municipality, amidst the joyful acclamations of the inhabitants around the Stadhuis, part of them, at the same time, cutting down trees of liberty, which they instantly burned ; all of which was done the most loyal, quiet, and regular manner I have detached Capt. Boordier, in the piegie, with the Speedwell to scour coast from Steveren to Lemmer ; but, previous to his going on that service, I sent him to Steveren, to bring me intelligence of the disposition of the inhabitants, returned yesterday morning, with the following information of their having hoisted the Orange colours, and most of the neighbouring towns had done the same, and inhabitants joyfully complying with same terms as Enkhuizen and Maastricht. I have likewise detached the Dart, a two gun-brig, to cut off the comman-

tions with Amsterdam, and the towns in West Friesland, that have not returned to their allegiance. Our appearance in the Zuider Zee, with such an unexpected force, has had a most wonderful and happy effect, and given the greatest confidence to those well-disposed to the House of Orange. I shall not lose a moment's time in moving forward, when the wind and tide will permit, to complete, as far as lies in my power, what is finally entrusted to my charge.

A. MITCHELL.

Drawing-First, Sept. 28. The following dispatch has been received from Lieut.-Col. Ramsay by Lord Grenville.

My Lord, Zurich, Sept. 2.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy made an attack this morning, with about 3000 men, on the post of Waldthoff, in front of Zurich, occupied by about 600 men of the Russian battalion of Effen. The enemy, by advancing rapidly, and availing themselves of the darkness of the night, contrived to

fall rather unawares on a small advanced piquet, and some prisoners fell into his hands at the commencement of the affair; it terminated, however, in a manner which, if it were possible, would add to the distinguished reputation of the Russian troops, and the enemy were driven back to their camp, in great disorder, by the battalion of Effen, who, without hesitation, notwithstanding the disproportioned superiority of the enemy's force, immediately advanced upon them, and charged them with their bayonets. The Russians lost about 30 men killed and wounded; that of the French has not been ascertained; but there is reason to suppose, from the number of dead left upon the field, and other circumstances, that it was more considerable.

JOHN RAMSAY.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of Le St. Jacques lugger, mounting six 4-pounders, and 16 men, by the Triton, Captain John Gore]

(To be continued in the SUPPLEMENT.)

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

Venice, Oct. 31. 22 Russian ships have arrived, under the command of Admiral Uchakov, in the port of Naples, with troops for service; more than 8000 are already landed in that city.

Nice, Nov. 12. The funeral ceremonies of Pope Pius VI. ended on the 31st ult. They dispensed with the usual form of opening a conclave, for the election of a new Pope, on the last day of the funeral of the deceased one, in order to know from Vienna, where they dispatched a courier, the sentiments of that Court, and which of the Cardinals the Emperor would wish to see elevated to the Papal dignity.

The brilliant sword given by his Neapolitan Majesty to Lord Nelson was made a present to the King of Naples by Charles III. on his departure for Spain, in the following words:—"With this sword I conquered the kingdom which I now resign to thee:—it ought, in future, to be possessed by the first defender of the same, or by him who restores it to thee, in case it should ever be lost."

Mr. Horneman, the present African traveller, who is a young Hanoverian, full of health and enterprise, has written a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, from Tripoli. He had travelled from Cairo, in Egypt, through the Lybian Desert, to Fezzan, the largest Oasis in the Great Sahara, a route hitherto unexplored by any European whose travels have been communicated to the publick. In the journey from Cairo to Fezzan he halted at Sewah, which, from the notices of a Mr. Brown, some months ago, had been clearly ascertained to be the Oasis of Ammon. Mr. Horneman's new observations, made at his leisure on the spot, now place this matter beyond all manner of doubt.

Mr. H. was too late this season for the caravan that goes from Fezzan to Soudan, comprehending under that name Moorish Cshnor Bourou, the great kingdom near the Niger. Meanwhile he has sent from Tripoli, by another conveyance not yet arrived, the journal of his present travels; and there is every reason to hope, that he will accomplish his great undertaking of visiting the unknown central regions of Africa, especially from the following occurrences mentioned in his letter: he was followed from Sewah by a large party sent to seize him, on suspicion of his being a French spy. But, his manners and behaviour were so completely Moslem, and he proved himself so thoroughly master of the Kuran, that he was released with blessings and alms as a good musulman, and sent forward on his journey.

A blackish worm, not unlike a caterpillar, has this year destroyed whole forests of trees in America. The oaks are the first objects of their depredation. In some places scores of acres are as naked as in the middle of winter.

#### IRELAND.

Waterford, Dec. 12. On Saturday night the most tremendous fire we have ever had the mortification of being witness to, broke out in the sugar-house of Messrs. Periers, which, notwithstanding the most extraordinary exertions of the Mayor and Sheriff, of Gen. Myers, the officers and privates of the garrison, and of the gentlemen, and other inhabitants, who attended, the entire fabric, with an amazing quantity of sugars, the utensils, &c. were reduced to ashes. Part is still burning with great fury, but is so circumstanced, that the flames cannot extend themselves.

SCOTLAND.

## SCOTLAND.

Not any thing could exceed the joy of the inhabitants of Fochabers on the return of the Marquis of Huntley. Every act was shewn that could mark a father's pride, a son's affection, or a people's love.—The Duke of Gordon went in his carriage to meet the Marquis at Cullen house; at about two miles from Fochabers it was met by the Duke's tenants, farm servants, and the people of the country, with the Friendly Society, and their colours flying, when they immediately took the horses from the carriage, and drew it, with shouts and acclamations, into the town. There the volunteers of the county of Moray were drawn up, receiving his Lordship with military honours as he passed, and firing immediately after a *feu de joie* of three rounds. When they came to the castle, a company of the Banffshire volunteers received the Marquis in the same manner. A public dinner followed at the castle, where the father gave the lead in those expressions of joy, called forth by his son's safe return, and communicated to the general festivity a heightened glee of unaffected pleasure. In the town of Fochabers an ox was roasted for the people, and ale not spared, to add to their mirth and happiness. In the evening there was a general illumination. In the centre window of the town-house appeared a large transparency, decorated by every art that could be derived from the ingenuity of lamps of different colours, to blazon "long life" to the gallant Huntley, success to the brave Gordon highlanders," with all military and Highland insignia. A vast concourse of people were assembled, among whom money was thrown with a liberal hand. What, however, was most gratifying to see, was the private affection so strongly marked, and publicly testified, between the father and son.

The population of Glasgow is said to have increased upwards of 22,000 during the last ten years; 1500 houses, it is added, have been built there within that period; notwithstanding which, there are 150 more now erecting.

## PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

\* We trust the following circular letter of the truly benevolent and patriotic Bishop of Durham, will not be unacceptable to our readers. Indeed it breathes so much of *true* patriotism and of *real* benevolence for the welfare of the poor in general, that we should deem ourselves highly culpable in not presenting it to our readers and the publick at large. We sincerely hope the amiable Prelate's endeavours to lessen and relieve the sufferings of his fellow-creatures will have the desired effect; and that a general adoption of his charitable plan will be entered into throughout the King-

dom.—Objects of relief are at all time a numerous body, but more so in consequence of this unfavourable season.

"October 30, 1799.

"A long series of wet and unseasonable weather has greatly affected the crops of corn this year, particularly in the Northern counties, and in some other parts of England, where the coldness of the soil and the humidity of the atmosphere are unfavourable for the ripening of wheat. I therefore conceive it to be the duty of the other classes of society in this kingdom to take speedy and effectual measures for diminishing and preventing, as far as lies in their power, the distress which the poor might otherwise be subjected to, in the course of the ensuing winter, from the scarcity and consequent high price of a very material article of life to all, but especially to them. Far from apprehending any alarm or inconvenience from the adoption of proper measures to alleviate this impending evil, it appears to me, that the best method of preventing anxiety, and of quieting the minds of the poor, will be for the rest of their fellow-subjects to take immediate steps for their relief. When the cottager finds the charitable and christian care of his more opulent neighbours anticipating his wants, and providing for his comforts; it is impossible but his apprehensions must be lessened, at the same time that his good habits and orderly dispositions will be augmented.

"In addressing you on this subject, I think it necessary to mention a common error with regard to the relief of the poor in times of scarcity; and to state to you, in strong and unqualified language, that whenever the produce of a country and the quantity of food are insufficient for all the inhabitants, nothing less than additional supply of food from abroad, or an improved economy in the use and application of it, can give substantial relief. We deceive ourselves, and rather do prejudice than afford assistance to the general condition of the poor, by attempting to relieve them in any other way. There is nothing more benevolent in intention, more plausible in theory, or more desirable in effect, than, upon a scarcity, that the contributions of the wealthy should supply a fund for purchasing bread and meat to be given to the poor of every description; and to be distributed with such bounty and impartiality, as to relieve all their distresses. But, however abundant the funds of charity might be, the experience of a short time would prove that such a well-meant but unadvised plan could only increase the scarcity, and enhance the price of provisions, to the essential injury of the poor, as well as of all the other inhabitants of the country; and that, while it was affording a momentary supply, it must operate to diminish prema-

surely the common stock, and with it the means and subsistence, not only of the other classes, but of the very persons whose benefit and support was the great object in view.

"With respect to obtaining an increase of food by importation, so far as not prevented by the effects of the present season upon other countries, the wisdom and attention of Government have already made some provision; and it may be hoped that the energy and enterprise of individuals will do the rest. The two great articles most to be desired are wheat and rice; the one is adapted to the peculiar habits of the English; and the other calculated, when properly prepared, to correct the bad consequences which attend the use of corn grown in a wet season.

"In the improved management of those means of subsistence which Providence hath bestowed upon us, much is to be done for the well-being and increased comfort of the poor; and in this, as in every thing else, a large portion of the operative effect of precept and exhortation will depend upon the efficacy of example. The indiscriminate praise of hospitality and generosity is frequently given to wasteful habits in the houses of the opulent. In plentiful seasons, such unmerited commendations may pass unnoticed and uncensured; but during periods of scarcity, when the pressure of distress bears heavy on the needy and destitute, I would request all the other orders of society to consider how much injury they may do to their necessitous brethren by actual waste, and by pernicious example. I would request them to consider, that, when the means of subsistence are barely adequate to the demands of population, every portion of food that is wasted within their houses occasions the privation of the support of life to one at least of their fellow-creatures. It is on this principle that I earnestly recommend in private houses, and also in all public establishments, the economy of food, particularly in the use of wheat, which the habits of the English cottager have now made so necessary an article of life. Other individuals, and those who are maintained in public establishments, do in general possess more variety, and a greater proportion of nourishing food, than the cottager; and can therefore with more facility, and a less self-denial, adopt the use of other substitutes for wheat flour; and their example will be of incalculable service in reconciling the cottager to that which is at present essential to his own welfare.

"The application of the true principles of relief, the forming and arranging of the necessary measures for the support and comforts of the poor, in the county palatine of Durham, during the ensuing season, I will not anticipate at present, but leave as a subject of future consideration. I ought

not, however, omit to observe, that in some instances in which the manufacturer has very recently suffered by the pressure of the times, at Birmingham, Spitalfields, Clerkenwell, and some other places, the supply of meat soups, thickened with pea, Scotch barley, rice, or meal, and sold to the housekeeper a little under prime cost, has had the advantage of giving them more real comfort and more wholesome nourishment than could have been afforded at four times the expenditure; and at the same time has operated generally to diminish the prejudicial effects of scarcity. An account of some of these charities, and of the manner in which they have been conducted, may be found in the first volume of Reports of the Society for bettering the condition, and increasing the comforts of the poor, and in a cheap publication of the same society, intituled, "Information for Overseers," published with a view to general circulation. In the last of these are contained some experimental observations on rice, which is a very useful and nutritive substitute for flour, and may be so prepared as to act as a preservative against those putrid and epidemical disorders which are always to be apprehended from the inferior quality of corn and potatoes in a wet and unfavourable season. Difficulties must ever be expected to attend the introduction of new modes of diet among any set of men; but if those who have country residences, and possess liberality, information, and benevolence, which I am persuaded are the characteristics of the gentlemen of the county palatine of Durham, will do what a nobleman is doing in the county of Warwick—dress these articles for their own table, supply their neighbours with a part of them, and then give them an account of the mode of preparation and expence, I am confident there will be little difficulty in the gradual introduction of them. In order to bring forward the consideration of the subject, I conceive that it will be proper that a meeting should be had of those who may find it not inconvenient to attend, "for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be most for the real benefit of the poor in general, and may tend to diminish the scarcity and keep down the price of provisions." And that a general committee should be elected for considering the general objects, subscriptions opened, and local committees formed for the different districts, leaving the mode of relief to be afterwards arranged and applied according to the nature and urgency of the case.

"Having so far extended my observations upon this most interesting subject, I have only to add my firm conviction, that in this, as in every other dispensation of Providence, if we are not unmindful and negligent of our own duty, we shall find every thing working for our good; and this temporary

porary scarcity may eventually be the instrument of giving improved means of life, and increased comfort, to a very numerous and deserving class of our fellow creatures and fellow subjects; and of disseminating mutual good-will and esteem: pure and active christian charity among all the members of society.

I am, with much regard,  
Your most obedient humble servant,

S. DUNELM."

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Dec. 10.* A gentleman upon travel in his gig, descending a steep hill near Uppingham, in consequence of his horse having slipped, and falling on his knees, a mastiff dog (paffing with its master at that instant) seized the animal by the nose, which he lacerated very much, caused the horse immediately to run furiously down the hill, and the driver had providentially jumped from the carriage the moment previous to its being overturned into a precipice, and entirely broken to pieces.

*Dec. 20.* Two dogs, a few days since, killed 22 sheep, and wounded several others, in a field near Doncaster, when, being glutted and fatigued, they were caught asleep, and conveyed to the town, where their owners paid the damage.

*Dec. 24.* A child, about three year's old, daughter of J. Harris, of Yarmouth, was burned to death, in consequence of a hot coal bursting from the fire, at which she was standing, and communicating so to her cloaths.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Friday, December 6.*

This day a meeting took place at the London Tavern, to take into consideration measures for the relief of the poor of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark.

Mr. Devaynes, who was voted to the Chair, opened the business of the meeting, stating its object to be, to come to certain Resolutions for entering into a subscription for the relief of the industrious poor, for the application in a proper manner of such subscription. He adverted to the subscription entered into for a similar purpose in 1795; and observed, that very considerable benefit had resulted from it; it had relieved thousands, and by filling their bellies mended their morals. The meeting would therefore perceive, that to continue that subscription would be to continue relief to the class he alluded to.

Mr. Edward Forster, in a pertinent speech, gave a detailed account of the number of persons who had been benefited by the subscription of 1795; and stated, that the object most immediately sought for was, to afford relief to the industrious (working) poor, which was only

to be done by setting provisions to them at reduced prices. It was in this manner that the committee, for the appropriation of the fund of 1795, had proceeded, and owing to this it was, that such general good had resulted from the labours of that body. The erection of soup-houses had particularly contributed to extend the benefits of this fund, insomuch, that in the course of the winter and spring months of the year 1798, 481,336 meals were distributed at three soup-houses in Spital-fields, &c. to about 8400 families, at an expence of only 895l. 12s. to the funds subscribed, exclusive of the first cost of the erections and repairs, &c. And in the month ending April 27, 1799, the number of persons who received benefit from the fund was 40,000; the number of meals distributed 750,918; of all which, the aggregate expence had been only 3476l. 8s. 2d. These were signal benefits, and could not be reflected on without feeling how great must be the good such institutions were capable of producing, if generally encouraged. He wished, therefore, to see soup-houses established in greater numbers; in the mean time, much might be done to relieve the poor, by continuing the subscriptions of 1795. He then moved several resolutions, which were put; and agreed to.

*Saturday, December 14.*

The sword which had been voted to Earl St. Vincent by the Corporation of London was this day delivered to his Lordship by Richard Clark, esq. the present Chamberlain, with the following appropriate speech:

"*EARL ST. VINCENT,*

"I have the honor to offer to your Lordship the unanimous thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled;—‘for the very important, splendid, and unparalleled victory, obtained by the squadron under your Lordship’s command, over the Spanish fleet, on the 14th of February, 1797; tending to the security of Great Britain, by the defeat of the junction of two powerful armaments, destined for its invasion, at a most critical conjuncture; and adorning, in a most luminous degree, the page of our history with an event which will proudly display to posterity the nautical science, and relentless bravery, of British Seamen.’"

"And, as a testimony of the high esteem the Court entertain of your Lordship’s public services, and of the eminent advantages which you have rendered to your country, I have the honour, by their direction, to present your Lordship with this sword. When the first abilities, in the most august assemblies of the world, have confessed that your Lordship’s transcendent merit, in that brilliant action, has far outstripped the utmost powers of their eloquence; if

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would be highly arrogant in me to attempt a panegyric.—But your Lordship will not decline accepting from an individual those grateful sentiments which animate every loyal British heart.—Not content with obtaining a victory, which (without derogating from the numerous instances of heroism, exhibited in this eventful war) stands unrivaled;—your Lordship has trained, for your country's service, a host of Naval Worthies; and the world is unanimous in their acknowledgements, that, for the Heroes of the Nile, we are indebted to the School of JARVIS.—The persevering malice of our enemies will not at present allow your Lordship that repose to which you are so justly entitled;—but your Country is confident, that their perseverance will tend to their own confusion;—and, under the protection of the God of Battles, add fresh laurels to those which so eminently adorn your Lordship's brow."

Tuesday, December 31.

The comparative advantages of the labour of horses and oxen have been for some time under the consideration of the publick. His Majesty has unquestionably tried the latter upon a larger scale than any other person, as he does not work less than 180 oxen upon his different farms, parks, and gardens, and has found them answer so well, that there is not a horse now kept for the purpose of tillage. Upon the two farms, and the great park, at Windsor, 200 oxen are kept, including those coming on and going off; 40 are bought in every year,

rising three years old, and are kept as fencannon oxen in the park; 120 are under work, and 40 every year are fattened, rising 7 years. The working oxen are mostly divided into teams of 6, and one of the number is every day rested, so that no ox works more than 5 days out of 7. This day of ease, in every week, besides Sundays, is of great advantage to the animal, as he is found to do better with ordinary keep, and moderate labour, than he could do with high keep and harder work. These oxen are never allowed any corn, as it would prevent their fattening so kindly afterwards. Their food in summer is only a few vetches, by way of a bait, and the run of a crane meadow, or what are called leafowes, being rough pastures. In winter they have nothing but cut food, consisting of two-thirds hay, and one-third wheat straw; and the quantity they eat in 24 hours is about 24lb. of hay, and 15lb. of straw; and on the days of rest they range as they like in the straw yards; for, it is to be observed, they are not confined to hot stables, but have open sheds, under which they eat their cut provender, and are generally left at their choice to go in or out. Under this management, as four oxen generally plough an acre a day, and do other work in proportion, there can be no doubt but their advantage is very great over horses, and the result to the publick highly beneficial. The 40 oxen that go off are summered in the best pasture, and finished with turnips the ensuing winter.

#### DIARY of the ROYAL EXCURSION to

Sep. 3. The Shropshire and Somersetshire militia had a grand field day, preparatory to their being reviewed on Chickentill common, as had also the dragoons on Bincombe downs.

Sep. 4. This morning the King and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, bathed. The messenger who brought the news of the surrender of the Dutch fleet arrived in the Royal Mail this morning, and the news soon spread all over the town. The Royal Family went on-board the St. Fiorenzo frigate, the Princess Amelia excepted, who walked on the Esplanade, accompanied by Ladies C. Bellayle, and M. Winyard. Her Royal Highness afterwards took an airing with the Princess Charlotte, and the Countess Dowager of Elgin. The three ships fired as usual a royal salute; but when their Majesties got alongside of the St. Fiorenzo, the yards were manned, and the crew gave not only three cheers, but three times three. The Anton and Cormorant did the same. The Royal Family left the ship about 6 o'clock. The troops were drawn up, to the number of about 1500 men, on the funds, two deep, the Artillery on the

#### WEYMOUTH. (*Continued from p. 990.*)

right and the Volunteers on the left. The boats with the Royal Family on-board rowed opposite the turnpike, and then lay upon their oars, and a *feu de joie* was fired by the whole line, which was repeated from the Lookout. The boats then rowed along shore in front of the line from left to right, the troops presenting arms. They landed at the usual place, and then went to see "The Beaux Stratagems" and "Peeping Tom." The Royal Mail coach returned to London, decorated with orange and blue ribbons, flowers, laurel, and oak; and the town was grandly illuminated.

Sep. 5. The Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Charlotte, bathed. The King and Prince Sophia after breakfast rode on horseback on the hills towards Wareham: the Queen and Princesses, accompanied by the Countess Poulett, Lady C. Somerset, and the Hon. Mrs. Damer, took an airing in their sociables through Osmington; and at night commanded "The Birth Day," with "The Virgin Unmasked." The Danae sloop of 20 guns commanded by Lord Proby, arrived from Jersey, with Gen. Gordon on-board.

Sep. 6. The King and Princess Mary bathed.

bathed. After breakfast his Majesty and the Princess Sophia rode on horseback through the village of Upway and Martin-stown; the Queen and Princesses, accompanied by the Countess of Radnor, who arrived last night, took the same journey in their carriages. After dinner the King walked on the Esplanade; her Majesty and the Princesses remained at the Lodge, the weather being exceeding boisterous. Lord Westmoreland arrived this afternoon.

*Sep. 7.* The Princess Charlotte was bathed this morning. After breakfast the Royal Family paid a morning visit to Mrs. Frampton, at Dorchester, where they staid some time, and partook of a cold collation. The greatest part of the horses belonging to the first Dragoon Guards, were drawn out on the beach this morning, to be drafted for the expedition. After dinner, the King with his attendants walked the Esplanade, and inspected the Piquet Guard. At 7 the Royal Family went to see "The Irish Widow," and "Poor Soldier."

*Sep. 8.* The King bathed; but the wind blowing strong at E. N. E. prevented the Princesses from bathing. At 11 their Majesties and the Princesses went to church, where they heard a sermon, preached by the Rev. Mr. Gortop. After Divine service the King walked on the Esplanade. Lord and Lady Rolle, and Mr. Sturt, arrived. Stacie's rooms were brilliantly attended by a number of the nobility, in compliment to their Majesties wedding day.

*Sep. 9.* The weather being wet, none of the Royal Family bathed. The King walked out after breakfast with the Lord Chancellor. A Council was held at 2, at the Lodge, for the purpose of signing a proclamation for Parliament to meet for the dispatch of business on Tuesday, the 24th. The members who attended with his Majesty were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Westmorland, Lords Walmsley and Cathcart, Lord Chief Justice Eldon, Sir Wm. Grant (olicitor-general), Mr. Windham. The Lord Chancellor, and several other Noblemen, dined with Sir Wm. Pulteney. The Royal Family went at night to the Theatre, to see "The Child of Nature," "The Agreeable Surprise," and "The Sultan."

*Sep. 10.* The King and Princesses Augusta and Mary bathed. Gen. Stevens arrived here this da.; and Lt. Ch. Justice Eldon, Sir W. Wynne, and Mr. Hawkester, set off for London. The Royal Family and Nobility were elegantly entertained on-board the Anson by Capt. Durham and Lady Charlotte. As soon as their Majesties and the company were on-board the ship, they were conducted to the temporary deck erected from the quarter deck to the forecastle, when country dances commenced by the Princess Augusta and Capt. Dur-

ham; Princess Elizabeth, and Sir Harry Neale; Princess Mary and Lord Charles Sopnerst; Princess Sophia and the Duke of Newcastle; with the officers and their ladies to the number of 15 couple. At 2 the Royal Family and visitors sat down to a most elegant dinner: the table at which their Majesties and the Princesses were seated was placed on the deck over the cabin; three other tables being arranged on the quarter-deck, for the Nobility, each of which consisted of twenty covers, enriched with every delicacy of the season, and the choicest fruits. When their Majesties' health was drunk, the whole of the company stood up, and the band belonging to the Dragoons and the Scotch Greys played "God, save the King!" and when the Prince of Wales and Duke of York were given, they played "The Duke of York's March." After their repast, the dances were again resumed, and continued till 6 in the evening, when the Royal Family came on shore, highly delighted with the attention shewn them by Capt. Durham and his lady. The Anson frigate was dressed in the colours of the different nations, intermixed with wreaths of laurel and variegated flowers, so that no part of the ship could be seen but the deck. The fineness of the day contributed greatly to the spectacle, as it drew forth numbers of the gentry in pleasure boats on the water, who kept sailing round the frigate all the time their Majesties were on board.

*Sep. 11.* This morning the wind shifting to the North-East, and blowing strong, prevented the Royal Family taking another excursion on the water this day, as intended. The King, after breakfast, rode on horseback on the Dorchester road. The Queen and Princesses were visited at the Lodge by Lady Charlotte Durham. The Royal Family saw the comedy of "The Will," with "The Rival Sniders."

*Sep. 11.* His Majesty and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amelia, bathed. The King after breakfast, accompanied by the General Officers on horseback, and the Queen and Princesses, with the Countesses Poulett and Radnor, and Lady C. Somerset, in three coaches and four, rode to Fordington down, near Maiden castle, Dorchester, where his Majesty reviewed the Scotch Greys, who went through their different evolutions with great exactness; the King seemed much pleased with them. After the review the Royal Family returned to the Lodge to dinner. Lord Charles Somerset was thrown from his horse during the review, owing to the ground being wet; but received little injury. Their Majesties went in the evening to see "The Critic" and "The Spoil'd Child."

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

P. 532, n. 1. 22. Mr. Thomas Flintoff, surgeon, of Gisborough, in Cleveland, co. York, was an affiduous and industrious young man. He studied anatomy under Dr. Hunter the year the Doctor died, after he had been some years a pupil with Charles Basset, M. D. of Knaveton, co. York, who practised physick there and at Skelton, in Cleveland, near 40 years, memoirs of whom, and of his learned writings, may be seen in our vol. LXI. 588, 965. Dr. B. was buried in Leek church, ne. r Knaveton, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory by his widow, now living there. Mr. Flintoff had made many collections in natural history, and was a successful and skilful practitioner. He was of a delicate constitution, and died at the age of 40. The writer of this paragraph never heard he had a diploma to practise physick.

P. 920. Mr. Ferbrook's letter is dated from Horley, of which place he is curate.

P. 924, spt. Mamuzzam, r. Mamurram.

P. 988, b. The unfortunate accident of Lord Scarborough happened in Cleveland-street, West of Finsbury-square, on a piece of waste ground neither paved nor lighted, where no coach ever attempts to pass. The whole finished part of Finsbury-square is properly lighted; what remains unfinished is fenced off. The footman is since dead, and was buried on the 22d instant.

P. 995. Since the article on Mr. Bingley appeared, we have been shewn (what, strange to say, we had never before heard of) a publication of his, intituled, "The New Plain Dealer; or, Will Freeman's Budgets," a periodical work, "continued occasionally, at various prices, according to quantity." Four numbers only of the work appeared between 1791 and 1794; consisting, chiefly, of a farago of political spleen, and invectives against courtesans and their dependents. Prefixed to it was a portrait of the author, under the character of "an English Citizen, who was two years imprisoned in English Bastilles, without trial, conviction, or sentence;" and a long account of his own sufferings, under the title of "A Sketch of English Liberty;" in which he states that 500. was actually voted to him at a meeting of the Constitutional Society, on the suggestion of Mr. Horne Tooke; but that, at a subsequent meeting, Mr. Wilkes stood foremost in opposition to the money being raised for him on that score. In the preface to No. IV. the writer modestly keeps himself to a phoenix; "he ex-s. n. n. of himself—he has passed through the fire of persecution, and, in imitation of that bird, has risen again from his own ashes; so that his subjects of FIRE AND IMMORALITIES, singular as they appear, are only natural. But, although a phoenix, and perhaps such a one as may never again rise in this part of the globe, the citizens of London need

be under no apprehension of his ever setting fire to the *Thames*. The principal danger lies against the writer himself, who, instead of possessing that energetic fire which might be expected of a phoenix, may, and he fears will too soon, appear to partake more of the *beaviness* of a *goose*." No. V. was announced, as an intended "Sequel to the Memoirs of the late Jack Straw, Sinner, Saint, and Devil, who sold books by millions."—In 1796 Mr. B. published "A Supplement to Smithfield Market, shewing the Power of the People, and the Practicability of a Plan for reducing the Prices of Butchers' Meat."

P. 996. The late Lord Montford, many years ago, gave up the command of the Cambridgeshire militia. Lord Hardwicke is their colonel.

P. 997. Doddington Egerton was first cousin to the Duke of Bridgewater, being son of the Hon. Charles Egerton.

P. 998. Capt. Cooke, of the Sybille frigate, was no relation to the Circumnavigator. He was son of a late Member for Middlesex, and brother to Col. Cooke, of the guards, lately wounded in Holland, and son-in-law of Gen. Edward Douglas Smith, of Walmer, in Kent.—The following account of his death and funeral is extracted from a letter dated Calcutta, May 25: "Garrison Orders, by the Deputy-governor, May 23. Capt. Cooke, of his Majesty's ship La Sybille, after a painful and lingering illness, in the course of which the ardent hopes of the settlement were sanguinely fixed on recovery, having expired this morning, in consequence of the wound he received in the action with the French national frigate La Forte; it is the painful duty of the Deputy-governor to order the last tribute of military honours to be paid to the remains of that gallant officer, by whose premature death, in the defence of the interests of the British Nation in general, and of the East India Company in particular, our gracious Sovereign has lost a zealous, brave, and active officer, whose intrepid and skilful conduct, in a contest with a vessel of far superior force, has added another glorious triumph to the many obtained this war by the valour of the British Navy, of which, had Providence spared his life, he would have become one of the brightest ornaments. His Majesty's 76th regiment will form the funeral party, and attend the remains of Capt. Cooke, with every mark of solemnity and respect that is in their power to shew, from the house of Mr. Muir, in Chouringhee, to the place of interment, at six o'clock this evening; and, as there is no officer of the rank of colonel with that corps, Col. Greene is directed to parade with it on this occasion. During the procession minute-guns are to be fired from Fort William, and the colours to be hoisted

ed half staff high. Minute-guns were fired from the La Forte, the Caledonia, the Phoenix, the Alligator, and the Hope, during the removal of the remains of Captain Cooke from the house of Mr. Muir to the burying-ground."

P. 999, b. l. 19, read Talacre.

P. 1003. A correspondent says, "The Rev. Wm. Palgrave, rector of Palgrave and Thrandeston, Suffolk, was among the very few who were honoured with Gray's friendship at Cambridge. Some letters of Gray to Mr. Palgrave are preserved in Mason's *Memoirs of Gray*; they are written in a style of easy friendship and openness, and sufficiently indicate the esteem Gray entertained for Mr. P. This esteem is superior, in my opinion, to all the fonorous and hyperbolical panegyrics of *legacied* gratitude; for Mason, in his delineation of Gray's character, expressly states, that, to be his friend, it was necessary that a man should be virtuous, or, at least, that Gray should believe him to be so.—It is worthy of remark, that no edition of Mason's works has appeared since the decease of that polished B. rd. I have heard it hinted that his friend Mr. B. of Treland, a gentleman of birth, and of great classical erudition, is now preparing a complete edition of his works." L.

P. 1005, a. Mrs. Griffin's remains were interred, on the 27th of November, at the New Burial-ground in Tottenham-court-road. A very extensive procession of friends accompanied the body from Bath. The pall was borne by six clergymen; and the funeral service performed by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong.—The barony of Howard of Walden devolves, by Mrs. Griffin's death, to the Earl of Bristol.

Ibid. b. The remains of Adjutant Yates were buried at St. Margaret's church, Leicester, with great military pomp. Capt. Loraine Smith, and a select number of yeomanry cavalry, with carbines reversed, headed the funeral procession; the coffin was decorated with the accustomed military insignia, and the pall supported by the following officers of the regiment: Major Haymes, Captain Burnaby, Captain Brown, Lieut. Salisbury, Lieut. Hodges, Cornet Phillips, Cornet Hickingbottom, and Cornet Haymes. Immediately afterwards followed his horse, clad in mourning; his two sons, and a relation. The procession closed with two troops of the Royal Horse Guards Blue (of which regiment he was formerly a sergeant), accompanied with the band of the Leicester infantry playing the Dead March. The whole was conducted with the greatest propriety and decorum, and exhibited a most interesting and solemn spectacle to an amazing concourse of people. The regiment have, we understand, paid a tribute to the manes of departed worth, not only

honourable to themselves, but highly superior to the cold compliment of monumental inscription. The two sons of the deceased have a handsome appointment in the regiment; and for his widow, who is left in a very distressed and forlorn condition, far advanced in pregnancy, and with a numerous family of small children, almost entirely destitute of the means of supporting life, the loyal regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry have thought it an act of indispensable humanity, as well as being the only reward in their power to make to the merit of a person who had at all times paid so great and unremitting attention to the forming of the regiment, and to all the duties thereof, to set on foot a subscription, in the name of the regiment, to be extended to all persons to whom this family shall appear to be objects deserving of their benevolent donations, in order to obtain, if possible, a permanent provision for herself and children, to be laid out in such a manner as the commanding officer of the regiment, and a committee appointed for that special purpose, shall find expedient.

P. 1006. Lady Knatchbull was daughter of Col. Graham, an American refugee, and was aged 38.

#### BIRTHS.

Nov. A T Stockholm, her Majesty the Queen of Sweden, a prince and heir to the throne.

13. At Philorth-house, in Scotland, Lady Inverary, a son.

25. At Novar-house, the seat of Sir Hector Munro, K.B.—the wife of Lieut.-col. Ferguson, a daughter.

27. At Holy-grave, in Windsor forest, the wife of George-Henry Rose, esq. M.P. a son.

29. At Jersey, the wife of Major Watts, a son.

Lady, at Hambleton, near Henley-upon-Thames, the wife of Robert Brudenell, esq. M.P. a daughter.

Dec. 2. The wife of Frederick Gulston, esq. of Gerrard-street, Soho, a son and heir.

6. At her father's house in Bond-street, Mrs. James Tilton, a son.

9. At Bushy-lodge, in Bushy-park, Mrs. Jordan, a son.

10. The wife of R. W. Moxon, esq. of Hull, banker, a son and heir.

12. At his house in Upper Harley-street, the wife of —— Boisauquet, esq. two sons.

16. In Conduit street, Hanover-square, the wife of Charles Saladin, esq. a daughter.

20. The wife of W. H. White, esq. of Parliament-place, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, a son.

21. At his seat, Bentwell-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Richard Moore, esq. a daughter.

At Earl Spencer's house in the Admiralty, Countess Spencer, a son.

MAR-

## MARRIAGES.

Mrs. R EV. Richard Postlethwaite, rector of Darlaston, co. Stafford, to Miss Appleby, daughter of Mr. Thomas A. of Ilington.

28. At Haughley-park, Suffolk, John Cary, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, second son of George C. esq. of Torr-abey, Devon, to Miss Sophia Sulyard, eldest daugh. and co-heiress of Edw. S. esq. of Haughley-park, dec.

Dec. 1. Mr. William Allen, grocer, to Miss Johnson, both of Lynn, Norfolk.

2. At Norwich, Vice-admiral Dickson, to Miss Willins, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. W. of that place.

T. W. C. Perfect, esq. youngest son of Dr. Wm. P. of West Malling, Kent, to Miss Hayward, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas H. bart. of Carswell, Berks.

3. Michael Newton, esq. of Upper Harley-street, and of Culverthorpe, co. Lincoln, to Miss Bagshaw, of Dukes-street, Portland-place, daugh. of the late Col. B.

4. At Battersea, Dr. Alexander Marct, to Miss Haldimand, daughter of A. Francis H. esq. of Clapham common, Surrey.

Frank Nicholls, esq. eldest son of John N. esq. of Mitcham, Surrey, M. P. to Miss Katencamp, only daughter of Mr. K. of Upper Gower-street.

5. At Mary-la-Bonne, Horace Townend, esq. of Bridgemount, in Ireland, to Miss Townend, only dau. of the late Lt.-gen. T.

At Ealing, Middlesex, James Harris, esq. of Greville-street, Hatton-street, to Miss Lucy Trimmer, of Brentford.

6. Mr. Henry Hall, stationer, of Birch-lane, Cornhill, to Miss Covell, of Charlotte-row, Walworth.

7. Mr. Daniel-James Bunning, surveyor, of Sloane-square, Chelsea, to Miss Bunting, daughter of Robert B. esq. of the Commercial Commissioners' office.

8. Mr. W. Ward, of Spalding, to Miss E. Dunstan, of Gainsborough.

9. At Winchester, Mr. Joseph Kernot, druggist, of Bear street, son of Wm. K. esq. of that city, to Miss Joanna Harfield, second dau. of the late James H. esq. of same place.

At Stebbing, Essex, John Lay, esq. of Crepping-hall, near Colchester, to Miss Ward, of Porten-hall.

11. Capt. Robert Lambert, of the royal navy, to Miss Pigou, daughter of Frederick P. esq. of Wimpole-street.

At Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, James Fletcher, esq. late of Bengal, to Miss Hannah Burt, daughter of Robert B. esq. of West Moulfey, in that county.

12. Rev. James Harrington, rector of Thruxtion, Hants, to Miss Margaret Mofatt, of Rochester.

John May, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Levins, eldest daughter of the late Peter L. esq. formerly chief-justice of Quebec.

Joseph Williams, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square, to Mrs. Webb, of Winanton, co. Somerset.

J. G. Blakley, esq. of Coleman-street, to Miss Williams, of the Poultry.

Jn. Howard, esq. to Miss Adlam, of Bath.

George Moxon, esq. banker, of Hull, to Miss Heaton, dau. of Wm. H. esq. of Doncaster.

14. Mr. Monk, of Holme, co. Bedford, to Miss Newman, daughter of William N. esq. of Streatham, an alderman of London.

16. At Dumfries, Thomas Scott, esq. writer to the Signet, to Miss Elizabeth M'Culloch, youngest daughter of the late David M'C. esq. of Ardwell.

17. At Cadoxton, co. Glamorgan, Mr. Edwards, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Williams, only daughter of Thomas W. esq. of Cornderberth, in the same county.

19. Mr. John Fly, of Croydon, Surr. to Miss Rice, of Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-col. Henry Clinton, of the 1st foot-guards, second son of the late Gen. Sir Henry C. to the Hon. Susan Charteris, second daughter of Lord Echo.

William Cardale, jun. esq. of Bedford-row, to Miss Bennett, of Ilington.

Mr. Cox, the messenger, to Miss Bucknell, of Hinton St. George, co. Somerset.

24. Mr. Middleton, apothecary, of Bourn, to Miss Goodwin, of Little-Bytham, co. Linc.

At Kingstone church, Portsea, Mr. William Cafe, of the Customs, Portsmouth, to Miss Gunner, of Portsea.

26. At Haughley-park, Suffolk, George Jerningham, esq. eldest son and heir of Sir William J. bart. of Coffey-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Frances Sulyard, youngest daughter and coheiress of Edward S. esq. of Haughley-park, deceased.

Rev. W. Brown, rector of Horton, Bucks, to Miss Stone, of Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

John Thompson, esq. of New Bond-street, to Miss Lush, only daughter of Mr. L. Ferguson, of Carlisle.

27. Lieut.-col. Bradshaw, of the 13th regiment of foot, to Miss Tomkins, only daughter of the late Dr. T. of London.

## DEATHS.

1799. Jan. 19. AT the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Robert Kyte, of l'Oiseau frigate, Capt. Lindsay, fourth son of the late Rev. Joshua K. D. D. rector of Wenlebury, co. Oxford. See our vol. LVIII. p. 1126; LXI. 1167.

May 5. At Seringapatam, Lieut. Robert Barclay.

14. At the same place, Lieut. James Readie, of the 73d regiment.

15. At Columbo, Lieut. B. Marfden, of the 2d battalion 6th R. N. infantry.

16. At Seringapatam, Capt. Alexander Role, of the 73d regiment.

June . . . At the island of Perim, in the straits of Babelmane, Lieut. Thomas Vincent, of the 84th regiment. He was a native of Birstorf, near Belvoir castle, co. Leicester.

- 23. At Madras, Lieut. T. C. Muller, of the Company's infantry on that establishment.
- 28. At the same place, after a short illness, Mr. Robert Card.
- July 1. At Lucknow, A. Franco, esq.
- 4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Cummings.
- 7. At Madras, Cornet Richard Dawson, of the 2d regiment of native cavalry.
- 9. At Calcutta, James Miller, esq. the Mint-master.
- 13. At the same place, Capt. William Mears, formerly commander of the Company's ship Royal Bishop.
- 14. At Bombay, the infant son of Capt. George Holmes.
- 15. At Calcutta, Mr. Davidson's infant daughter.
- 16. At the same place, Josiah-Henry Martin, esq., of the civil service, and register of the Court of Appeals at Benares.
- 26. At Bombay, Mr. James Mackey, purser of his Majesty's ship Arrogant.
- 29. Suddenly, at the same place, Mr. William Goodyer, surgeon's mate of the Company's ship Thames.

*Aug. 5.* At the same place, the infant daughter of Richard Turin, esq.

6. At the same place, Cowasjee Rustomjee Patel.

7. At the same place, Lieut. I. W. Hewett, of the Company's military service on that establishment.

*Oct. 7.* At Pitten, in North Holland, of the wounds he received on the 2d, Capt. F. C. Carew, of the 25th foot.

13. At Norfolk, in Virginia, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Roderick Rose, esq. from Grenada.

*Nov. 6.* At the house of Gabriel Hofgaard, esq. of Drass, in Norway, Mrs. Anna Read, the widow of Ambrosius Feloer. She was born at Ramsgate, Oct. 19, 1719; her father was Capt. William Read; a daughter of her sister was married to Richard Grant, of Ramsgate; and her cousins were Mrs. Curling and Mrs. Cornish.

9. This day the remains of Charles Erskine, Earl Kellie, Viscount Fenton, and a captain in the Fifeshire fencible cavalry, were deposited in the North aisle of Folkestone church, Kent, in which town his Lordship's troop happened to be quartered at the time of his death. The funeral was attended with military honours, and moved in the following order: A party of carabiniers and two officers with swords and arms reversed, the band playing solemn musick, and the Earl's charger decorated, with his boot and spurs hung across the saddle, preceding the corpse; and another party of the regiment without arms, and some officers belonging to the Caernarvon and Kent militias, following it, which closed the procession. The pall was borne by six light dragoon officers, dressed in white scabs and tu bands, his Lordship's helmet, sabre, and other paraphernalia,

being placed thereon. The whole moved slowly through the different streets leading to the church, and had a very grand and awful effect. The late Earl succeeded his brother Archibald, 8th earl, 1797, and is succeeded by Thomas Erskine, esq. of Cambio, his cousin. The Earl of Kellie is the premier viscount of Scotland.

At Buckeburg, after a short and painful illness, in her 39th year, her Serene Highness Juliana-Wilhelmina-Louisa, Princess-dowager of Schaumburg Lipe, Regent and Guardian. This princess was sister to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and one of the brightest ornaments of her sex and age. In many of her public and private actions she imitated the illustrious Frederick the Great: like him, she rose early in the morning to work in her cabinet, in the affairs of state; and there was hardly a petty lawsuit the judgement of which she did not revise. Like Joseph II. she travelled all over the Continent, for observation and instruction; the fruits of her travels she applied to the good of her small dominions, which travellers will find more cultivated and improved than the countries which surround it.

At Cranbourne-lodge, St. Barbe Sydenham, esq. His father was M. P. for Exeter, and a constant speaker against Sir Robert Walpole, but so singular, that he refused the baronetcy on the death of Sir Philip, of Brympton; which place he sold to Lord Westmoreland, and Broadlands to Lord Palmerston.

II. At Sherbourne, co. Warwick, in the 92d year of his age, Joseph Mead, esq. a captain in the royal navy. He retained the perfect use of all his faculties until a few days before his death. In Dohson's "Authentic Annals of the War before last," is a full proof of his valour and professional abilities, in the extraordinary capture, "March 13 and 14, 1762, of a Spanish frigate, called La Ventura, of 26 guns (12-pounders) on one deck, and 300 men, commanded by Capt. Don Joseph de Las Casas, by the Fowey of 24 guns (9-pounders), having on-board only 134 men, two of whom were disabled and unfit for service, Joseph Mead, esq. commander. The Fowey had 10 men killed and 24 wounded; two of the latter died soon afterwards of their wounds. The lieutenant, two mates, and 24 private sailors, were in the harbour. The master got drunk, and disappointed the captain of his assistance; and the gunner was wounded in the first part of the engagement." Under all these disadvantages, the capture of so strong a frigate may be justly reckoned among the gallant actions of that war." This memorable engagement is likewise recorded in Campbell's "Naval History." Mr. Mead, when an inferior officer, served under Mr. Moflyn, and was the inventor of a machine for

cleaning a ship's bottom at sea, known by sailors by the name of Mead's Hog. While he commanded the Crown stores, he gave repeated proofs of his diligence and conduct. He was also the author of a little pamphlet, intituled, "An Essay on Currents at Sea;" for which he received the thanks of the Lords of the Admiralty.

16. Suddenly, at Driby, co. Lincoln, at 52, Mr. William Cartwright.

17. At Wells, in Norfolk, Stephen Newman Langton, an infant son of the v. Wenman Henry L. of Wadham college, Oxford, and rector of Warham, Norfolk. Rev. Richard Gardner, vicar of Sibthorpe and Welford, co. Northamptonshire; in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford.

18. Suddenly, the Rev. James Smyth, tor of Great Addington, and vicar of Andover, co. Northampton, and of Tillford, co. Bedford. The first of these livings is in the Crown, the second private patronage, the last in the Chester family. suddenly, upon the road, within a few miles of the White Horse, Leicester fort, Mr. Moore, of Blaby. He was passing in his friends at or near Barlton to by, where his wife was at the moment paying a few friends, but immediately returned to bed, exceedingly indisposed. If costly, industry, and temperance, constitute a good character, he deserves it.

After a short illness, in his 41st year, George Jermyn, bookseller, printer, stationer, of Ipswich.

19. At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, in 85th year, Mr. Hook.

20. At Arbroath, in Scotland, Dr. Thomas Stevenson, physician.

At Huntingdon, the Rev. John Francis, A. of Jesus college, Cambridge, curate Huntingdon and Offord 24 years.

At Shaw hall, co. Lancaster, Mrs. Faaston, wife of Wm. F. esq. and daughter of the late Rd. Wilbraham Bootle, esq. Mrs. Fitzherbert, relic of Basil F. esq. Swinnerton, co. Stafford.

At Lichfield, Jn. Levett, esq. of Winchall, co. Stafford.

Mrs. Tate, wife of Mr. John T. of Klersbury.

3. In her 84th year, Mrs. Douce, of 1b Conduit street, widow of Francis sq. who died in April last (see p. 353). At Canterbury, in his 78th year, after a long illness, Mr. George Lane, who filled the office of wool registrar in that city with diligence and fidelity from the year 1710 to 1797, the wool-office there being only regularly established one in the kingdom. In private life he was as much esteemed as in his public capacity; and for the character of an honest man, a long series of years, on a small scale. Towards the decline of his life, by death of a very near relation, he be-

came possessed of a fortune which, though not large, was sufficient to enable him to spend his last days in ease and tranquillity.

24. At Leicester, aged 69, Mrs. Corbett, widow.

At Wold Newton, Miss Searle, of Tetney, near Louth, co. Lincoln. Her death was occasioned by a fall from her horse about three weeks before.

Aged 61, Mrs. Anne Beaty, of Newport Pagnell.

25. Much lamented, aged 19, Miss Hannah Halifax, daughter of Alderman H. of Doncaster, co. York.

At Bedale, co. York, the eccentric Dr. Katterfelto, whose advertisements of himself and his black cat used generally to be ushered in with the word "Wonders!" three times repeated.

26. At Doncaster, Mr. Clark, of Bradford's-troy.

Suddenly, Mr. Bonnet, an eminent grazier, of Kirkby-Muxloe, co. Leicester.

At Blackwell, near Darlington, in his 23d year, Anthony Hall, esq.

At Illington, Mr. James Phipps, formerly of Gutter-lane, goldsmith.

At his house in Seymour-street, General George Morrison, colonel of the 4th or King's own regiment of foot, and the oldest staff-officer in his Maj. ty's service, having been appointed quarter-master-general in November, 1761.

At Montrose, Miss Anne Carnegie, daughter of the late David C. esq. of Craigie.

Henry, youngest son of the late Sir John Molesworth, bart. of Pencarrow, Cornwall.

27. After a short illness, Mrs. Evelyn, wife of the Rev. Dr. E. provost of Oriel college, Oxford, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Sunford, formerly fellow of All Souls college, and afterwards rector of Haterop, co. Gloucester.

In her 36th year, Mrs. Faaston, wife of Edward P. esq. of Bury.

At Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ireland, John Campbell, esq. of Achalade, in Scotland, lieutenant-colonel of the Breadalbane sensible regiment, and eldest brother of Brigadier-general Campbell, colonel of the said regiment.

28. At Kilburn, Mrs. Henlock, wife of John H. esq. of Coal Harbour.

At Gravesend, Kent, Edw. Watts, esq.

At Kensington, having nearly completed his 88th year, Isaac Golset, esq. His family came originally from Jersey, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in London. The late Mr. G. invented a composition of wax, in which he modeled portraits in the most exquisite manner. His works are numerous, and include the Royal Family, and many of the nobility and gentry, from George II. to 1780. He was one of those ingenuous men, so rarely to be met with, who are at the same time equally amiable and inoffensive. In the line of his art

art he may be said to have been *unique*, as the inventor of the imitable materials with which he worked, and of which the secret is in the possession of his son, the learned and Rev. Isaac Gofet, D. D.

29. Nicholas Burton, a collier. Being somewhat intoxicated, he fell into one of the pits at Wollaton, near Nottingham, and was dashed to pieces.

Mrs. Anne Stupart, of Blackheath, Kent.

Mr. Thomas Denne, of Watmer-hall, in the parish of Sturry, near Canterbury.

At Upton Old, co. Worcester, after a few days illness, Thomas Fretwell, esq.

30. At Northampton, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Rowell, eldest daughter of George R. gent. deceased.

At Windsor, in her 102d year, Mrs. Dun, who enjoyed her faculties to the last.

Lady Kien Long, upwards of 64 years Emperor of China, over which kingdom he began to reign 1735. He is succeeded by his son Ka Hing, who has for two years administered the government of that country. He was perhaps the best known to Europe of all the monarchs of China who had preceded him; and more particularly to England by the embassy sent thence to him in 1792 (LXV. 318). The author of the "Pursuits of Literature" has address'd a poetical epistle to him; and Voltaire had before done the same, on his Majesty's talent for verifying, in which he styles him "Monarque au nez camus." Peter Pindar also wrote a poetical epistle to him.

On-board the Company's ship Bushrige, on their passage to Europe, Lieut. Murry, and Lieut. Brook, of the Madras establishment; Mr. Hodgson, writer, ditto; Lieut. O'Donnell, of the 76th regiment.

At Madras, George Cummings, esq. late head supercargo at Chintam, only surviving son of the late G. C. esq. an East India captain and director.

At Calcutta, Lieut.-col. Samuel Black, of the 3d regiment of cavalry.

At Batavia, J. O. Herklots, esq. a member of the Supreme Court of Justice there.

At Coimbro, Mr. William Campbell, conductor of ordnance.

An invalid died lately at Berlin, at a very advanced age, who had served in the first Silesian war, in 1740. The King's brothers, and all the officers of the guard, followed the corpse, and the King himself was present at the grave.

In Italy, the most famous of its poets, Abbé Marini, a Milanese, the author of a poem intituled "The Morning; or, The Fashionable Day."

At Prague, the Cardinal Bathiany, Prince Primate of Hungary, who by his will has appropriated 98,000 florins for the expenses of his funeral; and who has, among many other useful legacies, bequeathed his stores of wines and provisions, estimated

at 300,000 florins, to the Emperor's magazines. He has appointed his brother by the father's side, the Count Theodore Bathiany, heir of his immense possessions. It is thought that the primateship will remain vacant for two years; and that the Crown will enjoy, during that period, its immense revenues.

At St. Petersburg, Mr. Peter Maxwell, master of the ship *Countess of Hopetoun*, belonging to Hull.

Killed, in the expedition to Holland, Lieut. gen. Gerebtzoff, of noble extraction, son of the general and commander in chief of that name, a senator, and knight of several of the Russian orders. His Excellency's sisters are married into the most considerable families in Russia; one into that of Prince Zubhoff, and the other into that of Field-marshal Prince Suvarrow. He has left an amiable widow and two children. With a princely fortune his Excellency possessed a princely mind; and his liberality and benevolence kept pace with his abundant income. The immense stock of all kind of provisions, choice wines and liquors, which he brought on-board his Majesty's ship *W. Schenker* at Revel, for his passage to the Texel, and the hospitable manner in which he daily entertained (wherever he might be) all his officers, whose pay is very small, were irrefragable proofs of his innate goodness of heart, and of his paternal friendship. Not only these, but all the privates in his regiment, consisting of 2000 men, who came off his own estates, of which he had many in various parts of the Russian empire. And the writer of this paragraph, who was honoured with his particular friendship and esteem, ventures to assert, that more genuine tears of heartfelt sorrow were shed at the death of Gen. Gerebtzoff than perhaps ever before flowed for that of an individual.

Suddenly, at Barbriigan, in Ireland, Sir Henry Echlin, bart. of Dublin, so created in 1721.

A Russian officer, who died in the Royal infirmary at Edinburgh, was lately buried in that city. The ceremony was very solemn and impressive; the body, on being removed from the hospital to the guard house, was dressed in full uniform, boots, gloves, &c.; a requiem was there performed by a priest of their highest order, superbly dressed with vestments of muslin and rich gold embroidery. The procession then proceeded to Lady Yester's burying-ground; the cover of the coffin, on which were laid the hat and sword of the deceased, preceded the corpse, which was supported by six of the North York militia; the coffin was open, a fine gauze white veil covering the body; the head was carried foremost, bands of chotisks and musicians attended, and the procession

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closed with a party of Russians under arms, who, on screwing on the coffin-lid, fired three volleys. Lord Dundas and most of the officers of the garrison attended. All the Russians, except those who fired, were uncovered.

At Edinburgh, in the house of Sir John Dalrymple, bart. the new-born infant of Lieut.-col. Samuel Dalrymple, of the 3d guards; and, on the 25th of November, Miss Anne Dalrymple, youngest daughter of the said Col. D.

At Cawdor castle, in Nairnshire, aged 112, Elizabeth Rose. For many years she had lived a most faithful servant in that old castle, and Lord and Lady Cawdor ordered every care to be taken of her which her situation required. Her eyefight having failed some years ago, her daughter was brought into the castle to take care of her; and, as she enjoyed good health to the last, there is reason to suppose her life might have been extended to a longer period had not an accident of a dreadful nature put an end to it, for, having been left alone in her room, her cloathes, by some means or other, caught fire, and she was burnt in so terrible a manner that she died in a few hours.

At Lerwick, Scotland, Lady Simbester.

At Penzance, in Cornwall, Mrs. Nares, relict of George N. esq. captain in the 70th regiment of foot.

At Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, Mr. Wood. He was suddenly seized with a purging and vomiting, and soon afterwards with a fever of the most dangerous kind. The sick man having expostled a desire to see his father, who is gardener to Mr. Jackson, of Lewes, his brother was dispatched with the message, and arrived there in time for the old man to visit his son a little before he expired, on the third day of his illness. At the grave of the deceased, during the time of interment, the brother fainted, and was taken home extremely ill; a fever succeeded, and, like that before-mentioned, carried him off on the third day, at the age of 25. They were both healthy-looking men; the former, who was the oldest, was married, and has left a family.

In her 60th year, Mrs. Jefferys, of Cornwall-buildings, Bath, mother of Samuel J. esq. of Jamaica.

At Desford, co. Leicester, Mrs. Mansfield, widow, of the Red Lion inn there.

Mr. Roe, many years keeper of the Woolpack inn in Conington-lane, near Stilton, co. Huntingdon.

At Peterborough, Mr. Ward, late an opulent farmer and grazier at Aphorpe, co. Northampton.

At Bourne, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Braybrook, whose husband died a few weeks before.

At Cogenhoe, co. Northampton, aged 68, Mrs. Anne Sibley.

Mr. Spurr, master of an academy at Dronfield, co. Derby.

In his 66th year, Mr. Wm. Blower, grocer, of Yardley-Hastings, Northamptonsh.

Mr. Henry Stuart, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary, of Newark.

Fisher Littleton, esq. barrister, brother of Sir E. L. Littleton, M. P. for Staffordshire. He married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Thos. Seace, esq. of North Repps, Norf.

At Gunthorpe, c. Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mr. Sam. Abbott, a wealthy farmer.

At Bath, Mark Robinson, esq. senior rear-admiral on the superannuated list; a gentleman of the most distinguished merit in his profession. He was born on St. Mark's day, 1722, O. S.; and at the age of 14 entered into the service of his country. The exertions and consequent distinctions of this gallant veteran merit a brief detail. He was actively engaged in most of the actions under the command of Sir Peter Warren and Lord Hawke. As commander of the Falcon, his conduct and bravery were eminent and conspicuous at the reduction of Guadaloupe, where his ship sunk under him. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the Fowey, on the coast of Americ., where he had the satisfaction of preferring Charles-town from the effects of an alarming conflagration; a service for which the merchants of South Carolina expressed their gratitude by a public vote of thanks, dated Jan. 14, 1771, and a very large piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription. Under Lord Keppel he commanded the Worcester; whence he was transferred to the Shrewsbury, in which ship he led the British fleet five times into action. In the last of these engagements, off the Capes of Virginia, he was disabled by a severe wound in the hip, and the loss of a leg.

At his seat near Axminster, Devon, Sir John-William De la Pole, bart. of Shute, Devon, and Colleton and Colcombe castle, the residence of Sir William, who rebuilt it, and of which see a view in Pol thele's Devonshire, II. 311. He was lineaely descended from that eminent and sedulous antiquary, "Sir William, whose MSS. are often quoted by our modern authors, and are justly esteemed as some of the most perfect pieces in their kind. Valuable as they are, they are now irretrievably lost to his posterity; for, the humility of his successors was such, that they were never denied to any of the curious who had an inclination to peruse them; the greater part of which have been so well approved by these gentlemen, that they never thought fit to return them." So say the compilers of our Baronetage; but the truth is, as Mr. Prince observes, "many were lost in the civil war, and the very titles and arguments of them are perished likewise." His son John, who inherited his father's taste, was created a baronet in his life-time, and died 1635, 4 Charles I.; and his eldest son dying

ing 1648, he was succeeded, 1658, by his second son, Sir Courtenay, who dying in 1695, was succeeded by his son Sir John, and he, 1707, by his son Sir Wilham, and he, 1741, by his son Sir John, and he, 1762, by the late baronet, who was the sixth baronet of the family; and, in 1791, published, in quarto, his ancestor's "Collections towards a Description of the County of Devon, now first printed from the Autograph in the Possession of his Lineal Descendant" (see our vol. LXII. p. 50), "with a hope," as the editor observes, "that, by throwing open these minutes to the world, future writers may be assisted in perfecting any design towards an enlarged history of our county." *Introd.* p. iv. "After the testimonies in favour of Sir William Pole, the editor makes no farther apology for throwing these *collections* open to his friends in general, and the gentleman of the county of Devon in particular, who, he hopes, will receive them with a degree of candour equal to that with which they are communicated." "Of the family of this respectable baronet," says Mr. Polwhele, II. 316, "we shall be gratified with various memoirs in the course of this history. Referring my readers, therefore, to the Baronetage, and Prince's "Worthies of Devon, I shall observe only, in this place, that Sir William Pole, the author of the "Collections towards a Description of Devonshire," was the fifteenth in descent both from William Pulle de Pulle, the head of the Cheshire branch, and from Mauritius de Pole, or De la Pole, knt. of Devonshire; and that he was the lineal ancestor, in the seventh degree, of the present baronet, who, by sign-manual, 1789, resumed the ancient name of De la Pole." Surely, under the family-seat, we had a right to expect a fuller detail of so bright an ornament of the county. Nor, in an immethodical arrangement, do we know where to look for a deduction of the pedigree to the present time; unless we admit Mr. P's apology in his circular letter, 1789, that "he must depend on gentlemen for a continuation of their pedigrees."

Mr. Humphry Worthington, son of Mr. W. of Cadeby, co. Leicester.

Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

At Bradford, co. Northumberland, Mr. Robert Nicholson, formerly master of his Majesty's ship Britannia.

William Beak Brand, esq. of Pultehead-hall, Suffolk, in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Winchester, in her 66th year, Mrs. Kentish, widow of Richard K. esq. of Bridlington, co. York.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, aged 70+, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Pope, wife of Mr. Thomas P. many years collector of taxes in Lambeth.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, in his 25th year, Samuel Forster Bancroft, esq. second son of Dr. B.

In Finsbury-square, Henry Chichester, esq. of Northover, many years a respectable magistrate for the county of Somerset.

Of a putrid sore throat, young Cramer, son of the late most excellent and able Musicia. This was neither of the young men who have raised themselves so high in the musical world, the one by his skill on the harpsichord, and the other by similar excellence on the violin. They are both alive, and the former has recently returned to this country; they are the offspring of Cramer's first marriage. The one just dead was the oldest issue of his second marriage; and he also, in very early life, displayed extraordinary skill on the violin.

*Dec. I.* At his house at Craydon, Surrey, William Shambrook, esq.

Mrs. Glynn, widow of Edward G. esq. of Glynn, co. Montgomery, and daughter of Edward Lloyd, esq. of Aberbechan, in the same county.

In the barrack-room at Horsham, Sussex, by shooting himself, Capt. Williamson, of the 2d foot, into which he had lately volunteered from the Northamptonshire militia.

2. In his 69th year, George Oliver, esq. of Boston, in the parish of Ealing, Middlesex.

At his house in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Francis Ruddle, esq. son-in-law and partner with the late worthy artificer of his own and family's fortune, Mr. Brooksbank, an eminent stockbroker.

Aged 60, Mr. Stern, many years a respectable bookseller, Union-row, Minories.

At Comerty, in Scotland, the seat of Andrew Clark, esq. Miss Alexy Rouse Campbell, second daughter of Patrick C. esq. of Ardchattan.

Mr. Greaves, farmer, of Uffington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln. He went from home in the morning, well as usual, was taken ill in the field, and died instantly.

Suddenly, at Northampton, in his 75th year, the Rev. Mr. Evans, a dissenting minister of the Baptist denomination.

At Hull, Mr. S. Smith, master of the brig Providence, one of the London traders.

3. Aged 76, Mr. Thomas Hyde, of St. Martin's Stamford Baron.

At Plymouth-dock, John Campbell, esq. purser of his Majesty's ship Canopus, and late secretary to Admiral Lord Nelson onboard the Vanguard, in the glorious action of Aug 1, 1798, in which Mr. C. was wounded.

In Mansell street, Goodman's-fields, aged 62, Mrs. Esther Mocatta, wife of Abraham M. esq.

In Thames-street, Windsor, aged 80, Dr. William Bidde, physician to Eton college, in which he is succeeded by Dr. Litch. He was educated at Eton, and thence went to King's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded

proceeded B.A. 1741, M.A. 1745, and M.D. 1752.

4. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Scafe, wife of Wm. S. esq. barrister at law.

At Caldon, co. Stafford, in his 100th year, Mr. John Milliner. He enjoyed a good state of health until a short time before his dissolution; was a great sportsman, and able, to take the diversion of shooting in his 90th year.

Hung himself, in a stable belonging to the Castle and Falcon inn at Newark, Timothy Arnold, many years driver of Hatfield's Leeds waggon.

At Athby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester, Mr. J. Sowter, hair-dresser and surgeon-dentist. And, on the 8th, Mr. T. Brown, an eminent cutler and instrument-maker. He received a paralytic stroke whilst attending at the grave of Mr. S. with whom he had been acquainted many years, and whose interment he survived a few hours.

5. Mr. Henry Mann, stockbroker, and deputy secretary to the South Sea Company.

At Gwyrnynog, near Denbigh, the infant son of the Rev. Dr. Myddleton.

Aged 80, James Bellairs, esq. of Uffington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Joseph Gerard, many years porter to his Majesty's library.

At Turnham-green, Middlesex, in his 51st year, Mr. Daniel Watkins, late surgeon of his Majesty's navy, in which capacity he served with distinguished ability in Asia and America during the war with the Colonies. He was endowed by Nature with comprehensive knowledge, a communicative disposition, and great suavity of manner.

At the Rose inn at Canterbury, aged 56, Mr. Ralph Ajured Mould, a considerable cheesemonger in Newgate-street, London. He had been spending the evening of Wednesday the 4th with a friend, to whom he complained of being very uneasy in his stomach and bowels, and went to bed about 11 o'clock; soon after which he became much worse, and called up some of the family, but died about 1 in the morning, and before medical assistance could be procured.

6. In his 90th year, Mr. William Minshull, assistant clerk in the lord chamberlain's office.

Aged 65, the Rev. Hugh Palmer, 20 years rector of Kettlethorpe, near Lincoln, in which church his remains were interred on the 14th. He was a generous, benevolent man, very much beloved by his parishioners and all who knew him; and has left a widow and 7 children. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1736, M.A. 1764. The living is in the gift of the Abbot family.

At Rothsay, in the Isle of Bute, the Rev. David Hogg.

Suddenl, at Bradford, Mr. T. Gillett, leather,

At Hull, Miss Mary Smith, youngest daughter of the late James S. esq.

Mrs H. Snowdon, sister to Mr. B. S. of the mercantile academy at Hull.

At the Royal Oak tavern at Waterford, in Ireland, in his way to Duncannon fort, of a lingering and obstinate disorder, Col. fellow John Moore, who was appointed president of the provisional government of Connacht by the French Gen. Humbert, when he landed in Ireland during the late rebellion there. His remains were privately interred at Ballygunner. Mr. M., amongst many thousands who had justly forfeited their lives, had experienced from Government the most signal clemency. He had been some weeks on his passage, with other prisoners, to Duncannon fort, in Scotland, but being taken ill at the Royal Oak, he was not only permitted to remain there, but received all possible medical assistance, and every other indulgence compatible with his safe keeping. He was so struck with the lenity and humanity he met with, that, in his last moments, he prayed most fervently for the King, and for the conversion of his enemies.

7. In Long Acre, Mr. Edward Crace.

Mrs Strickland, of Bridge-yard, Southw.

Mrs. Harvey, wife of Robert H. esq. of Farnham, near Knaresborough, co. York.

Mrs. Bulgrave, of Ayston, near Uppingham, Rutland.

In her 58th year, at Norton-hall, co. Stafford, Mrs. Lucy Gildart, wife of Richard G. esq. and eldest daughter of the late William Herrick, esq. of Beaumanor, in Leicestershire. She had a paralytic seizure about five years ago, from which she never recovered, and a return of which took her off. She was a pious and charitable woman, and an excellent wife and mother. Her remains were interred, on the 18th, in the chancel of Woodhouse chapel, co. Leicestershire, the family burial-place.

8. Mr. Herbert Robertson, vestry-clerk of St. Giles in the Fields.

At Bath, the Rev. John Teth, M.A. of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, 1768, vicar of Yarnton, co. Oxford, and rector of Childrey, Berks, to which he was presented by the College, on the death of Dr. Thomas Patten, 1790.

At her apartments in Windsor castle, aged near 90, Mrs. Morris.

At Fintray-house, the Hon. Lady Forbes, of Cragievar.

Mr. Daniel Bowie, saddler, Leadenhall-st.

Mrs. Tankard, wife of Mr. John T. merchant, of Birmingham.

At North Witham, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Mr. Robert Watson.

9. At his house in Upper Guildford-st. aged 57, of an aneurism in his leg, Miller Southgate, esq. Mother of the late worthy Curate of St. Giles in the Fields. (See vol. LXV. pp. 272, 252.)

Aged 21, Mrs. Anne Taylor, wife of Mr. Jasper Taylor, mercer, Holborn, who also died on the 11th, aged 29, leaving three infant orphans.

Mr. Henry Scott, merchant, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, brother to the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and to the Judge of the Admiralty.

At Stafford, aged 47, William Ward, town-crier. After drinking about a pint of ale in his usual good health and spirits, he rose from his chair, fell down, and expired without a groan.

10. At Brentford Butts, in her 71st year, Mrs. Fynmore, relict of Mr. James F. of Ether, Surrey.

Mr. Job, master of the George inn at Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Adam Toder, a respectable farmer and grazier, of Thorpe, near Newark.

Mr. Thomas Horobin, bag-beater to the Exchequer-office, Temple.

Jame Jones, esq. of Fakenham; whose memory will live revered, venerated, and adored, till the final period of sublunary things. His labour, zeal, and philanthropy established an institution (the first of the kind) for the relief and comfort of the widows and children of physician, surgeons, and apothecaries, who may be left in indigent circumstances. In about five years several parts of the kingdom successfully set on foot similar societies for the widows of the faculty; and, in 1792, London pursued the same beneficent conduct; and, as an undoubted proof that the professional characters of London are ever the good Samaritans, their institution is settled on the broadest basis, and has met with the united support and warmest approbation of medical men.

11. In Pall Mall, Mr. Carter, hatter.

At Clapham, Surrey, Mr. Sam. Amory, banker, of Clement's-lane.

At Mostyn-hall, in Flintshire, the seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart. Mr. John Scott, aged 64, upwards of 50 years a faithful servant in the Mostyn family. He was interred, on the 17th, in a suitable vault in the churchyard of Whitford, and was attended to his last home by many of the tenants and domesticks of the worthy Baronet.

At Edlington, co. Lincoln, aged 79, Mrs. Haffard, widow.

At Shields, John Embleton, messenger, between Newcastle and Shields, to the commissioners of the custom, in which situation he had been employed 13 years and 23 weeks, during which period he never walked less than 20 miles a day, exclusive of Sundays; which will make 84,140 miles in that period.

12. At Deptford dockyard, aged 74, Mr. Robert Bellas, surgeon.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, soon after dining with the Earl of Thanet, to whom he was on a visit in the Tower of London, Richard Weld, esq.

Of a fever, Capt. Towers, of the Sussex fencible cavalry.

13. At Newington, Surrey, John Starr, esq. many years deputy comptroller of the Foreign post-office.

Mrs. Davidson, wife of Mr. Thomas D. of Illington.

At Lullington, co. Derby, Mrs. Simmonds, wife of Christopher S. esq.

At her house in Queen Anne-street East, Lady Affect, relict of Sir E. A. bart. Late an admiral in the royal navy.

At Peterhead, whether he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. John Allan, Episcop al clergyman in Edinburgh.

14. In Old-street road, aged 55, Joseph Admy, M. D. formerly a physician at Caen, in Normandy, whence he emigrated to this country at an early period of the Revolution.

About an hour after being delivered of a son, the wife of Stewart Marjoribanks, esq. of Gower-street.

At his apartments in King-street, Westminster, Mr. Thomas Johnson, one of the messengers to the lords commissioners of the Treasury, a place he had enjoyed for many years, being brought from America by the Marquis Cornwallis, for his services at the time the Loyalists sought refuge in England. Though he could neither write nor read, he seldom or ever made a mistake in the delivery of letters committed to his care.

At Stoke, near Guildford, Surrey, in his 68th year, Mr. George Freeland, formerly a stationer near Lincoln's-inn.

15. At his house at Bath, in his 90th year, James Weldon, esq.

At Sion-hill, in her 13th year, Miss Charlotte Latham, youngest daughter of John L. esq. of Meldrum, co. Tipperary, in Ireland.

After a long and painful illness, Miss Wilson, niece of Fra. W. esq. of Vauxhall.

Sir David Ogilvy, bart. of Barras.

16. This day, as the two sons of J. Lucas, esq. of Stanhill, near Swansea, were preparing for a shooting party, the elder returning into his bed-room with a gun in his hand, by some accident it went off, and killed him on the spot.

Thomas Smith, gent. of Long Whatton, co. Leicester.

After a short illness, Mrs. Swann, wife of Mr. Christopher S. mercer, on the Long-row, Nottingham.

At Bury, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 66, John Symons, esq. vice-admiral of the Red. He was promoted to the rank of post-captain in 1791, when he went out, under Sir Robert Harland, to the East Indies, in the Northumberland; was captain of the Formidable in the memorable action of the 12th of April, 1782, under Lord Rodney; and succeeded to the command of the Resolution on the death of Lord Robert Manners; whence he was removed to the Warrior, which he commanded at the peace,

peace, and always distinguished himself both as an able and gallant officer. He then retired to Bury, where he has ever since resided, a martyr to the gout, and greatly respected by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Baker, many years one of the ushers of his M. Jetty's Court of Exchequer.

17. In his 70th year, Mr. James Dowding, of Basinghall street.

In King's college, Cambridge, the Rev. Thomas Hayter, M. A. senior fellow of that society; B. A. 1770; M. A. 1773.

At Enfield, Mrs. Sward, relict of Mr. S. dyer to the East India Company, which business she carried on jointly with her son.

18. At Leicester, aged 90, Mrs. Mary Gifford, daughter of the Rev. —— G. and Dorothy his wife (who was sister to the lord keeper Wright). Mrs. G. enjoyed, for more than 60 years, an annuity from the trustees for building Westminster bridge.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Bond, daughter of the Rev. J. B. of Crediton.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. E. Rickaby, mother of Mr. R. printer, Peterborough-court, Fleet-street.

19. At Hackney, Mrs. Damm, widow of Mr. D. of that place.

At Francis Drake's, esq. near Wells, Lady Mackworth, relict of Sir Herbert M. bart. of Gnoil castle, sister of the late Robert Trefusis, esq. and mother of Mrs. Drake.

Matthew Charlton, a person well known at Doncaster as a pavior, having been in a well which he had been digging, a large body of sand fell in upon him, under which he remained for more than two hours before the sand could be taken out, when he was found in an upright posture a lifeless corpse.

At Southampton, Gen. D'Auvergne, formerly equerry to the King. He was uncle to the Prince of Bouillon.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, in his 80th year, after long illness, Mr. Shuckburgh.

In his 68th year, John Skerrit, of Algar-kirk, co. Lincoln, gent.

Mr. Hotchkin, of Edenham, co. Lincoln. He had attended the christening of a grandchild, lost his road in returning home, fell off his horse into a ditch, where he was found dead.

In his 39th year, Ray Deskwth, M.D. of York; a gentleman of great medical knowledge and abilities.

20. In a fit of apoplexy, the wife of Thomas Nottidge, esq.

Suddenly, in High-street, Worcester, in an advanced age, John Mountfort, esq.

Of a consumption, at Dawlish, Devon, whether he went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Burden, relict of George B. esq. of Mansfield, co. Nottingham; whose amiable manners and feeling heart render her death a severe loss to her family.

John Wallis, esq. one of the aldermen of Newcastle.

Capt. French, of the Somersetshire fencible cavalry.

At his house in New King street, Bath, in his 82d year, P. Chester, esq. late governor of West Florida.

21. Mrs. Ramsten, wife of Mr. R. at the Bull's Head, Belgrave.

Aged 53; Mrs. Sherbrooke, of Oxton, near Nottingham.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkinson, daughter of H. H. esq. of Careby, high steward of the county of Lincoln.

At his house in Wimpole-street, in his 89th year, Sir James Napier, knt. F. R. and A. S. and formerly inspector-general of his Majesty's hospitals in N. America.

22. At Canterbury, Mrs. Stow, wife of Benjamin Fuller S. esq. collector of the customs at Dover.

At Bath, in his 74th year, Philip Affleck, esq. admiral of the White; a zealous and brave officer; a firm advocate, both in theory and practice, for the Christian religion; an honest man, and a faithfully-affectionate friend. He was made captain in 1759, rear-admiral 1787, vice-admiral 1793, and full admiral 1795.

24. Mrs. Forsyth, wife of Thomas F. esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, and of Empingham, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Barnett, surgeon and man-midwife, of Tottenham-court-road.

Fair advanced in years, Mr. Jeremiah Staniland, of Lincoln, cheesemonger, &c. formerly of Doddington.

In his 20th year, after a long illness, Mr. Thomas Wood, jun. son of the printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, and one of the Shrewsbury yeomanry cavalry, in Capt. Powys's troop.

25. Mr. Edward Hill, mason, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

James Margetson, esq. of Fenchurch-buildings, Fenchurch-street.

Mr. Wm. Draper, jun. a respectable farmer, of Rippingale, co. Lincoln.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Goodhand, widow of Mr. Ilmai G. formerly, for many years, mistress of the Spread Eagle inn at Lincoln.

28. In his 48th year, Mr. Wm. Ashby, of Woodmanstone, Surrey.

BILL of MORTALITY, from		November 26, to December 17, 1799.			
Christened.		Buried.			
Males 723	{ 1364	Males 764	{ 1447	2 and 5	153
Females 644		Females 683		5 and 10	55
Whereof have died under two years old 401				10 and 20	40
Peck Louf 45. 8d.				20 and 30	101
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. 4 per pound.				30 and 40	135
				40 and 50	149
					50 and 60 247
					60 and 70 129
					70 and 80 86
					80 and 90 42
					90 and 100 9

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending December 21, 1799. [1095]  
INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex.	95	6	61	7 42	1 33 10 59
Surrey	88	4	46	0 43	6 41 8 61
Hertford	90	0	64	0 46	9 41 7 61
Bedford	89	0	65	6 41	6 32 8 58
Huntingdon	91	9	00	0 47	0 33 2 34
Northam.	100	4	70	6 51	0 33 0 69
Kutland	95	0	70	0 52	6 29 6 60
Leicester	93	2	00	0 53	6 37 0 72
Nottingham	95	4	00	0 56	0 25 10 80
Derby	106	4	00	0 50	0 41 6 85
Stafford	99	2	00	0 52	5 39 0 90
Salop	98	6	57	3 49	2 31 4 53
Hereford	104	5	00	0 46	1 11 37 10 57
Worcester	109	0	05	9 44	7 41 5 63
Warwick	100	8	00	0 55	5 39 10 32
Wilts	92	4	00	0 41	6 34 0 82
Berks	94	10	00	0 36	1 43 8 54
Oxford	86	6	00	0 36	5 33 2 54
Bucks	89	4	00	0 40	0 35 8 52
Montgo.	100	9	00	0 50	8 12 0 60
Brecon	88	8	64	0 43	1 11 32 11 43
Radnor	99	1	30	0 42	3 33 3 00

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	89	4	51	0 45	8 39 2 54
Kent	91	2	00	0 44	0 41 10 60
Suffex	86	8	00	0 40	0 35 8 70
Suffolk	88	5	58	0 39	1 36 1 37
Cambrid.	91	1	62	0 38	7 20 4 36
Norfolk	84	8	53	0 38	8 33 5 35
Lincoln	85	7	57	9 41	0 29 0 73
York	86	0	61	0 39	2 29 9 17
Durham	86	11	80	0 37	2 23 9 00
Northum	82	7	62	4 42	7 29 8 00
Camerl.	100	5	79	4 46	2 29 8 00
Westm.	111	4	77	6 44	1 28 5 00
Lancast.	85	3	00	0 50	10 33 11 66
Chester	83	10	00	0 50	8 41 0 00
Flnht	83	3	00	0 49	1 28 1 00
Denbigh	95	4	00	0 53	3 35 4 57
Anglesea	00	0	00	0 60	0 21 0 00
Caernarv.	86	0	48	0 42	4 22 8 00
Merioneth	53	10	72	10 53	5 23 10 00
Cardigan	87	4	60	0 51	0 17 11 00
Pembroke	87	4	00	0 37	10 13 4 00
Carmarth.	88	0	00	0 43	2 19 11 00
Glamorg.	97	4	00	0 48	5 26 18 00
Gloucest.	95	11	00	0 41	11 31 6 73
Somerset	104	10	00	0 44	4 32 10 69
Moam.	107	1	00	0 49	0 00 0 00
Devon	101	2	00	0 53	7 25 7 00
Cornwall	85	9	00	0 41	10 25 2 00
Dorset	97	6	00	0 43	4 00 0 48
Hants	92	9	00	0 41	0 35 2 59

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
Districts	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	97	7	61	0 45	1 35 7 43
2	89	16	0 33	1 31 8 6	
3	84	8	53	0 38	8 33 5 35
4	85	0	57	9 40	2 17 1 73
5	84	9	63	0 42	7 28 6 73
6	104	1	78	8 45	10 29 3 62
7	84	10	62	11 50	10 35 8 66
8	89	11	64	0 49	8 15 6 57

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
Districts	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
9	88	8	60	0 48	9 19 10 62
10	101	11	62	11 44	1 32 4 71
11	94	2	62	11 47	1 25 3 62
12	94	7	62	11 41	8 35 2 55
13	67	8	35	2 35	9 23 8 52
14	70	8	35	2 33	3 24 4 48
15	84	3	35	2 34	5 29 0 55
16	67	9	35	2 28	11 23 8 35

PRICES OF FLOUR, Dec. 23.

Fine	90s. to oos.	Middling	70s. to 130s.	Horse Pollard	18s. od.
Seconds	76s. to 84s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 26s.	Bran	18s. od.
Thirds	60s. to 75s.	Common ditto	20s. to oos.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 57s. 11d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	15l. 15s. to 17l. 10s.	Sussex Pockets	15l. os. to 17l. os.
Ditto Bags	15l. os. to 16l. 10s.	Ditto Bags	15l. os. to 16l. os.
Farnham Pockets	15l. os. to 18l. 18s.	Essex Ditto	15l. os. to 16l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 3l. 6s. od. to 5l. 18s. cd. Aver. 4l. 12s. od.  
Straw 2l. 3s. 6d. to 2l. 11s. 6d. Aver. 2l. 7s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 25, 1799, is 58s. 6d. per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 23. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	3s. od. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. od.
Veal	4s. od. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per stone of 8lb. 4s. 1d.

COALS. Best in the Pool 84s. od. to 9s. od. Sunderland, 90s. od. to 9s. od.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 84s.—Curd, 88s.

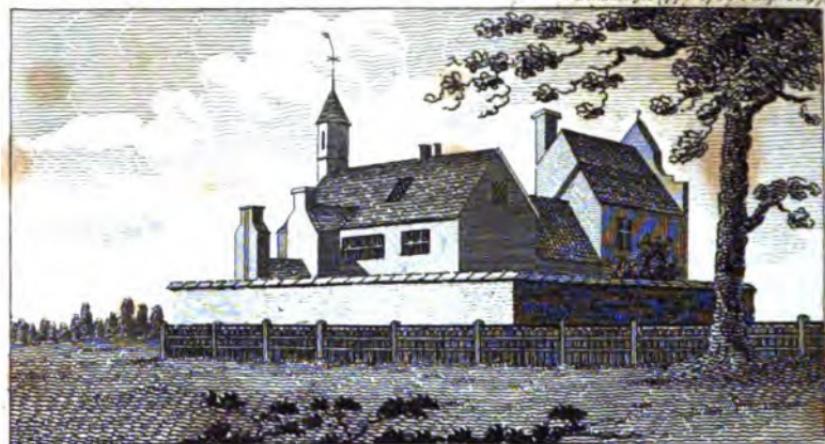
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1799.

	Bank Stock.	SperCt. Bt Rul.	per Ct. Controls.	SpecCt. Control.	SpecCt. SperCt.	SpecCt. Navy.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Irrh. SpecCt.	Imp. SpecCt.	Oran. Tickets	Eng. Lms. Tug.	Irish Tug.	Irish Lms.	Irish Tug.
27	1554	624	634	764	904	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	844	598	104	1945	86	84	
26														854	664	104	1345	86	84	
25															664	554	154	1545	86	84
24															554	444	154	1545	86	84
23															444	334	154	1545	86	84
22															334	224	154	1545	86	84
21															224	114	154	1545	86	84
20															114	0	154	1545	86	84
19	1544	624	634	764	904	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	844	598	104	1945	86	84	
18	1544	624	634	764	904	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	854	664	104	1345	86	84	
17	1544	624	634	764	904	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	664	554	154	1545	86	84	
16	1544	624	634	764	904	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	554	444	154	1545	86	84	
15	1544	624	634	764	904	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	444	334	154	1545	86	84	
14	1544	624	634	764	904	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	334	224	154	1545	86	84	
13	1544	624	634	764	904	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	224	114	154	1545	86	84	
12	1544	624	634	764	904	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	114	0	154	1545	86	84	
11	1544	624	634	764	904	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	1564	614	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	844	598	104	1945	86	84	
9	1564	614	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	854	664	104	1345	86	84	
8	1564	614	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	664	554	154	1545	86	84	
7	1564	614	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	554	444	154	1545	86	84	
6	1564	614	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	444	334	154	1545	86	84	
5	1564	614	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	334	224	154	1545	86	84	
4	1564	614	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	224	114	154	1545	86	84	
3	1564	614	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	114	0	154	1545	86	84	
2	1564	614	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1564	614	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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29	158	624	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	844	598	104	1945	86	84	
28	158	624	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	854	664	104	1345	86	84	
27	158	624	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	664	554	154	1545	86	84	
26	158	624	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	554	444	154	1545	86	84	
25	158	624	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	444	334	154	1545	86	84	
24	158	624	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	334	224	154	1545	86	84	
23	158	624	614	774	914	174	57	57	59	59	57	57	6	224	114	154	1545	86	84	
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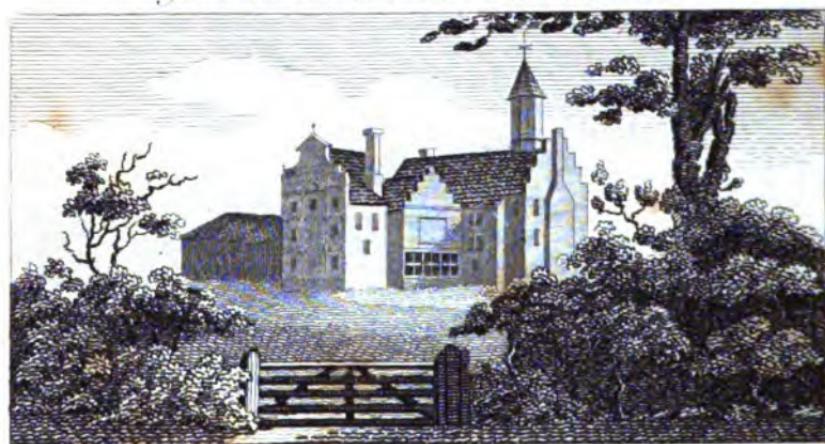
[Printed by John Nichols, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Hobson-street.

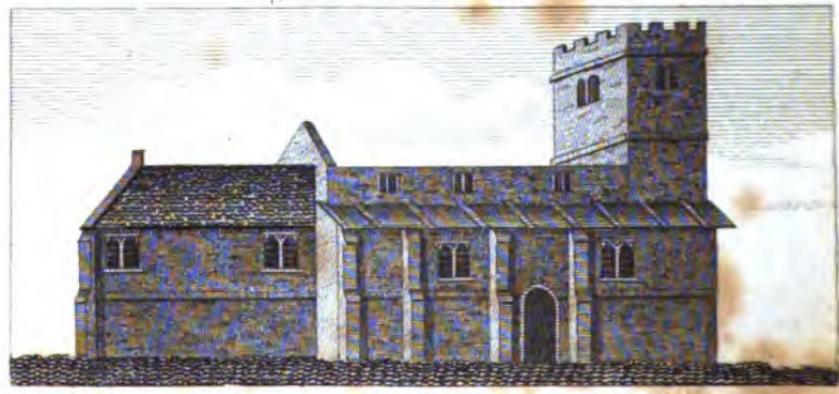




*Fig. 1. LEYTHORN HOUSE, SUSSEX.*



*Fig. 2. ANOTHER VIEW.*



*Fig. 3. MARSTON CHURCH, OXON. 1700.*

# SUPPLEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1799.

Embellished with Two Views of LEYTHORN HOUSE, SUSSEX; MARSTON CHURCH, OXON; and POWDERHAM CASTLE, the Seat of Lord COURtenay, in DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 24.  
TO prevent its being buried in oblivion, I am induced to send you the inclosed sketches of Leythorn, or Leighthorn house, in the county of Sussex (*Pl. I. fig. 1, 2.*) It stood in the parish of North Mundham, about two miles South-east from the city of Chichester, in a low springy situation. It was built by Robert Sherburn, Bp. of Chichester. Bp. Sherborn at his death (about the year 1537) gave it to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; by them it was leased out to the family of the Bowyers, who made it their principal residence (James Bowyer, esq. of Leighthorn, was created a baronet, May 18, 1678, with remainder to Henry Goring, esq. of Highden, in the same country.) On the decay of the Bowyer family, it became the residence of a farmer till within a few years past; when, on its being purchased by Mr. Newland, of Chichester, a manufactory for broad cloth was erected in it; which failing of success, the building was neglected, and finally taken down in the autumn of 1798. It was a large building of brick, of which the West end only had been standing for many years past. The author of the Topographer says, "it had in its time the accompaniments of fine old gardens, park, decoy, &c. A drawing of it in its original state is said to be in the possession of the Dean and Chapter." The inclosed sketches were taken in the year 1796, from the N. W. and S. E. T.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 20.  
THE parish of MARSTON, in Oxfordshire, is Northward from the city of Oxford, and the church is about a mile and a half from Magdalen bridge. The church is a plain building, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and a square tower. The annexed rude sketch (*fig. 3*) is a North-west view; a Southerly cannot so well be commanded, on account of a large walnut-tree growing in front of the chancel. The following epigraph. MAG. Supplement, 1799.

taphs are the only existing memorials of eminent persons contained in the church.

On a flat stone in the chancel is the following inscription:

"O vir, quicunque es, posillu'  
Hoc teræ quo meum tegitur  
Corpus mihi ne invideas?

Ex Luc. cap. 6<sup>o</sup>. vers. 26.  
Vix vobis cum laudaverint  
Vos omnes homines.

UNION CROKE,  
serviens ad legem, obiit  
28<sup>o</sup> die Januarii, an<sup>o</sup> D'ni  
1670, annoq; ætatis suæ 77.<sup>o</sup>

And on a small brass plate, inserted in the same stone, is the following:

"My flesh shall rest in hope.

Pf. xvi. ver. 10.  
Hereunder resteth, in hopes of resurrection, the body of ANNE, the wife of Unton Croke, [serjeant] at law, who was married to him 8th of November, 1617, and left him and ten children the 10th day of June, 1670, and in the 59<sup>th</sup> year of her age."

On a marble fixed against the wall, on the North side of the chancel, are the following inscriptions:

"M. S.

RICHARD CROKE, equitis,  
servientis ad legem,  
per viginti annos Oxoni burgensis,  
per triginta recordatoris,  
virilq; Carolo dilectissimi,  
Deo et religioni veræ Catholicae semper  
devotissimi,  
clientibus fidelis,  
et toti humano genere amicabilis,  
qui vixi omnibus amatus,  
obiitq; (15<sup>o</sup> die Septembris, an. D'ni 1683,  
ætatis sue 60) omnibus flendus;  
principi filio suo m'c'leut'fimo Wright Croke,  
qui hoc erga paternam virtutem et ex  
amore suo  
optimum parentum monumentum posuit;  
Prope etiam Wright Croke, armiger,  
Prædicti Richardi Croke, equitis, filius  
[hæres] Qui ex hac vita discessit 47 an. ætatis Junii  
[7th \*], 17-5.

\* The English termination so on the stone. Item

Item WATSON CROKE, symigeri, filii tres,  
Qui tenebris in annis defuncti sunt.  
Prope eam jacet MARIA, uxor charissima  
Wright Croke, quae obiit 29<sup>th</sup> Martii, 1717,  
aet. 61.

On the floor, on a small stone :

"CAROLINA CROKE, died 19<sup>th</sup> of  
July, in the year of our Lord 1670, and  
the 36th years of her age."

In the nave, on a plain stone, is the  
following short inscription :

"M. S. E.  
WALTERUS BARRY,  
de civitate Nov. Sarum,  
Qui obiit Oxon'  
die Aprilis 22<sup>o</sup>,  
1722."

On a stone in the South aisle, to the  
memory of Robert Loder, who died in  
1768, is the following specimen of  
monumental poetry :

"I would have my neighbours all be kind  
and mild,  
Quiet and civil to my dear wife and child."

This living is a vicarage of but  
small value, not, as I am informed,  
more than 26*l. per annum*, which the  
present worthy incumbent, the Rev.  
Dr. Curtis, of Magdalen college, dis-  
tributes mostly, if not wholly, among  
the poor of his little flock. The ser-  
vice of the church the Doctor performs  
every Sunday. His sermons are well  
attended; and his parishioners are as  
much edified by his good example as  
by his excellent discourses. Some of  
the young farmers have studied psalm-  
ody; and they attend the service  
very regularly. The instrumental part  
of the divine harmony consists of a  
bassoon and two clarinets.

A topographical description of the  
parish shall be sent soon.

J. S—M—DS.

#### A TOUR THROUGH WALES and the central Parts of ENGLAND.

By CHARLES SHEPHERD, junr.

(Concluded from p. 1040.)

IN a narrative of this kind, it may be  
said of London, that it is better  
described without any description; the  
importance and magnitude of the  
metropolis, to be properly understood,  
requiring only to be mentioned, or a  
very accurate survey, with a descrip-  
tion of considerable length. A gene-  
ral panegyric has only been attempted,  
to gratify the ardour of the author on  
the one hand, with a regard to the  
dignity of the subject on the other.

The noble expanse of the Thames

separates the united cities of London  
and Westminster from the borough of  
Southwark. The former are situated  
on a gentle declivity, and on a gra-  
velly soil extending along the northern  
bank of the river in the form of a  
crescent. But the borough of South-  
wark on the opposite bank occupies a  
greater space from east to west. The  
whole extent is nearly seven miles and  
a half; the breadth from north to  
south in the broadest part is about  
three miles, in the narrowest part not  
more than half a mile; the whole cir-  
cumference has been computed at four  
and twenty miles, but in a large city,  
continually upon the increase, it is  
difficult to hazard any calculation.

It is probable that the name of Lon-  
don is derived from *llyn* a lake, and  
*din* a city, the city on a lake; or from  
*llong* a ship, and *dis* a city, the city  
famous for shipping. The Britons  
made it the capital of the island on ac-  
count of its eligible position; and the  
Romans were so alarmed at its growing  
power, that instead of making it a  
*municipium* it was only a *praefatura*.

The Thames, though not the lar-  
gest of rivers, is beautiful, salubrious,  
and commodious; Though deep, yet clear; though gentle,  
yet not dull; Strong without rage, without o'erflowing,  
full.

DANHAM.

It continually supplies the city with  
the necessary elements air and water;  
but the latter is more agreeably sup-  
plied by the New river, which is artifi-  
cially conducted from Amwell, near  
Ware in Hertfordshire, and affords in-  
estimable advantages with regard to  
health and cleanliness.

London is about sixty miles distant  
from the sea; its situation is therefore  
judicious; since it is secure from hos-  
tile attempts, and from any unhealthy  
evaporation; and since, at the same  
time, it enjoys all the benefits of na-  
vigation by means of the Thames.

"This city (says Guthrie), when  
considered with all its advantages, is  
now what ancient Rome once was;  
the seat of liberty, the encourager of  
arts, and the admiration of the whole  
world. London is the centre of trade;  
it has an intimate connexion with all  
the counties in the kingdom; it is the  
grand mart of the nation, to which all  
parts send their commodities, from  
whence they again are sent back into  
every town in the nation, and to every  
part of the world. From hence innu-  
merable

merable carriages, by land and water, are constantly employed; and from hence arises that circulation in the national body, which renders every part healthful, vigorous, and in a prosperous condition; a circulation that is equally beneficial to the head, and the most distant members."

London is also the political centre of the kingdom; where the wheels of government are in perpetual rotation for the good of the community, and where the foreign and domestic affairs of the greatest importance are discussed with freedom and judgement.

The public buildings of the metropolis are numerous. The unrivalled architecture of the bridges of Westminster and Black-friars, the grand and stately immensity of Saint Paul's cathedral, the venerable abbey of Saint Peter's in Westminster, the aspiring height of the Monument, the elegance of Somerset house, the massy strength and awfulness of Newgate, the Royal Exchange and the Bank, the Horse-guards and the Admiralty, the Mansion house, the Banqueting house and the Treasury, the Tower and the British Museum, Westminster-hall and the King's Mews; all of them merit particular attention.

Of the churches, Saint Martin's near Charing-cross, Saint George's Bloomsbury, Saint Mary-le-bow, St. John the evangelist's Westminster, Saint Stephen's Walbrook, and Saint Paul's chapel Covent-garden, are some of the principal.

The Hospitals and the buildings of Companies should not be neglected. The solemnity of Bethlehem, the extent and simplicity of Chelsea, and the symmetry and ornamental grandeur of Greenwich, hospitals, are particularly worthy of observation.

Carleton house, Marlborough house, Buckingham house, Northumberland house, and a very considerable number of elegant mansions of the nobility and gentry, embellish the metropolis. The inhabitants of London, from the nobleman down to the tradesman, study the elegant and commodious rather than the grand and magnificent.

The dreadful conflagration of 1666, however severe at the time, was ultimately of great advantage to the city; and it is much to be regretted that the masterly plan of Sir Christopher Wren was not adopted by the legislature. The capital of these kingdoms would

have imperiously attracted the attention of foreigners, and the profuse expenditure of European noblemen would have augmented the opulence of the nation. But London is certainly not devoid of superior streets; Picadilly, Oxford, Parliament, Pall-mall, and Saint James's streets, the greater part of the public squares, and particularly the new buildings in every part of the suburbs, are spacious and elegant.

London has always been in a progressive state of improvement; and the plans which are now projected will be found both useful, and elegant. When Exeter change, and the buildings about Saint Clement's church and Temple bar, are demolished; Ludgate street, Fleet street, and the Strand, will form one great and extensive avenue from Charing cross to the Cathedral. When the inconveniences attending the confined passage of Holborn hill are obviated, that important thoroughfare will be rendered more easy and commodious; and if the houses in Middle row were also cleared away, there would be a spacious and valuable communication from Hyde park corner to the Old Bailey, continued through Newgate street, strait forward to the White-chapel road.

It cannot pass unobserved, however, that the streets are shamefully infested with vagrants and beggars, notwithstanding the liberal provision which is made for the poor in all their various classes. In what city are there larger and more numerous hospitals and alms-houses than in London? Yet there are miscreants who prefer a precarious subsistence upon occasional donations to the more certain support of these charitable institutions; and it is to be regretted that the over sensibility of the English, as it has been very happily expressed, should encourage practices so injurious to industry.

The politician may here take a survey of the government of the nation, and the administration of that code of laws which is the firm preservative of our liberty and happiness. Here he cannot but admire the solemnity and importance of the courts of judicature; nor can he avoid cherishing a spirit of enthusiasm when he hears the eloquent harangues of the orators of the greatest nation in the world.

It may be here observed, that the political

political consequence of the British senate is not attended with that parade and solemnity which create respect and inspire confidence. Members reclining on benches, equipped with hats and boots, seem rather prepared to dispute upon the laws of the turf, than to enter into a serious debate concerning the fate of the nation. The dignity of the senator should certainly be preserved, whatever may be the more congenial pursuits of the citizen. The House of Peers, in this respect has a decided superiority; the august assemblage of the nobility, arrayed in robes of state, at once increases the influence of their orations, and the grandeur of their appearance.

In every other respect, however, the House of Commons may claim a superiority, which alone the abilities of its members, and the powers of its orators, would sufficiently demonstrate. The captivating eloquence of Pitt, the ungovernable impetuosity of Fox, and the animated philippics of Burke. Fortitude in the hour of danger, ambition groveling beneath the mask of patriotism, and consciousness of superior powers calculated to display the energy and pomp of elocution.

The transactions of the courts of judicature, embellished by the peculiar talents of the pleader, may arrest the attention of those who are even uninterested in their determinations. The lightning of Erskine, the penetration of Gibbs, and the elegance of Garrow.

The man who travels for pleasure and entertainment will find in London a variety of amusements in their separate departments. If theatrical dancing, and the powers of the voice aided by the charms of the instrument, are the objects of delight, where can he meet with them in greater perfection than at the opera? The politesse and the brilliancy of the company tend to exhilarate the frame, the harmony and the vivacity every where prevalent inspire the most lively sensations.

If he has a peculiar propensity for amusements of this nature, the theatres will certainly attract his attention, and afford him agreeable variety. The abilities of the dramatist, the celebrity and skill of the actor, the splendour of the scenery and embellishments, the gaiety of the assemblage, all conspire to create gaieties and

to excite admiration. And where else is to be found such a variety of exquisite performers? Where else, the tragical talents of a Siddons, a Kemble, or a Holman; the enchanting address of a Farren, a Jordan, or a Leak? Where, the comic exertions of a Lewis, a Quick, a Munden, or a Bannister; the mimicry of a Fawcett or a Suett?

The ingenious and admirable equestrian and rope-dancing performances, at the more private theatres, agreeably increase the variety. The concerts and the oratorios at the Pantheon, the splendid and illustrious assemblages of fashion at Ranelagh, and the brilliancy of the illuminations at Vauxhall, are objects of a primary visitation.

The antiquary and the traveller of curiosity has here an opportunity of indulging himself in his favorite pursuit. The British museum contains an almost invaluable collection of curiosities, natural and artificial. The Tower, the Royal Exchange, the Leverian museum, and the exhibition of living birds and beasts at Exeter Change, are also appropriated to his inspection. In Westminster abbey, frigid or dormant, indeed, must be the faculties of that man, who does not contemplate with secret satisfaction the monuments of those great and illustrious personages who have adorned the annals of our country. Whether we reflect upon the abilities of the statesman, the military prowess of the warrior, or the researches of the philosopher, the same ideas agitate the frame, the same veneration is inculcated in the mind. At one time, we may meditate upon the prudence of a Chatham, at another upon the greatness of a Marlborough, or the genius of a New-ton.

The architect may derive considerable instruction and improvement from a minute inspection of the works of Sir Christopher Wren and Inigo Jones; with most of the principal edifices in this city, which are here found in such perfection and abundance. Where must he look for a more superb structure than the cathedral of Saint Paul, a finer piece of Gothic antiquity than the Abbey of Saint Peter, or more beautiful specimens of architecture than the bridges of Westminster and Black-friars?

The artist may also receive ample gratification

gratification and amusement from the annual display of paintings in the Royal Academy at Somerset house; in tracing the pencil of West, Smirke, Northcote, Westall, Corbould, Barry, or Pether; the masterly portraitures of Opie, Beechey, Lawrence, or Hoppner; and the well finished pieces of the other academicians. There are, also, several repositories in this great city which equally claim his attention, and where he has an opportunity of inspecting the works of the eminent Italian painters.

Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,  
And Raphael's fair design, with judgement, charm'd. GAY.

The scholar, or the literary provincialist, may enjoy the conversation, or study the writings, of some of the most learned and enlightened men of the age. It is true that our great modern age of literature is declining, that we have lost our Johnston, our Hume, our Robertson, our Gibbon, our Goldsmith, and our Gray; but we still repose a proud confidence in the names of Burke and of Priestley, of Paley, Watson, and Hurd, of Parr, of Wakefield, Bryant, and Porson, of Cumberland, Sheridan, and Mason. Even Paris, with all her plans of revolutionary improvement, cannot probably produce such a respectable number of the learned, of men whose erudition and ingenuity greatly conduce to the internal improvement of the nation, while the abilities of the commanders, and the intrepidity of the sailors, preserve and augment its external importance.

The military conduct and courage of Cornwallis, of Moira, of Tarleton, Abercrombie, and Grey; or the naval talents of Howe, of Hood, of Elphinstone, Jervis, and Parker, and the enterprising spirit of Warren, Pellew, Trowbridge, and Smith; and of those who only await the occasion of calling them into action and glory. What other nation in the world can produce such a formidable body of heroes, who are each of them, in their respective occupations, capable of commanding an army, or of leading the most numerous fleet that ever covered the broad expanse of the ocean?—France, indeed, may boast of her generals, Dumourier, Pichegru, and Buonaparte; but Dumourier laments his unhappy fate in exile, Pichegru

has retired through the fear of being vanquished, and the rapid career of Bonaparte in Italy has been more than counterbalanced by the splendid success of the young Arch-duke on the long contended banks of the Rhine.

*A conclusive Paper, to the Tour through Wales and the central Parts of England, containing some cursory HINTS TO THE TRAVELLER.*

AT length, after the various difficulties that formerly delayed its progress, the author has brought his little narrative to a conclusion; and, in answer to any objections that may be made on account of any real or apparent deficiencies, he has only once more to desire that the reader will remember the time when it was written, and the juvenility of the writer, that the latter part has been copied from an imperfect manuscript, to which nothing of any consequence has been added, and which has only been partially pruned of its indiscretions. The following remarks were also written at an early period, and are here inserted for the useful information which they may convey.

It is true, indeed, that we performed our tour on foot, but I do not mean to contend that that mode of travelling is the best, nor would I infer that it should be adopted; far from it, the inconveniences and difficulties attending a pedestrian excursion are numerous and displeasing. At one time, the roads are rendered so supple and cloggy by the rain, that it is almost impossible to proceed; and when, perhaps, you have dragged on at the rate of about a mile an hour, you are frequently unable to meet with any accommodation, at least with such an accommodation as a traveller, and particularly a genteel one, would desire; consequently, you are reduced to the sad extremity of either sleeping in a filthy bed, or of proceeding to the next place, however wearied. At another time, you are exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and, by insensibly wasting away time under the shelter of a tree or a hedge, are benighted in your journey, and again reduced to an uncomfortable dilemma. But even allowing that you arrive safely and seasonably at the place of destination, you are not then certain of being accommodated; for the

keepers frequently hesitate to admit a traveller who has not a horse, and, in consequence of this, it was with the utmost difficulty that we procured a reception at Pembroke. Another disadvantage is, that your track is necessarily more confined; a deviation of ten or twelve miles makes an important difference, while on horseback it would be considered as trivial.—Under all these circumstances,—it may appear rather remarkable that we should have chosen a pedestrian excursion; in answer to which it may be observed, that we were not apprized of these things until we had experienced them. The desire of novelty influenced our minds; and we went with a view of seeing the country, and surveying it at our leisure; my companion also was not accustomed to ride; and it must be allowed that in many instances horses are rather troublesome.—Still, however, the balance seems to preponderate in their favour; they are certainly much more expeditious, far more comfortable, and comparatively attended with little expence; and, although the Welsh roads are not perfectly safe for riding on horseback, the concomitant advantages are too numerous to be mentioned.—On the other hand, it may be argued by some, who prefer the philosophy of the ancients to the refinement of the moderns, that it is necessary to harden the body by labour, and the resolution by dangerous and difficult occurrences, that they may be made independant of the external disadvantages of our nature and the vicissitudes of our situations; I admire the firmness of such counsellors, I support their opinion with ardour; but I have only regarded my duty in explaining to others the difficulties which they have not the resolution to encounter, the inconveniences which they cannot hope to avoid.

The great consideration, in every mode of travelling, is the procuring of good accommodations; when any unpleasant affairs of this nature happen in the principality, I conceive it to be chiefly owing to the want of proper information on the subject; for the ideas of the Welsh peasantry, and our ideas, concerning hospitality and convenience, are so entirely different, that we are frequently led astray by their misrepresentations. To remedy this deficiency in part, it may be useful to

point out those places, as accurately as possible, which are proper for resting at during the night, and those which are not, beginning at Oxford, and ending at Bristol. The accommodations at Woodstock, Chapel-house, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Birmingham, Kidderminster, Bewdley, Tenbury, Ludlow, Bishop's-Castle, Montgomery, Welsh Poole, Bala, Dwrwd, Denbigh, Abergelly, Aberconway, Aber, Bangor, Caernarvon, Dolgelly, Machynlleth, Aberyfwyth, Caerdigan, Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Tenby, Saint Clare, Caermarthen, Kidwelly, Swansea, Briton-ferry, the Pile; Cowbridge, Llantrisant, Caerphilly, Caerdiff, Newport, Caerleon, Pont-y-pool, Abergavenny, Monmouth, Chepstow, and Henbury, may rank among the best sort. Those at Easton, Shipton, Solihul, Halesowen, Hagley, Presteign, Knighton, Clun, Llanvilyll, Llangunllo, Rethyn, Saint Asaph, Bettws-gwent, Tan-y-bwlch, Dynasmouthy, Mallwyd, Penaglas, Tal-y-bont, Aberavon, Taversoe-peirte, Llanelli, Abbey Tintern, and New passage, are of a secondary nature, but decent and comfortable. Of the rest, a few are rather better than the generality, and might serve occasionally, or on any urgent necessity; among these are Long Compton, Llanrufed, the two New inns on either side Caerdigan, Brygelly, Aberavon, Pont-y-prydd, Saint Mellon's, Ragland, Trellech, and Caldicot.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 21.  
FEW of your readers are unacquainted with the famous trial between James Annesley, esq. and Richard Earl of Anglesey, which occupies so large a portion of your vol. XIV. But, perhaps, there are not many who suspect how much of the illustration of it depends on a codicil which the famous Duke of Buckingham added to his will about the time of the birth of the controversial child, and which is here copied from "The London Daily Post and General Advertiser" of April 14, 1743.

" Since my will, written all, some time ago, with my own hand, an accident has happened (if an ill humour of Lord Alkham is to be called so) that has occasioned this codicil, which I now write in behalf of his wife. Therefore, I hereby will and direct my trustees mentioned in that my will,

will, viz. the Duchess of Buckingham, my wife, the Lord Willoughby de Brook, the Lord Trevor, and Mr. Wm. Bromley, to pay out of my estate real, yearly to Mary, wife of the present Lord Athlone, and to pay it into her proper hands half-yearly from my death; with which her husband shall have nothing to do, nor shall the same be subject to his control or debts. The same to be payable and paid for and during so long time only as her said husband will not permit her to live with him. Witness my hand and seal, this 23d day of November, 1717.<sup>13</sup>

Perhaps there may be some of your readers living who can explain this codicil.

#### GENEALOGICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 23.

I OBSERVE your correspondent C. M. p. 916, has positively declared Lady Eleanor Butler to be daughter to a ~~for~~<sup>late</sup> Earl of Ormond. I apprehend Miss Ponsonby must be either Henrietta, only unmarried daughter of the late Right Hon. John Ponsonby, speaker of the House of Commons, and younger son of Brabazon, first Earl of Besborough, born March 12, 1765; or Mary, only daughter, by the third wife of Chambre Brabazon P. esq. only son of the Hon. Maj. Gen. P. brother to the said Earl, born Feb. 1761. See Archdale's Irish Peerage, vol. II. pp. 276 and 280.

An Admirer, p. 883, will find his answer, p. 899. As to the "Vindicator of Shakespeare," he is certainly brother to Lord Sunderlin. And the Gazette (LXVI. 1135) proves that, on failure of issue from his brother, he will succeed to the title.

Sir Henry Neville, whom your old and worthy friend, ~~3~~ <sup>3</sup> magazines, mentions, p. 944. was one of the original adventurers with Sir Hugh Middleton, mentioned among the grantees in the Company's charter, June 28, 1619.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 24.

ON taking up, yesterday, your Magazine for last month, I was surprised to see an article in the title-page, intituled, "Epitaphs placed at Finedon" by the Dolbens; but more so at the inaccuracy wherewith your worthy correspondent, "A Traveller," has transmitted them to you. In justice to those who wrote them, and in gratification of your own wish, to give an accurate account of every thing which you admit, I send you the following

corrections; and wish, if possible, they could be inserted in the present month's Magazine, that they may be bound up in the same volume with the ~~errors~~ which they are intended to correct.

Epitaph 1. is correct. *Sampson* is the stone-mason's name on the edge.

Epitaph 2. Sadly mangled indeed! The cause seems, that the vault is seen through a wire-door down many steps at the East End of the church; and the tablet in question, being half darkened by shade, requires to be read within the vault, of which the clerk, who lives very near, has the key.

That second epitaph is as follows:

"JUDITH LADY DOLBEN, wife of Sir William Dolben, having many years endured the unremitting pains of continual illness with a constancy which nothing but Christian faith could maintain, and a cheerfulness which Christian hope alone could inspire, was at length released Jan. 3, 1771, in the 41st year of her age.

"Try'd in the furnace thru' life's tedious day,

At length thy Saviour calls, and we obey.

Go, then, thou guiltless soul! seven times refin'd,

Go, spirit blest! thou lovely form and mind,

Go, and receive, sublim'd in Heav'n above,

The bliss thou gay'st—peace, joy, and fer-

vent love!

Tho' man's fond eye resign thee with a tear,

The eye of Faith still views thee happy

there."

Epitaph 3. For "1777, aged 45," read "1774, aged 74;" for "her industry to her friend Lady D." read "her honest industry to Sir William Dolben and his children."

Epitaph 4. For "in the exercise," read "in the discharge."—N. B. The exercise of his humanity was taking up a drunken man on his horse left he should get harm; which caused his own death.

6. For "to which she did" read "to which she dedicated." Wilson is merely the name of the stone-mason; better omitted.

9. In excuse for the quaintness, let it be observed, that the man had a custom of talking in rhyme.

10. Correct, except omitting *innocence* after *Christian*.

There is one omitted near the family-vault; which, I presume, was put up after your correspondent saw them. It is as follows:

"In memory of the hearty attachment of Mrs. MARIA EDWARDS, servant and tenant to Sir William Dolben during half a century,

century, this stone is erected by one whom she tenderly nursed in his infancy, and who had the happiness of cherishing her old age. She died Oct. 3, 1798, aged 81, in humble hope of a blessed exchange. Pray God it prove such!"

Yours, &c.

D.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

I HAVE been informed, that the representative of Gilbert of Lockho suspects that he has a right to the title of De-la-Zouch; and that it is not certain which of the daughters of the last baron was the eldest. I wish to know how Mr. Gilbert derives his pedigree from the Zouch; and should be much obliged to any of your correspondents to inform me. I find, in Camden's Remains, that Allan was a frequent name among the younger branches of the De-la-Zouch. It is certain that a Mr. Gilbert, who removed from Barbados to Antigua towards the close of the 17th century, named his eldest son, born in Barbados by an intermarriage there, Allan. But this is far too vague for any conclusion, though somewhat striking. The mother of the first proprietor of Pennsylvania was a Gilbert from Yorkshire. Gilbert and Chester were frequently colleagues in the representation of Derby; and both these names were also settled in Antigua. Is any thing known of Nathaniel Gilbert, of Hinckley, whose token once appeared in your Magazine? The Heralds Office gives, from the Conquerit, a field *Gules* to Gilbert of Lockho: the residents at Lockho have ever borne it *Azure*. How is this difference to be accounted for?

Any information on the migration of the Gilbert, or tending to elucidate facts referred to in this letter, will much oblige

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

Mr URBAN, Ilminster, Dec. 28.  
HOW long are the rights of humanity to be violated? How long are the lives of the inhabitants of the metropolis to be endangered by the shameful and scandalous manner in which the avenues to the New River have suffered to remain? A considerable time has elapsed since, under my usual signature, I made this nuisance the subject of a letter in your valuable Miscellany. I expected ere long some alteration for the better would have taken place. The spot adjacent to

Duncan Terrace still rempins in the same state, and accidents continually happen. How can they possibly be prevented, unless the New River Company, or the inhabitants of the above place, provide a fence to guard the unwary passenger from danger? On the North side of the City-road the railing is entirely broken down, that, on a dark or foggy night, it is morally impossible that a person may not wander from the path, and absolutely walk into the river. Alas! Mr. Urban, while we are making provisions in the most philanthropic manner to feed the hungry; and clothe the naked, for God's sake! let us not forget the primary preservation of life. The number of persons drowned by accident in the New River is alarming; and many lives may yet be sacrificed, if proper fences are not erected to guard against such disastrous events for the future. A most respectable inhabitant of Colebrook-row (whom I have the honour of knowing), a few weeks since, had narrowly escaped being drowned, having walked into the river nearly opposite his own house, the railing having been removed, and the darkness of the night having caused him to mistake the path.

Seriously hoping that this letter will produce the desired effect, I shall forbear any farther animadversions on the subject.

CRITO.

#### COMMENTARY ON THE EIGHTEENTH CHAPTER OF ISAIAH. (Concluded from p. 931.)

OUR Version says, they sent their embassadors by sea. But what a strange description of a country is this! Do not all nations send their embassadors by the way that is most convenient?

They sent their *idol in a vessel made of Papyrus* (Νῦν); in a vessel made of *bryozoæ*, according to our translation. The Νῦν, we may be assured, was the *Papyrus*. *Papyri* bis mentio (in libro Jobi) semel sub nomine Νῦν, de quo vide Celsii Hierobotanicum. (Michaelis, in Lowithi Praelect. p. 182, ed. Ox.).

*Vaja porro papyrus sunt Egyptiacæ navigia, quæ ex papiro hebant. Theophratus: αὐλος δε ἡ παρηγεισις τοισται χειροποιηται, και γαρ αλισσωνεστιν εἰς αὐλα, και εκ της β. Ελλας εἰς την πλησιαν και φιλοθεον. Quæ Plinius ita recordat,*

reddidit, ex ipso quidem papyro navigia texunt, et e libro vela tegetequte. (Bochart). The passage quoted from Pliny is in N. H. lib. XIII. c. 11; see also lib. VI. c. 21; and lib. VII. c. 56.

In what country but Egypt were vessels made of the *Papyrus*, or of bulrushes, or any similar materials, capable of conveying *embassadors*, or even the head of Osiris, with a sufficient number of mariners to conduct them to the destined port?

To a nation now *drawing out and surbising* (*נִימְשָׁךְ וּמַוְרָת*). I read *נִימְשָׁךְ* in Rihel; that the participles may be both of the same tense; but that is not necessary, the sense being much the same whether we say *drawing out* or *drawn out*. "I will draw unto thee" (*מִשְׁבְּחֵת אֶלְיךָ*), to the river Kishon, Sisera, the captain of Jabin's army," Judges, iv. 7; and in Judges, xx. 17, "the liars in wait drew themselves along" (*נִימְשָׁךְ דֹאָרָב*). *Drew out*, would, I think, be a more pertinent translation\*. *Drawn out*, or *drawing out*, may, without doing any violence to language, be interpreted *being ready for the march*, and *in surbised armour*. This part of the description may not seem to us appropriate to Egypt, but might well have been so at the time the prophecy was made.

That *טְרִינָה* may signify *surbising* will abundantly appear from Ezek. xxi. 9, 10, 11, 33.

"To a people formidable now and in times past." Phile (p. 318, ed. 1691) will vouch for the time past. *Ἐπινοεῖς τοῦ λαμπτροῦ καὶ επιμένεις Ασυντλος* αλλ' ὡς τεφός αὐλεῖς ἡ μελάνη ωργῆθεις αυτοπασία. That the Egyptians were a formidable people in the Prophet's time, the application to Egypt for chariot's and for horsemen, and the reproach of the king of Assyria to Hezekiah, for *resting upon the staff of the bruised reed*, as he was pleased to term Egypt (2 Kings, xviii. 21), amply prove it.

\* Might not this verse be translated, "and they had hastened the liars in wait, who had pushed on for Gibeath; and the liars in wait drew out (from the place where they lay in ambush), and smote all the city with the edge of the sword." *Drew out*. Progradiens insidiæ, in the Syriac Version; incidentes insidiatores, in the Arabic.

+ To strengthen themselves in the GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1799.

But the words, "a nation *wringing the vine and the trampling of feet*," are sufficient to determine who were the people that are so described, if there had been no other part of this description that could justly be said to be strictly applicable to the Egyptians.

**נִימְשָׁךְ וּמַבּוֹסָה**. Our English Version has, "a nation *meted out*;" and it surely might, with equal propriety, have been said, *meting out*. יָמַד, in Jerem. xxxi. 29, is a *measuring line*. The word seems to have been repeated\* by Isaiah, to shew the frequent use of such a line, which was the unavoidable consequence of the overflowing of the Nile; which, as far as it reached, confounded all their land-marks; and, without a practical knowledge of geometry, or the mensuration of land, no man's property could in such circumstances have been possibly ascertained. Τιμείρας καὶ αριθμήσεως εἰς πλεονεκτούσιν (Αἰσκόνοις) ὁ μὲν γαρ τολματος, μιλασχηματίδων την χεραν, τολλατος καὶ πειριστος αμφισβήτησις προστηρετος των δέων τους γείνεται. (Diod. Sic. lib. I.).

**מַבּוֹסָה**, *concavatio*. The word is rendered *treading down* in Isa. xxiii. 5. It is used figuratively in the latter place, literally in the former; and Pliny will fully confirm the sense in which the Prophet has used it. Vulgo *cedebatur, ab ejus (Nili) decessu cere* rere soliti, mox *was impellere vestigii deprimentes in madido solo; et cruso antiquitus foditatem.* (N. H. lib. VI. c. 29). And in that opinion Pliny was not singular; for Plutarch tells us, that some thought the ploughshare to have been called *urni*, on account of that instrument's having been suggested by the operation of the swine's snout in turning up the earth—that the Egyptians never ploughed; but, when the inundation of the Nile had covered the fields with mud, they turned in their swine, who by rooting and trampling soon buried the seeds that had been sown to a proper depth. He then adds, Ιωνεῖς ἔχει λογος, ὡς τοῦ ὕδος αναφένει την αὐλον; ὑδατος τύμωσιν, ἐτα καὶ την ΤΝ σειρας ΣΠΟΡΟΥ καὶ ΑΠΟΤΟΥ

strength of Pharaoh, and to trust in the shadow of Egypt. (Isa. xxx. 2, 7; xxxi. 3; Ezek. xviii. 15; Hosea, vii. 11).

\*Fit repetitio substantivi ad *emp̄ib̄sin & evidētūm*, vel etiam *continuationem designatam*. Glasius Philolog. Sacra, p. 388.

διδασκαλος

*ἀπαρταλος γενησαντος.* (Sympos. lib. IV. c. 5).

For so extraordinary a mode of tillage I cannot at present quote any other ancient authority; but *Parchas* informs us, that "Crollius (de Signaturis) citeth out of *Eudoxus*, that the Egyptians spared them (swine) for treading their seed into the ground; which was their harrowing and tillage when Nyhus had newly left the softened earth, to send these labourers, their kine and swine, to tread in the myrie earth the corne which they sowed therein." (Pilgrim. p. 729. ed. 1617).

"*Where* (וְיָמֵן, see Moldius), the rivers have *spoiled* the land (יָמֵן)." Bp. Lowth has, I think, translated the word *spoiled*. *Buxtorf* says, it is an irregular præterit, that comes from יָמַן, *diripiuit*; and he gives this very passage as proof of it. I have not the learned bishop's translation at hand; nor do I remember the authorities, if he produces any, for his version.

The mode of cultivation, after the river had returned within its banks, here alluded to, as I suppose, by the Prophet, is such as, I am verily persuaded, was never practised any where but in *Egypt*.

Now, if an appropriate description of a people and their usages authorizes us to say what country that people inhabited (and surely it does so authorize us), the reader of the version I have made, confirmed as it has been by the testimonies I have cited, cannot but be astonished that one of the first writers of the age should have said, that "the situation of the country is not otherwise described than by this circumstance, that it is beyond the rivers of *Cush*"; and still more so, when he reads, that "the description of the country *had* a temporary importance at the time of the delivery of the prophecy, namely, *that is excluded Egypt*."

If the reader should still have doubts with respect to the place where this prediction was made, or the people to whom it was addressed, I cannot but flatter myself that I shall remove them, by pointing out the occasion on which this prophecy was delivered.

When Sennacherib, king of Assyria, had sent his generals, Tartan, Rabshak, and Rabshakeh, from Lachish to Hezekiah, with a great host against Jerusalem (2 Kings, xviii.), those generals insulted the king of Judah in these words: "Thus saith the great

king, the king of Assyria, what confidence is this wherein thou trustest? On whom dost thou trust, that thou rebellest against me? Now, behold, thou trustest upon the staff of this bruised reed, even upon *Egypt*; on which if a man lean, it will go into his hand, and pierce it: so is Pharaoh, king of *Egypt*, unto all that trust on him."

We see that Hezekiah had, in the moment of his distress, applied to *Egypt* for aid against the Assyrians; and, shocked with the insulting language of Sennacherib's generals, the king sent Eliakim, who was over his household, and Shebna the scribe, and the elders of the priests, to the prophet Isaiah; and they said unto him, "this is a day of trouble and of rebuke, and of blasphemy—it may be the Lord thy God will hear all the words of Rabshakeh, whom the king his master hath sent to reproach the living God, and reprove the words which the Lord thy God hath heard." (Chap. xix.) And the Prophet said unto them, "Thus shall ye say unto your master; Thus saith the Lord, be not afraid of the words which thou hast heard, with which the king of Assyria hath blasphemed me. Behold, I will send a blast upon him, and he shall hear a rumour, and shall return into his own land. And when he (the king of Assyria) heard say of Tirhakah\*, king of Ethiopia (תִּרְהָקָה), he come out to fight against thee, he sent messengers again to Hezekiah, with a letter of a similar import with the message sent by Rabshakeh. Agonized with this repetition of the Assyrian's threats, the king of Judah humbly besought the Lord to deliver him out of his hands. And the Prophet reassured him, by saying, "Thus saith the Lord, concerning the king of Assyria, he shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with a shield, nor cast a buck against it. By the way that he came, by the same shall he return, and shall not come into this city, saith the Lord. And it came to pass that night, that the angel of the Lord smote in the camp of the Assyrians a hundred and fourscore and five thousand†. So Sennacherib

\* Tirhakah, rex *Cush*, ex improviso Sennacheribum adortus est. At *Etiopiam* rex se conferre non potuit, nisi subactu prius *Egyptio*, quae interlacebat. Bocharti *Phaleg*, lib. IV. c. 2.

† The Holy One heard them out of Heaven,

nacherib departed, and went, and returned and dwelt at Nineveh. And it came to pass, as he was worshipping in the house of Nisroch, his god, that Adramelech and Sharezer, his sons, smote him with the sword."

And now, I think, it must appear highly probable that Isaiah, upon delivering this prophecy, directed that ambassadors should be sent with all possible expedition to the king of Egypt, to inform him, that Hezekiah had no need of the auxiliaries that Egypt had prepared for him; for that the Lord Jehovah would fight for his people, and that the Assyrians should be destroyed before the harvest, that is, in the very moment they had flattered themselves with having reason to conclude that their arms would be crowned with success.

Thus the Lord saved Hezekiah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem from the hand of Sennacherib, king of Assyria; and, as Isaiah had foretold (at the 7th verse of ch. xviii.), "Many\* brought gifts unto the Lord to Jerusalem, and presents to Hezekiah, king of Judah." (2 Chron. xxii. 22, 23).

MR. URBAN, *Alton Lodge, Worcestershire, Nov. 13.*

WITH all due respect to the criticism of your learned corre-

Heaven, and delivered them by the ministry of Isaiah. Eccles. xlvi. 20.

\* Many, כָּבָב'; but, I apprehend, it ought to be rendered *the princes*, as in Isai. xix. 20. He shall send them a Saviour, and a Great One (כָּרְבָּן), and He shall deliver them, Jerem. xli. 1. *The princes of the king* (רַבִּ הַמֶּלֶךְ). *The captains of the guard* (רַבִּ שְׁבָחִים), 2 Kings, xxv. 8, 10, 12, 18, 20. *רַבִּ שְׁקָה*, Rabshakeh, pincerna.

Mention is made (Isai. xx. 11, 13) of the *princes of Zoan*, and the *princes of Neph.* These were undoubtedly cities of *Egypt*; and it is not, surely, stretching the point in the least degree to suppose, that these *princes*, and the *princes* of other cities in *Egypt* and in *Arabia*, may, on this occasion, have presented *gifts to the Lord in Jerusalem*, agreeable to the words of the Prophet. *Princes* shall come out of *Egypt* (Psa. lxxviii. 31); *Ethiopia* (כֹּוֹשׁ) shall soon stretch out her hands unto God. The kings of *Saba* and *Sabe* shall offer gifts, Psa. lxxxi. From beyond the rivers of *Ethiopia* (כֹּוֹשׁ) my suppliants, even the daughters of my dispersed, shall bring mine offering. Zephaniah. iii. 10.

spondent Agricola, p. 549, I beg leave to say, that, were his knowledge in ancient geography equal to his knowledge in ancient language, surely he would not have doubted the propriety of rendering כֹּוֹשׁ by *Aethiopias*. That *Cush* was a part of *Arabia* may be seen from several parts of Scripture itself. Indeed, *Cushites*, *Ethiopians*, or *Arabians*, seem there to be synonymous terms, as *Naples*, *Rome*, *Lucca*, &c. are called *Italy*. That *Cush* lay near *Judea* may be proved from such expressions as these, Psa. lxxxvi.

צָרוֹר עַם־כִּישׁ רְהָבָב וְכָלְלָת.

לִירְעֵי הַנֶּה פְּלַשְׁת. Why the learned author of the Dictionary of the Bible should mention three countries by the name of *Cush*, I know not; but certain I am of this, that they had not good authority for so doing. That the Septuagint were perfectly right in rendering *Cush*, *Ethiopia*, may be proved by Herodotus; yet, if that proof were wanting, it must be an unwarrantable idea to suppose those translators were totally unacquainted with the geography of their own neighbourhood; as soon may we suppose a modern historian unacquainted with the situation of France, Spain, or Italy. Herodotus, who lived about 150 years before that translation, speaking of the army of Xerxes against the Greeks, and of *Asiatic Ethiopia*, says, Ἀραβίων δὲ καὶ Αἰθιόπων τὰς ὑπὸ της Αἰθιόπειας οἰκυπετούσι, ἐγένετο, &c. The prophet Ezekiel also very clearly defines the boundaries of the land of *Cush*, xxix. 10, threatening that God "would lay waste the land of *Egypt*, from the tower of Syene, even unto the borders of *Cush*, or *Ethiopia*." Now, if this means not *Asiatic Ethiopia*, this speech of the Prophet would be as absurd as if any one, speaking of something done throughout England, should say, even from *Carlisle* to *Scotland*, in order to express his ideas more clearly. And at the time of the Septuagint translation, as the Hebrew then was a living language, their authority in rendering must have more weight than the translation of any modern, be his skill in the Hebrew ever so great.

Yours, &c. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.

READING in your last, p. 1014, of a person having swallowed a crown piece, I here send you an account, which I copied (you may depend

pend on its being authentic) as it is the frame in the possession of the widow, who informed me that, whilst the crown-piece remained in the body, Mr. Capon had no return of his fits; but, after voiding it, the fits returned. He died July 5, 1799, aged 66.

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

"Lowelstot, Dec. 2, 1772. The following circumstance, though extremely singular, may be depended upon as a fact. Mr. Capon, who keeps the Crown inn in this town, and who has for many years been subject to the epilepsy, was on the 12th of March, 1771, attacked with a violent fit of that disorder. It was customary at the time of these fits to put a crown piece edgewise into his mouth, in order to prevent him from biting his tongue. This expedient was practised on the present occasion; and, by a violent convulsive struggle, Mr. Capon forced the crown piece from the person who held it into his mouth, and swallowed it. He continued very ill, and his throat exceedingly sore and inflamed, for a considerable time after; and though his fits have not returned since that time, his intervals of health have been very short, and he has been in a declining condition, frequently complaining of pains and sickness in his stomach, attended with a very disagreeable taste in his mouth. In this state he continued till Thursday, the 26th of November, 1772; when, at four o'clock in the morning, he complained of unusual sickness; and during a violent effort to vomit, in which he thought himself almost choked, though he did not then know the cause of that sensation, he voided the crown-piece, above twenty months after the day on which he swallowed it. The piece of money now looks exceedingly discoloured; but for the first two or three days it was so black, that the inscription, or scarcely the impression, was perceptible. Mr. Capon is now much better both in health and spirits than he has long been, and does not perceive any thing of that disagreeable taste in his mouth which he formerly complained of."

This extraordinary circumstance has before been briefly noticed in our vol. LV, p. 101; in a Review of the "Medical Transactions;" from which valuable work we shall transcribe the following additional particulars, in the words of Dr. Coyle, of Yarmouth, dated July 6, 1773.

The surgeon (Mr. Arnold, of Lowelstot) was from home at the time this accident happened; but, at his return found Mr. Capon in violent agony, complaining of being choked, and of the impossibility of putting any thing into his stomach.

Whenever he endeavoured to swallow, he was greatly convulsed and complained much of a pain in both his ears; at which time the crown piece was so low in the oesophagus that it was impossible to get it back again. It remained only to pass it into the stomach, which, with the concurrent advice of another surgeon (Mr. Turner of Yarmouth), was accomplished. His throat was inflamed and very painful for a long time, attended with the utmost difficulty in swallowing; his health after this was much as usual, though his fits were observed to be not so violent or frequent as before. Previous to an illness which he had lately, and on which account I was consulted, he had occasion to be employed in fixing wine in deep vaults, and sometimes stood as it were upon his head, and complained soon after of a weight at his stomach, attended with a sickness, and a bitter taste in his mouth. Thus he had continued for some days with a fever; and I found him, on the 19th of September, 1772, feverish, languid, and very sick at times, with a disagreeable bitter taste in his mouth. No emetic having been ventured on to remove the cause of his present disorders, which appeared to me to be chiefly owing to foulness in the stomach and *præsævia*, I ordered pulv. rad. ipecac. gr. ii. and waited the operation. It puked him presently, and brought away a large quantity of viscid bilious matter; and, without giving him the least uneasiness, relieved him greatly. I left him, with directions to Mr. Arnold to repeat the ipecac. gr. ii. *pro rata*. It was repeated three times that day, and several times the day or two following; and his fever went off, and his health was returning; when, on the 26th of November, 1772, in the morning, he was very sick, and vomited several times; and in vomiting brought up the crown-piece without any pain, after it had lain in the stomach from March 2, 1771, to Nov. 26, 1772. Mr. Capon now enjoys a perfect state of health, and has had no return of the epileptic fits since that time."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 27.

THROUGH the channel of your long-established and highly respectable Work, I wish to give a concise, yet a fair and impartial, statement of the conversation which took place at the last sheep-shearing at *Woburn abbey*; for I am sorry to observe, that some provincial papers have not correctly or fully represented a subject in which the publick at large is essentially interested.

Mr. Coke offered a bet of 100 guineas, that he would stuck 100 acres with

with *Soudbourn* wethers, against another 100 acres to be stocked by any four *New-Leicester* breeders. It was declined. But why? Not because the Leicester breeders were apprehensive of running any risk from the trial, but because they could not accept it upon so large a scale. Mr. Coke and the publick well know, that the farms of the Leicester breeders are in general upon a small extent, and that they are pretty fully stocked with their rams and ewe-flock. As to wethers, their numbers are trifling; some of the first breeders not having a wether upon their farms.. Therefore, the above offer of stocking 100 acres must appear to every one, who is capable of forming an opinion upon the subject, as an experiment absolutely *impracticable*.

The experiment proposed by a member of the *Leicestershire Society* was, to weigh any number of wether lambs (not exceeding 50), at three months old, to be graz'd till winter, then put to turnips, and in the course of the winter season the two lots to be separated, and the food weighed, to ascertain the quantity consumed by each sort for a satisfactory time; afterwards to be graz'd together till they were 15, 18, or 20 months old, whichever age Mr. Coke chose; at that time to be killed and weighed; those to be considered the best which had paid the most for the food consumed. This experiment not to be made in *Leicestershire*, but under the care and direc-

tion of his Grace the Duke of Bedford. This offer was not accepted by Mr. Coke. Why it was refused the publick will form their own opinion. Mr. Coke certainly had the requisite number of sheep.

As to the reputation of the *Leicester sheep*, I believe, it never was so high as at the present moment. The sheep shewn at *Woburn* were such as did much credit to the soit; and the opinion of the company is best expressed by the desire manifested of *engaging them* for the season. The sheep let were all *Leicesters*, at from 10 to 100 guineas; and, I believe, 30 sheep to the amount of 1000l. The *Southdowns* were sold, not let, at small prices, and few in number. The three-year-old wether, which weighed 54 pounds per quarter, and obtained the PRIZE, was a sheep bred from the *New-Leicester*.

I have been in daily expectation of seeing the above facts fairly stated by a more able hand; but have been disappointed. Wishing the publick to be undeviated, and justice done to the *Leicestershire breeders*, I am induced, much against my inclination, to give the above particulars. I am persuaded no one, who heard the conversation, will contradict the representation here announced; by the inserting of which in your next Number, you will much oblige, Sir,

A FRIEND TO TRUTH AND IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.

#### DIARY OF THE ROYAL EXCURSION TO WEYMOUTH.

*Sept. 13.* This morning the King and Princess Sophia took an airing on horseback: the Queen, and the other Princesses, with the Dukes of Newcastle and the Countess of Radnor, paid a visit to Lady Charlotte Durham. A select party of Nobility and General Officers, with Captain and Mrs. Boyle, for the first time, spent the evening at the Lodge. The Earl of Westmorland left Weymouth.

*Sept. 14.* The King and Princess Amelie bathed. The King, after breakfast, with Princess Sophia, rode on the Downs, and Princess Amelie and Miss Townshend on the sands. The Queen, and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, the Countess Poulett and Mansfield, Lady Georgina Bulkeley, and Mrs. Boyle, took an airing in two open carriages; and paid a visit to Mrs. Buxton, at Belfield, near Wyke, where, after walking in the gardens, they partook of a cold collation. The Earl of Radnor arrived this afternoon.

#### WEYMOUTH. (Concluded from p. 1083.)

At the Theatre were performed "The Lie of the Day," and "The Highland Reel."

*Sept. 15.* The King with his Attendants walked before breakfast on the Esplanade. At 11 o'clock, their Majesties went to church, where they heard a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Crawford. After Divine Service, the King, Queen, and Princesses, walked on the Esplanade; and at 2 returned to the Lodge, where they were visited by the Countess Dowager of Elgin. In the evening, all the Royal Family walked on the Esplanade till dark; the bands of the Scotch Greys and the Dragoons played during the time their Majesties and the Nobility were promenading. At 8, their Majesties and the Nobility went to Stacie's rooms, where they stayed till ten o'clock. It afforded the company great pleasure to observe the rapid restoration of the Princess Amelie's health, and the indisposition from lameness, being so much recovered, from

from the benefit of sea-bathing, as to walk without any assistance.

*Sept. 16.* The King and Princesses Elizabeth and Amelia bathed. His Majesty walked till break-fast-time on the Esplanade, in conversation with the Lord Chancellor. At 10, the Royal Family went on-board the St. Fiorenzo; and in the evening saw "Animal Magnetism;" "The Quaker," and "Bon Ton." The Prince of Wales arrived at 12 this night at the house of Mr. Stuart, on the Esplanade.

*Sept. 17.* The Princesses Augusta and Mary bathed. The Prince of Wales paid a visit to their Majesties at the Lodge; the Princess Charlotte was brought from her residence to see her Royal Father. After breakfast the King rode out on horseback on the Dorchester road; but the heavy rain compelled his Majesty to return before 11. After dinner, his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and General Officers, walked on the Esplanade, and on their return inspected the Picquet Guard. The Nobility in town were invited to spend the evening with their Majesties: the Earl of Radnor, Col. and Lady Georgina Bulkeley, for the first time, were of the party. Mr. Hamilton, the builder, let off a number of beautiful fire-works, opposite Gloucester Lodge, in honour of the arrival of the Prince of Wales.

*Sept. 18.* The King and Princesses Elizabeth and Amelia bathed. After breakfast, His Majesty, accompanied by Princess Sophia, Lord Cathcart, and General Garth, rode out on the Dorchester road. Princess Amelia and Lady Charlotte Bellafyle took an airing on the sands. The Prince of Wales visited her Majesty at the Lodge; took a walk with the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Arthur Paget; and dined with Lord Charles Somerset. At 7 o'clock the Royal Family went to see "The Castle Spectre," and "Lovers Quarrels."

*Sept. 19.* The Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth bathed. The King, accompanied by Lord Cathcart, General Garth, and the Hon. Mr. Damer, rode out on horseback. The Prince of Wales and the Princesses went in their carriages to the shop of Mrs. Serle, where they made several purchases. The Royal Family commanded "The Young Quaker," and "Fortune's Folly."

*Sept. 20.* The King, Princess Amelia, and Princess Charlotte, bathed. The King and Princess Sophia, accompanied by Miss Townshend, Lord Cathcart, and General Garth, rode out on horseback. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Paget, rode to Chickeneell Common, where the Somerset and Shropshire Militia were reviewed in presence of his Royal Highness. The Prince, after the Review, dined with Sir William Pitt, visited Stacie's rooms, and spent the evening with Captain Durham.

*Sept. 21.* The Princess Augusta was the

only person of the Royal Family who bathed. At half past 12, the Royal Family and a great number of Nobility and Gentry went on board the St. Fiorenzo, where Sir Harry Neale gave an entertainment to their Majesties, similar in elegance and grandeur to that given by Captain Durham, of the Anson. Before the dinner, two country dances were led down. Princess Augusta and Sir H. Neale, Princess Elizabeth and Lord Charles Somerset, Princess Mary and the Hon. Mr. Damer, Princess Sophia and the Hon. Mr. Murray of the Scotch Greys, were partners, accompanied by ten couple of the Nobility. After the repast, the dances were again resumed, and continued till 6 in the evening, when their Majesties came ashore. The St. Fiorenzo was decorated with the colours of different nations. Mr. Sturt's sailing vessel was also elegantly displayed. The Prince did not accompany his Majesty on-board, but rode on horseback on the sands. After their Majesties left the ship, a number of the Gentry went on-board to spend the evening; but the wind being to the E. S. E., and blowing strong prevented them coming ashore the whole night. At 7, the Royal Family went to see "The Child of Nature," and "No Sung, No Supper." The Lord Chancellor left Weymouth this day.

*Sept. 22.* This morning at 11, the Royal Family with their attendants went to church, where they heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Marlboro, near Sherborne. After church they all returned to the Lodge; and their Majesties and Nobility visited Stacie's rooms in the evening. The Chesterfield Packet, which sailed on Saturday, returned again this afternoon, through distress of weather.

*Sept. 23.* This morning, after breakfast, the King and Princess Sophia rode out on horseback on the Dorchester road, and returned through the streets of Weymouth. Their Majesties went to see "The Mountaineers," and "The Liar." As soon as the Play was over, the King, Earl Poulett, and Gen. Garth, set off in the travelling coach for Town. The wind has been so exceedingly high, that part of the roof of Gloucester Lodge was stripped off by its violence. A Danish merchant-ship and a smuggling vessel are lost off Abbotsbury Point: 4 men belonging to the latter saved themselves by venturing in an open boat, and arrived on shore, notwithstanding the weather.

*Sept. 24.* The Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Amelia, and the Princess Charlotte, bathed. After breakfast the Queen and Princesses took an airing in their carriages to Wyke Commoor. Her Majesty commanded "Love in a Village." Mr. Quickmire made his first appearance. The Danish merchantman, on the sands at Abbotsbury Point, appears quite upright, with the loss of one of her masts.

Sep. 25. None of the Princesses bathed. The Queen and Princesses, accompanied by the Duchess of Newcastle, Countess Poulett, Lady C. Somerset, Lady Sudley, and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, rode to Keines; where they were elegantly entertained by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer. At her Majesty's table, fourteen persons sat down; and, at an adjoining table, six of the Nobility. The company did not return till 5 in the evening. At 7, her Majesty and the Princesses went to see "Love in a Village."

Sep. 26. The Princess Amelia and Princess Charlotte bathed. Her Majesty and the Princesses, accompanied by the Countess of Radnor and Lady Sudley, walked, after breakfast, on the Esplanade, and through the streets of Weymouth. The performances at the Theatre were, "The way to get Married," and the farce of "My Grandmother."

Sep. 27. The King arrived at half past 2 this morning; and would have been an hour sooner, had not the tempestuous weather impeded the journey. It blew a terrible hurricane the whole night, attended with thunder and lightning, and an exceeding heavy rain, which rendered it almost impossible for the servants to make the horses get on. The darkness of the night, and the lamps to the carriage being blown out, it was with difficulty they found their way to Woodyate's Inn, where the lamps were fresh trimmed and lighted. The King, after taking the refreshment of breakfasting, rode out on horseback, accompanied by the Princess Sophia and attendants, on a hunting party with the Rev. Mr. Pickard's hounds. The Queen and the other Princesses, after calling to see the Princess Charlotte, paid a visit to the Countess of Radnor and Lady Sudley.

Sep. 28. The King bathed. It being very wet and windy, his Majesty did not ride out till one in the afternoon. Their Majesties commanded "Love in a Village," and "Who's the Dupe."

Sep. 29. This morning none of the Royal Family bathed, on account of the weather being wet and windy. The King, Queen, and Princesses, at eleven o'clock, went to church, where they heard a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Mosis. After divine service, his Majesty walked on the Esplanade till near 3 o'clock, when he returned to the Lodge. At night, the Royal Family visited Stacie's rooms, and returned at half past 10.

Sep. 30. His Majesty, and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Princess Charlotte, bathed. After breakfast, the King and Princess Sophia, accompanied by Lord Cathcart and General Garth, rode out on horseback on the Wareham road. Her Majesty and the Princesses, with the Countess Poulett, Lady C. Durham, and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, took an airing in two coaches and four to Osmington. At night, the

Royal Family saw "As You Like It," and a sketch from "The Orator," in which Mr. Quick appeared in the character of a Lecturer.

OCT. 1. The Princess Elizabeth bathed. After breakfast, the King, Queen, and Princesses (except Princess Mary, who was indisposed with a cold), went on-board the St. Fiorenzo; and as soon as the Royal standard was hoisted the ship, stood across the bay. The Duchess of Newcastle and daughter, Earl and Countess Poulett, Countess of Radnor and son, Lord and Lady Sudley, Lady M. Winyard, Lady Neale, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, and Mrs. Grosvenor, accompanied their Majesties on board.

OCT. 2. His Majesty bathed. At 10, the King, attended by Lord Cathcart and General Garth, rode to Monekton Down; the Queen, and Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Sophia, accompanied by the Countess Poulett, Lady C. Somerset, and Lady M. Winyard, followed in two coaches and four to the place of review, where the Somerset regiment of militia were drawn up: the troops went through their manœuvres and evolutions with satisfaction to his Majesty, and their commanding officer Earl Poulett. The Princesses Mary and Amelia did not accompany their Majesties to the review. The King looked at the horses belonging to the Scotch Greys, they being to be sent abroad to draw the artillery and ammunition waggons, as they are too heavy for the troops. The Royal Family and Officers then proceeded to Earl Poulett's lodgings, where they were entertained in a grand style with a most elegant dinner: the tables were spread with every delicacy, and the choicest viands; the rooms were fitted up in an appropriate manner for the reception of the visitors, being decorated superbly for the occasion, with emblematical paintings. On the ceiling of the dining-room was displayed the Royal Standard. After dinner, the company again repaired to the ball-room, where country dances were resumed by the Princesses and Nobility, till half past 6, when they were served with tea, and soon after the company took leave.

Their Majesties and the Princesses then went to see "The Miser," "Thomas and Sally," and "All the World's a Stage." Princess Amelia bathed at night in the hot bath, for the complaint in her knee.

OCT. 3. The King and Princess Sophia, with attendants, rode out on the Lulworth road. Mr. Quick had his benefit this night, concluding his engagement with "The Commissary," and, after the play, "Lady Pentwexle from Blow-bladder-street;" and "Catharine and Petrachio."

OCT. 4. His Majesty bathed this morning, notwithstanding the severe weather. At one o'clock, the rain abating, his Majesty and attendants rode to Wyke sands, near Weymouth-castle, the Queen and Princesses following

following in their carriages; where the Shropshire regiment of militia, commanded by Earl Powis, were reviewed, and went through their manœuvres before his Majesty and a great concourse of spectators; after which, the Royal Family repaired to the Castle, where they partook of an elegant entertainment provided by Earl Powis, for above 60 of the Nobility, besides their Majesties and the Princesses, who dined in marqueses erected for the occasion, in each of which were displayed the flags from on-board the St. Fiorenzo and Anson, the sailors assisting in pourtraying on the ceiling, in variegated colours, the emblems of royalty. The company danced after dinner till 6 in the evening.

*Og. 5.* The King, accompanied by Lord Cathcart, General Garth, and the Hon. Mr. Damer, with the Princess Sophia and Miss Townshend, rode out on horseback on the hills towards Lulworth. Her Majesty and the Princesses took an airing to the village of Upway. Princess Amelia has been indisposed with a sore throat. At night, their Majesties went to see "The Heir at Law," for the benefit of Mr. Fisher. Between the play and entertainment, Miss Barnet sung the ballad of "Crazy Jane."

*Og. 6.* The King bathed. At 1, the Royal Family went to church, where they heard the Rev. Mr. England, of Stafford, near Dorchester, preach. After church, their Majesties returned to the Lodge. At night, their Majesties visited Stacie's rooms.

*Og. 7.* The Princess Charlotte was bathed. Notwithstanding the rain, the King rode out on horseback with his attendants and Princess Sophia; the Queen and Princesses paid a visit to Lady Charlotte Durham. In the evening, their Majesties and the Princesses saw "More Ways than One," and "The Village Lawyer." The theatre was but thinly attended, owing to the weather. After the play, Miss Barnet sang "The Cottage on the Moor."

*Og. 8.* The King and Princess Elizabeth bathed. After breakfast, his Majesty, the Princess Sophia, Miss Townshend, Lord Catchcart, and General Garth, rode out on horseback on the Wareham road. The Queen and Princesses, with Lady C. Belasyse, after walking in the thurberry near the Lodge, took an airing in their carriages on the sands. The Royal Family, at night, received the visits of a select party of Nobility to cards, at Gloucester Lodge.

*Og. 9.* The King and Princess Sophia rode out on horseback; and afterwards, went to the seat of Mr. Morton Pitt, where her Majesty and the Princesses met them. The Royal Family went at night to see "The Belles Stratagem," with "Three Weeks After Marriage." Mr. Palmer sung the comic song of Abraham Newland.

*Og. 10.* Earl Poulet gave a most elegant entertainment to the Royal Family. Their

Majesties and Nobility assembled at two o'clock; the noble Earl and Countess ushered them into the different apartments: the leading entrances to each had covered awnings for them to pass under; the three rooms were laid open for their reception, decorated with the French, Spanish, and Dutch colours, over which was triumphantly suspended the Royal Standard of England. About 50 persons sat down to dinner; the repast consisted of every delicacy of the season; in particular the choicest fruits, such as pines, melons, and grapes, supplied from his Lordship's seat at Hinton St. George. The Company amused themselves after dinner with dancing, till 7 in the evening; when the Royal Family went to see "The Wonder," and "Lock and Key."—Admiral Digby and his lady arrived this afternoon.

*Og. 11.* After breakfast, all the Royal Family (except Princess Amelia) went on-board the St. Fiorenzo, accompanied by the Dukes of Newcastle, Lord and Lady Sudley, Mr. and Mrs. Drax Grosvenor, the Earl and Countess Podlet, and Lord and Lady Somerset. The wind being brisk, the vessel, after making different tacks stood out to sea, towards the Isle of Wight. On their Majesties return, they spent the evening at the Lodge.

*Og. 12.* His Majesty and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, and the Princess Charlotte, bathed. The King, at 1, walked on the Esplanade, where the Shropshire and Somersetshire militia were drawn up on the sands. The late Act of Parliament being read to them by Lord Charles Somerset, a number of the officers and men of both regiments turned out volunteers for foreign service. Two of the tallest men in the Shropshire militia, who volunteered, are by desire of his Majesty to go into the Coldstream, or second regiment of Foot Guards. Their Majesties visited the theatre for the last time this season, to see "Henry IV," and "The Farmer's Husband."

*Og. 13.* Princess Augusta bathed. At 1, the Royal Family went to church, where they heard the Rev. Mr. Pickard, of Wormwell, preach. After church, the King walked on the Esplanade; the Queen and Princesses paid a visit to Princess Charlotte; afterward walked to the Esplanade, where they were met by his Majesty. In the evening, the Royal Family visited Stacie's rooms, where they took leave of the Nobility. The Earl of Dorchester arrived at Stacie's hotel this afternoon.

*Og. 14.* Early this morning their Majesties and the Princesses left Weymouth; and at 11, the St. Fiorenzo and Anson frigates, and Cormorant Sloop, weighed anchor, and sailed for Portsmouth. The Somersetshire militia broke up camp; the first division marched to Dorchester; and the





POWDERHAM CASTLE.

second, to Wareham; they are destined for Farnham, near Portsmouth, to do duty at Portchester castle. The third division remains.

*Windfor, O.S. 16.* The King, this morning, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, Generals De Bude and Harcourt, Col. Witham, Major Desborough, and Mr. Kent, rode up in the Great Park, and viewed the different farms, and afterwards hunted with the harriers. Her Majesty and Princesses walked in Frogmore gardens. Princess Amelia arrived in the evening, and also Lord and Lady Cathcart. The Duke of Clarence and the Dutches of York came this day to Windfor to pay their respects to their Majesties.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 1.

I SEND you a slight view (*Pl. II.*) of Powderham castle, in Devonshire, the seat of Lord Courtenay, and a pile of the greatest antiquity and consequence in that county. For its ancient history, I refer your readers to Leland and Camden; and for its modern state, to Mr. Polwheel's History, vol. II. p. 170; who tells us that, in 1717, a neat chapel in the North wing was re-built and beautified; over which was a well-furnished library; that, in 1752 (when Chapple drew up some account of this castle for Brice's Topographical Dictionary), the building for the most part retained the castellated form; and that the present noble owner has "greatly improved and ornamented the house; having, among other alterations, converted the chapel into a very elegant drawing-room\*;" a curious remark from a clergyman! But in another place something similar occurs:

"The manor of Nutwell belongs at present to Sir Francis [Henry] Drake, who has made considerable alterations in the house: *among other improvements, he has*

*converted the chapel into a very handsome library.*" P. 210.

Mr. Polwheel, p. 169, says,

"Camden's assertion, that Powderham castle was built by Isabella de Fortibus, is doubtless erroneous; for, neither Isabella, nor any of the earls of Devon or the family of Rivers were possessed of Powderham."

Yet, p. 179,

"In a window in the North aisle lies a fine image of a female figure, said to be Isabella de Fortibus."

There is no other doubt expressed of this being her monument than what is implied in the words "said to be."

A word or two more, as Mr. P.'s book is now before me.

P. 35. "The manor of Coplestone, anciently the demesne and residence of the great Coplestone, was divided into several little farms; and scarcely are there any remains at present of a mansion-house, heretofore so noted for one of the first in the county. Here were a chapel, a mint, a prison, and lodge, now all destroyed." (See p. 1017.)

This is all that is said of a gentleman described by the name of the great C. and of a house which seems to have been very remarkable.

P. 46. Built of stone and cob.—Qu. What is cob?

P. 63. The tower—"the stairs ascending on the inside give it a very uniform and rather elegant appearance."—Are the stairs of Devonshire churches generally on the outside, that their being here in the inside is noticed? But how can they, being in the inside, give it a uniform and elegant appearance?

P. 83. In Doddescombeleigh, a great deal of painted glass; but no description of it.

P. 85. Ashton. The same.

P. 112. Shillingford, &c. &c. &c. The same. A TRAVELLER.

\* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 731.

## PROCEEDINGS IN

H. OF LORDS.

June 21.

THE order of the day, for taking the King's message into consideration, being read; Lord Grenville rose, for the purpose of moving an address to his Majesty; and which, he said, he did with greater satisfaction than he had ever done on any former occasion, often as he had pre-

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senged himself to the House for such a purpose, because he sincerely believed the treaty which his Majesty had entered into with the Emperor of Russia would be the most beneficial for this country of any thing that c. u'd possibly be attempted at this critical period. The very honourable and decisive manner in which that monarch had entered into the common cause had already

already been productive of the greatest advantages; and, he had no doubt, would enable us to attain that honourable point for which we had been so long contending. His Lordship, having spoken generally upon the inordinate ambition of the French Republick, and pointed out the advantages of vigorous measures against them, concluded by moving an humble address to his Majesty; which, as usual, was little more than a repetition of the message, with assurance of acceding to its contents.

A debate of considerable length took place, wherein Earl Fitzwilliam proposed an amendment to the address, which was, to leave out the words "the inordinate tyranny of;" and to let the address run thus, "to subdue the French Republick;" for, in his opinion, there could not be any security for the peace and order of Europe while a Republick existed in France; and contended that, if Ministers were to propose continuing the war till Monarchy should be again restored to France, it would be of the utmost advantage, as it would encourage the friends of Royalty in that country to declare themselves whenever an opportunity should occur.

An amendment was also proposed by Lord Holland. These amendments were severally put, and negatived.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day, on the report of the Committee of Finance, respecting the Courts of Justice, and of the Judges' salaries. His object was an augmentation in the salaries of the Puisne Judges in the courts of law. He would then move, as necessary in point of form, an instruction to the Committee, that on each there should be a recommendation from the Crown, which he would submit to the House. The motions he had referred to the Chief-Justice of England, the Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, and the Puisne Judges; to the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Judges of Scotland. He then moved instructions to the following effect:—To the Lord Chief-Justice of England, an augmentation or resignation, 3000*l. per annum.* The same to the Chief-Baron of the Common Pleas and of the Exchequer. To the Mas-

ter of the Rolls, while in office, 4000*l. per annum,* and, on superannuation or resignation, 2300*l.* to the Puisne Judges 3000*l. per annum,* and 2000*l.* on superannuation or resignation; to the Lord Chancellor, on resignation or removal, 4000*l. per annum.*—In Scotland, to the Lord President, an augmentation of 1000*l. per annum;* to the Lord Chief Justice Clerk, 500*l.*; to the other Judges, Lords of Session, and Justiciary, 480*l.*; and to the other Judges, Lords of Session only, 280*l.* as augmentations to their salaries; to the Chief-baron, 1000*l.*; and to the other Judges, not mentioned in the report, 280*l. per annum.* As connected with this subject, he would move an address, agreeably to precedent, to his Majesty, praying that a commission should be issued under the Great Seal, to examining into certain fees and emoluments of the Courts of Law, &c. and that a report should be made, by which a saving may accrue to the publick.

He then moved the instructions; the House agreed to them; and went into a Committee, in which they were voted.

#### H. O F L O R D S.

June 12.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to 62 public and private bills. The commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Camden.

Counsel were again admitted upon the Slave restriction bill, and proceeded in the examination of witnesses till half past eight o'clock.

Lord Grenville moved for the order for committing the Slave-carrying bill to be discharged, and Monday appointed; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, after some previous business, Mr. Bragge brought up the report of the Committee on the Judges salaries.

Mr. Tierney opposed the second reading of the resolutions. He considered the addition of 1000*l.* to the salaries of the Puisne Judges as too extravagant, in the present circumstances of the country. He admitted, however, that their situation required some attention on the part of the House, and he should cheerfully concur in adding 500*l.* to their present salaries; but the augmentation now proposed,

proposed, independently of its extravagance, would operate as a bad precedent. There were many other public officers who might conceive themselves entitled to a similar increase of pay; and some of them, indeed, possessed much better claims.

Mr. Rose observed, that the emoluments of the Puisne Judges fluctuated from 1900*l.* to 2400*l.* so that the augmentation was not much beyond what the Hon. Gentleman was willing to allow. The question, however, would be more properly discussed on the introduction of the bills pursuant to the resolutions; it might then become a fit subject of consideration whether the expences incurred on the circuits, and several other charges, should not be defrayed out of their salaries.

A short conversation ensued; after which the resolutions were read and agreed to, and bills ordered.

Mr. Bragge moved an address to his Majesty, that he might be graciously pleased to issue a commission under the Great Seal for examining the duties, salaries, and emoluments, of the Judges, officers, and ministers, of the courts of Justice. Agreed to.

Mr. Tierney moved for an estimate of the probable amount of the income tax, as far as the same can be made up. Ordered.

#### H. O F F I C E R S.

*June 20.*

Previous to the wet-dock bill going into a Committee, counsel were heard for and against it; and they being withdrawn, Lord Liverpool again delivered himself in its favour. He observed, that the present plunder on the shipping would more than half pay the expence of one of the greatest improvements that could be suggested for the commerce of this country.

The bill then passed the Committee, and was reported, without any amendment.

The attainder bill, after some opposition from Lord Holland and Earl Fitzwilliam, was read a second time.

The judges increase of salaries bill went through a Committee, and was ordered to be printed.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Tierney rose, pursuant to notice, to direct the attention of the House to the present state of the finances of the

country. He had thrown into the form of resolutions such observations as to him appeared to be suggested and supported by the nature and state of our present financial system and operations.—These resolutions, after a short introduction, he proceeded to read, adding a few comments upon each; and concluded by moving the first resolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, as these resolutions were brought forwards to draw the public attention to the financial state of the country, he wished the subject should undergo the fullest discussion. He therefore moved, "that the resolutions be printed, and taken into consideration the first open day next week; which was seconded by Mr. Tierney.

#### H. O F F I C E R S.

*June 21.*

A message was received from his Majesty, relative to supplying Ireland with a loan of three millions. Ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday.

The royal assent was given to the Loan, and about ten other bills; the commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Leicester, and Lord Kenyon.

A great number of bills brought up from the Commons.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a message from his Majesty, of which the following is the substance.

"His Majesty recommends to the consideration of the House of Commons, to enable him to remit, from time to time, to be applied to the service of Ireland, a sum not to exceed 3,000,000*l.* to be employed in such manner as the parliament of that kingdom shall think fit, who will provide for the interest and charges of the same, and to the said amount."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that his Majesty's message be referred to a Committee of Supply. Ordered.

The Speaker, with several members, went up to the House of Peers, to hear his Majesty's commission read, when the royal assent was notified to the bill for 15,500,000*l.* by way of annuities; the bill for regulating the rates of porterage; the bill for repealing certain

certain duties on raw linen-yarn, and several private bills, without any amendments.

Mr. M. A. Taylor, after some prefatory observations, proceeded to observe, that the situation of the province of Oude was at all times considered of the greatest importance, as indispensable to the safety of our territories in the East Indies. In consequence of our interests in that province, the Company always kept a resident there, who guided, in fact, the councils of the Nabob. From the information which he had received, the late Nabob had a numerous seraglio, and had one son, Ali Cawn, whom some deemed spurious, and others legitimate. The father, Abraham Dowlah, always considered him as legitimate, and made him his heir; and at his death he was placed on the Musna. In this situation he was, he understood, recognized and acknowledged by the government of Bengal; but, for some reason unknown, was afterwards deposed by that Government, who assembled a large army in the neighbourhood of Oude, and placed on the Musna Sirband Aliy, a man of the worst conduct and of the most profligate manners, at the time when Ali Cawn laid his turban at the feet of the Governor-general of Bengal. This was a subject, he said, that required, for the sake of the national character, the most speedy and impartial investigation; and therefore he moved, "that there be laid before the House copies of all the depositions, papers, and documents, received from India, relative to the appointment of Vizier Ali Cawn to the Musna, after the death of the Nabob of Oude; also copies of all the treaties between the Government of Bengal and the present Nabob of Oude, &c."

Mr. Dundas said, it was not his intention to give a total opposition to the Hon. Member, though what he asserted required modification.—The Government of Bengal, he said, did sanction the appointment of Vizier Ali Cawn; but the affairs of Oude after that circumstance assumed a most unfavourable aspect; for the Vizier entered into conspiracies and intrigues, and the affairs of the province, and deranged state of its finances, from the loose conduct of Ali Cawn, threatened the most serious consequences. With

respect to the character of the Princes of India, he said, they were disipated in the extreme; but that of Suband Ali was as hundred fold higher in estimation than that of Ali Cawn. With respect to the legitimacy of the latter, that was a matter well known at Oude; for his mother was now living, and he was purchased, by a woman employed to sweep the steps of the Zevans, for 500 rupees; and 13 more children were purchased at the same price. So far the Vizier had no more right to be invested than any other person; and he defended the conduct of the government of Bengal and Lord Teignmouth in deposing him, inasmuch as that, by his intrigues, a rebellion was near breaking out, that would be of the most serious consequence to the province of Oude, as well as the British territories in India. The papers were ordered.

#### H. OF LORDS.

*June 24.*

Lord Grenville moved an humble address to his Majesty, thanking him for his most gracious communication relative to the supplying Ireland with a loan; and promising to enable him to make good the engagements he might enter into for that purpose.

The address being read by the clerk, and the question put by the Chancellor, it was agreed to without the least observation.

Counsel were then admitted to the bar; and their Lordships proceeded in the examination of witnesses respecting the slave limitation bill.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Rose brought up a bill to enable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to contract with the Duke of Richmond for the purchase of the duty his grace received of 12d. per chaldron on all coals brought into the port of London. The bill was read the first time.

The order of the day, for the House going into a Committee on the high-treason forfeiture bill, being read;

Mr. Abbot moved, that the Speaker now leave the chair. In support of this motion, he went over the various arguments by which he had recommended his proposition to the attention of the House on a former occasion. The bill was necessary, to preserve the consistency of our criminal code,

code, which, in cases of high-treason, had remained undisturbed from the Conquest to the Revolution; when, indeed, amidst the shock of parties, it had sustained some alteration. If the old law were not renewed, it was obvious that, in a very short time, the punishment of treason would be inferior to that of felony, which was now followed by the escheat of the criminal's personal property to the Crown. Of the efficacy of that law in repressing treasonable offences, a stronger argument could not be adduced, than that those very men, who, at the Revolution, professed themselves most decidedly hostile to its continuance, considering the dangers which surrounded them, were induced to postpone its repeal until the death of the Pretender; and the same apprehensions continuing to operate in the reign of George II. the Legislature extended the period to the death of the Pretender's sons. No one would pretend to say, that the dangers of that time were greater than those of the present, when we were threatened with a new, a more formidable, and far wider destruction, than was to be dreaded by our forefathers. It might be farther observed, that, in consequence of the severity of punishment following upon treason, persons accused of that crime were, by the laws of this country, entitled to peculiar advantages in the conduct of their trial. But if the most distinctive parts of the punishment, forfeiture and corruption of blood, were abolished, a fair question would arise, whether the subject should not be deprived of those pre-eminent privileges. To this, however, he believed no gentleman would readily assent; but it was surely fair to argue, that they must stand or fall together. The hon. member concluded with a brief review of the objections to the bill, and with appealing to the good effects which had been produced in Ireland by the adoption of a similar law.

A short debate took place on the Speaker's leaving the chair, which was carried on a division; and the bill went through a Committee.

Lord Hawkbury moved the order of the day, for the House to take into consideration the report of the bill for the improvement of the port of London. He said, he had had some conversation on the subject with gen-

tlemen who were interested in this business; and he had found that there were some verbal inaccuracies which it would be necessary to correct; therefore, the alterations would only be verbal. He should then move, that the bill be re-committed; and would fix on Friday for the third reading.

Mr. Alderman Combe expressed a wish that some compensation should be made to the tackle-porters for the loss they must sustain in consequence of this bill.

Lord Hawkbury said, that all persons, who should suffer by this bill, might lay their claims before the Commissioners appointed by the bill, from whom they would receive compensation; and that tackle-porters should be mentioned in the bill among others entitled to demand compensation.

The report was ordered to be received.

#### H. O F L O R D S,

July 3.

On the question for sending the Slave restriction bill to a Committee;

The Duke of Clarence rose, and, in a speech of more than two hours, gave it his most decided negative. He took a review of the evidence which had been brought forward; and thence drew a proof that, if this bill passed into a law, it would be highly injurious to our West India colonies, and consequently to the kingdom at large; pointing out with much accuracy the tonnage of shipping, the capital employed, and the vast sums remitted to England by the West India trades.

Lord Grenville replied to his Royal Highness; and began by apologizing for any expressions he might make use of in differing from that illustrious person—when he was interrupted by

Lord Thurlow, who expressed a dislike to any distinctions in that House. If the Royal Duke's brother (the Prince of Wales) had thus come forward, he, as a Peer of Parliament, should have thought himself at full liberty to express his sentiments, however they might differ from those of that illustrious person.

Lord Grenville then proceeded, and, in very strong language, made several remarks against the Slave-trade in general; and, as the present bill went to restrict it in some measure, he was a friend to it on that account, as well as because,

beautify, through the medium of the Sierra Leone Company, it was calculated to introduce civilization among the Africans.

*Earl of Northumberland* was against it; considering that as much attention was due to property and our manufactures, as to what, in his mind, appeared to be false humanity.

*Lord Holland* reprobated the idea of the Slave-trade in general; and complimented the noble Secretary of State for the able manner in which he had stood forward in the cause of humanity.

*Lord Kinoulton* doubted very much the inhumanity of the trade. He thought the fairest way to consider it would be, how it was felt by the enterred Africans, and not according to what our feelings would be in a similar situation. Perfectly agreeing with his learned friend in the other point, he should vote against the bill.

The Bishop of Rochester denied that the present bill in any manner affected the general question of the abolition of the Slave-trade. He then remarked upon the evidence that had been given, and the arguments of counsel; the advantages that were likely to accrue from it, without the least injury to the West India trade; and then went into a learned disquisition to shew, that, if the Slave-trade was not directly condemned, it was by no means tolerated by Holy Writ. He was, therefore, a friend to the measure, as likely to restrict that nefarious practice.

*Lord Thurlow* replied to most of the arguments of the learned Prelate; but his principal objections to the bill appeared to be, that it was to benefit the Sierra Leone Company at the expence of the West India merchants; and whom he treated in very severe terms, as having done, under the mask of piety and humanity, those things other persons would have been ashamed of.

The question was then put; and, on a division, there appeared,

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In the Commons, the same day, the London militia bill, and the bill for preventing clerks from embezzling their masters money, were read the third time, and passed.

The bill to enable his Majesty, in council, to prohibit the exportation, and admit the importation, of corn,

and the bill for regulating the East Indian Company's shipping, were reported, and ordered to be read the third time next day.

The bill for the better suppression of seditious societies, and for preventing treasonable practices, was read the third time, and passed.

The Lords notified their agreement to the ship-letter postage bill, the bill to ascertain the salaries of the master and workmen of the Mint, the three millions loan bill, the bill for raising three millions and a half by annuities, the Surrey and Middlesex militia bill, and several private bills.

*Mr. Parker Coke* gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill, at the commencement of the next session, to give to the copyholder and customary tenant the right of voting at elections.

*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed that the adjourned debate of finance should be still farther postponed. In the mean time, he would submit certain resolutions, and leave them for consideration, that the House may have a full opportunity of examination, and come to a decision accordingly. He then moved, that the order for the day should be discharged, and fixed for Thursday evening; and then, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to take under its consideration the state of the public income, expenditure, and all other matters relative to revenue, commerce, &c.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* entered into an executive view of public finance; and contended, that the expence now incurred was no more than was necessary; that it was less than that of the enemy; and that, notwithstanding the increased expence of living, the charges were, on the whole, inferior to those of any former war conducted on the same scale. Also, that the mode adopted, of raising the supplies within the year, had been a saving to the nation, in the expenditure of three years, of no less a sum than one hundred and fifteen millions.

After some observations from *Mr. Tierney* in reply;

*Mr. Pitt*, alluding to the subject of a pacific treaty with France, said, that he felt no difficulty on the subject, but what arose from his zeal for the safety, the honour, and the security, of this nation.

zation. Whenever this could be duly maintained, it was not his wish to continue the war for another hour. At present, the Government of France was neither fixed on a firm basis, nor seated in the hearts of the people.

The comparative statements of Mr. Pitt, in opposition to those of Mr. Tierney, having been laid on the table; certain resolutions thereon were then put, and carried.

M. O. P. L. O. R. D. S.

*July 12.*

At three o'clock his Majesty came in state to the House, attended, as usual, by his principal officers of state. As soon as he was robed, and had taken his seat, the Black Rod was sent down to desire the attendance of the House of Commons; the Speaker of which and several members instantly came up; and, as soon as they had taken their places at the bar, the royal assent was given to the militia reduction, and several other public and private bills.

His Majesty was then pleased to deliver the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The favourable appearances, which I announced to you at the commencement of the present session, have since been followed by successes beyond my most sanguine expectations—By the progress of the Imperial arms under the command of the Archduke Charles of Austria, a great part of Switzerland has already recovered its ancient religion, laws, and liberties; and the uninterrupted and brilliant victories of the combined armies, under the command of Field-Marshal Suvaroff, have, in the short period which has elapsed since the opening of the campaign, nearly accomplished the deliverance of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French Republick. The decision and energy which distinguish the councils of my ally the Emperor of Russia, and the intimate union and concert happily established between us, will enable me to employ to the greatest advantage, the powerful means which you have entrusted to me, for establishing, on permanent grounds, the security and honour of this country, and the liberty and independence of Europe. I have the satisfaction of seeing that internal tranquillity is in some degree restored in my kingdom of Ireland.—The removal of the only remaining naval force of the enemy to a distant quarter, must nearly extinguish even the precarious hope which the traitorous and disaffected have entertained of foreign assistance. But our great reliance

for the immediate safety of that country must still rest on the experienced zeal and bravery of my troops of all descriptions, and on the unshaken loyalty and voluntary exertions of my faithful subjects in both kingdoms. Its ultimate security can alone be insured by its intimate and entire union with Great Britain; and I am happy to observe, that the sentiments manifested by numerous and respectable descriptions of my Irish subjects justify the hope, that the accomplishment of this great and salutary work will be proved to be as much the joint wish, as it unquestionably is the common interest, of both my kingdoms.—The provisions which you have made for supressing those dangerous and factious societies, which had been formed for the purpose of disseminating the destructive principles of the French revolution, are peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the times, and have furnished additional security to the established Constitution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The unusual sacrifices which you have made in the present moment on behalf of my subjects, are wisely calculated to meet effectually the exigencies of this great crisis. They have, at the same time, given additional security to public credit, by establishing a system of finance beneficial alike to yourselves and to posterity; and the cheerfulness with which these heavy burdens are supported, evince at once the good sense, the loyalty, and the public spirit, of my people.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is impossible to compare the events of the present year with the state and prospects of Europe at the distance of but a few months, without acknowledging, in humble thankfulness, the visible interposition of Divine Providence, in averting those dangers which so long threatened the overthrow of all the establishments of the civilized world. It may be permitted to us to hope, that the same protecting Providence will continue to us its guidance through the remainder of this eventful contest, and will conduct it finally to such an issue as shall transmit to future ages a memorable example of the instability of all power founded on injustice, usurpation, and impiety; and shall prove the impossibility of ultimately dissolving the connection between public prosperity and public virtue."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 27th day of August next; to be then here Holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 27th day of August next."

In the Commons, the same day, a message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the bill empowering his Majesty to appoint serjeants at law during the vacation.

Sir Francis Molineux, gentleman usher of the black rod, summoned the House to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers; where the royal assent was given to several public and private bills.

The Speaker addressed the King in a very eloquent speech (*see p. 707*); and, having returned with the members to the Commons, he read his Majesty's speech at the table, as delivered in the House of Peers, proroguing the parliament to the 27th of August.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 23.

I SHALL endeavour to give an answer to the enquiries of your correspondent C. I. T. Etowenfis, p. 830. It is of importance to rectify mistakes in the accounts of families; and it may hereafter be the means of sparing trouble and confusion. I should otherwise feel great reluctance at taking the liberty of mentioning in print the names of two ladies so amiable and respectable as Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby. Their retirement has, I fear, in this manner, been too frequently intruded upon for some years past. [See also pp. 916, 1103].

Lady Eleanor Butler was youngest sister to the late Earl of Ormond, and, consequently, aunt to the present earl. Her eldest sister was Lady Susan, married to Mr. Cavanagh, a gentleman of large fortune, and very ancient family, in the county of Carlow. Lady Susan has been dead some years, and left several children. Lady Frances, the second sister, is still living, and married to Mr. Cavanagh, a relation of the former, and the same family. Your correspondent is right, that there is also another Lady Eleanor Butler, born the time he mentions, daughter to the present Countess-dowager of Ormond, and youngest sister to the present earl. His eldest sister, Lady Elizabeth, was, not long since, married to her cousin, Mr. Cavanagh, son of Lady Susan abovementioned.

Miss Ponsonby is grand-daughter to Gen. Ponsonby, who was killed by a cannon-ball at the battle of Fontenoy. The general was second son to the

first-created Lord Viscount Duncannon. His eldest brother, Brabazon, was the first Earl of Bessborough, grandfather to the present earl. Gen. Ponsonby left issue by his wife, Lady Frances, one son, Chambre Ponsonby, and one daughter, still living, and married to Mr. Southwell. Mr. Chambre Ponsonby, though very young, was at the battle of Fontenoy, standing close to his father, and saw him fall. Mr. C. Ponsonby, after his return to Ireland, married Miss Clark, an heiress, and who had a considerable estate. She died, leaving one child, a daughter, who is now a widow. Mrs. Lowther resides, I believe, at Bath, and inherits her mother's estate. Mr. Chambre Ponsonby married, secondly, Miss Louisa Lyons, second daughter to Capt. John Lyons, clerk of the council, a gentleman of uncommonly polite, lively, agreeable manners, and prodigiously esteemed. Miss Louisa Lyons was a most elegant accomplished young lady, and at that time the admiration and the toast of Dublin. Miss Lyons lived but a few years after her marriage, and left but one child, the Miss Ponsonby now in Wales, and who must have been extremely young at her mother's death. Mr. Chambre Ponsonby married, thirdly, Miss Barker, daughter of Sir William Barker, and sister to the present Sir William, an ancient baronet formerly near Ipswich. It is an ancient English baronetship. Mr. Ponsonby by this marriage left one son, Chambre, now married to Lady Harriet Taylor, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Beclive, and has issue; and one daughter, married to — Barton, esq. of Grove, co. Tipperary, and who has several children. The Duke of Devonshire is a direct lineal descendant from the dukes of Ormond; and also the Earl of Bessborough and his family, the Ponsonbys in Ireland, by their respective mothers, who were daughters of a duke of Devonshire. The Ponsonbys in Ireland are, I believe, the only descendants from the dukes of Ormond now in that kingdom. The Miss Ponsonby, who was the occasion of this article, is not in that descent.

W. L.

Mr. URBAN, Dublin, Dec. 14.  
YOUR correspondent D. H. pp. 855, 856, has been grossly uninformed concerning the gentleman's seat he saw from the banks of the river Boyne.

Boyne. There is not any such person as a Lord Codrington resident in that country; neither is any such title now existing in Ireland. The place he alludes to is Oldbridge, the mansion of Henry Coddington, esq. representative in the present parliament of Ireland for the borough of Dunleer; and who, and his ancestors, have been settled at Oldbridge long before, and ever since, the battle of the Boyne.

P. 994. In the article relative to Middleton, for *Magens* read *Magan*. That same person was certainly designed for the chirurgical profession; and, therefore, for some time placed with Mr. Robert Bowes, an eminent chirurgeon, of Dublin; whose abilities and skill are only equalled by his assiduity, tenderness, and humanity; qualities which the writer of this article has oftentimes thankfully experienced, and now gratefully acknowledges. This gentleman's care and instructions the abovementioned person chose to exchange for the stage, dissipation, and ruin; a melancholy example for other inconsiderate young men.

Mr. Urban, I as well as my cousin Will (p. 945) have been upon the Continent, and seen many very absurd buildings. Here, in Dublin, one front of our Parliament-house (a building now likely to become useless) exhibits a Corinthian portico and pediment, joined to (I will not say united with) an edifice, the whole residue whereof is entirely Ionic. What, hereafter, this may stimulate future artists, whether Dutch or Hollander, to produce, I know not; but can assure my worthy relation, that no architect here, foreign or domestic, and we have of both, as yet has attempted offering, even in this infatuated kingdom, an erection of what he may choose to call a Gothic building for any purpose whatsoever.

The accounts of promotions were regularly comprised in your former volumes\*. It would be kind in you to continue that very pleasing information of the successes in life of persons who formerly were our friends, while your now absent readers were sojourners in England; and, among them, your old correspondent.

I assume the appellation given to a

late verbose barrister, who had an extraordinary faculty of speaking tuneful nonsense by the hour; and was thereon reprimanded by a shrewd old counsel's comparing him to the sign of the Flying horse upon Temple-bar, that was always prancing and prancing, yet never stirred a yard beyond the place he set out from.

*Inde JACK PRANCER,*

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's-Inn, Dec. 19.*  
I HAVE perused two letters, one figured Sempronius, the other Lucius, on the subject of the supposed author of the "Pursuits of Literature;" the first of which appeared in your p. 731, and the second in p. 946. No subject or book that I know of could be worth so much curious investigation as this, except Junius's Letters; and, I think, the enquiry should be carried on till it can be settled, if it be possible. I cannot say that either Sempronius or Lucius appear quite accurate in their reasonings on this affair; but I do not intend so much to find fault with what they bring forward, as to give you also my opinion, who have read Mr. Chalmers's Postscript to Mr. Mathias. I do not think it is very right or warrantable to disturb any man about the authorship of an anonymous book, except you have a direct positive proof against him; which, I find, is not pretended by any writer in this case; but the whole proof is said to be circumstantial, but strong.

I have repeatedly been told, nay assured, that many obnoxious anecdotes, in Mr. Chalmers and others, are absolutely false as they regard Mr. Mathias; but the inconvenience and convenience of all anecdotes consists in this, that we all of us readily agree to, or swallow them as it is called, without any examination or enquiry; for they are very gratifying for the moment.

I am one of those persons who think the author of "The Pursuits of Literature" is not known, though many shrewd guesses have been given. One reason often overthrows another. They talk about Owen, the printer and bookseller, a man who used Mr. Burke in a scandalous and unprecedented manner; and they affirm that he made no scruple to say that Mr. M. was the publisher, and sent the copy of

\* This we shall not neglect.

of the Pursuits, as he busied himself about the book. This is odd, as a *proof*; but I have strong reason to believe, that Mr. Owen never said such words, but that Mr. M. did no more than approve the book generally, and asked if it sold much. I have had this from a person who knew Owen, and had no opinion of him. When people in general want to know any fact, or suspicion, it is easy to extort words, or to force them into the meaning we wish. I had what I say about Owen from some persons whom the Morning Chronicle calls inquisitors-general for Government, and friends to Mr. Pitt; and who would have been glad to have fixed on Mr. M. or on any other person; but they declared also that there was no real evidence at all. Mr. Chalmers has brought forward more than he vouches for himself, as he appeals to a friend's information in a note to his Postscript of some length; so that there are two parties to Mr. Chalmers's book at least, and there may be more; but, perhaps, he did not think it worth while to mention them. I think, if the case were brought before Lord Eldon, and all the parties were summoned to whom Mr. C. alludes, it would really be some trouble to sum up all the arguments, and see to what they amount. It is evident at least that the secret, wherever it rests, has been well kept.

I think, contrary to Lucius, that the work has very uncommon merit, and has done more good than he can well conceive, and the blemishes in it are but trifling; but the least reflection on an author must always be considered as a heinous offence by him and his friends. It does not appear to me at all as a medley, but a regular-planned book, though it may cost some study to make out the connexion of it. I wish the man had put his notes at the end of each dialogue; for I am always interrupted in my progress, as I cannot, for the life of me, pass over the notes; and then I am a little bewildered, though I am always paid for my trouble. I hope you understand me, as I strive to express my meaning clearly, and say, that I think a plan may be made out; but I am sure I don't intend to trouble you with one of my making.

I shall not leave my name for Mr. Mathias; but he would remember me

for the last two years he resided in Trinity-college, Cambridge; and, after an interruption of several years, I have again made an acquaintance with him about six years since. I have sometimes joked with him about Mr. Chalmers, and the *bog* of writers who have attacked him, or argued about him and the work ascribed to his pen. I can only say, Mr. Urban, that, of all the scholars I know, Mr. Mathias is the last I should have supposed, or can now suppose, to be the author of the Pursuits. He takes with the strongest sympathy or indifference (seeming at least) all that has been said; and I have repeatedly heard him assert, that the publick would one day find themselves *mistaken*; but that he never would say a word about the matter; as he did not think himself in reality concerned to answer or notice attacks founded on the falsest grounds; or he said something to that purpose. To be sure, if a man knows certainly that all which is said about him is false, a few words might suffice; and I wonder he refuses: but still no man can force him in this particular. But it is an odd kind of amusement to a man, to read abuse on himself every month without saying a word to the contrary. I think he told me once, I believe it was at Sir Joseph Banks's, that all the anecdote about Mr. Boscowen's *translating Horace on horseback* was a falsity from beginning to end; and that he did not know Boscowen; nor ever spoke one word about Horace, Boscowen, or the Pursuits of Literature, to any one of the commissioners of the victualling-board; but, he added, this was only one falsity, or rather lie, among a hundred. In short, I have nothing on which to ground or rest this accusation against him; nor can I account for his ease and deportment in a case, which, I should have thought, would have moved a block, which he is not, or have put rage into a worm. It is accountable on no general principle but obstinacy, or pertinaciousness without example, or, what I should think the great business, the consciousness that he has nothing at all to do with it; and, therefore, all that is said is not in reality said against him, but against the author of that book: because they have brought no charges against him but upon that supposition.

To be sure, after all the chattering, scribbling,

scribbling, arguing, and raving, about this affair, it is more odd that nobody has appealed to Becket, the bookseller, who could tell; and, if any body would contrive to bring an action in Westminster-hall, might be brought to confess the author; or, there have been other very powerful means to induce a bookseller to 'peach,' though an author thinks himself secure. But as nobody has publicly declared he ever applied to Becket, it is certainly much to the honour and character of the bookseller, as, surely, there is curiosity, and perhaps internal malignity, enough to have gone any length for a positive proof. It is certainly a strange mystery upon the whole; but the strangest of all is, that all the united gentlemen and writers cannot contrive to force Mr. Mathias to say one word in public. But if a man is accused of what he knows is not true, and yet much credit attaches to it in spite of all the efforts to lower a scholar in the public estimation, there is a principle in human nature which may in some measure account for his silence, and especially as every body has read the work, and most people acknowledge, that the good it has done is great and essential to the country, and the defects and blemishes are those of imprudence; the country has been supported, and the principles of it; and only the follies and nonsenses of a few individuals laughed at.

I wish to see farther discourses on this subject, which is interesting; and, though I should not chuse to be the reputed author myself, yet, upon the whole, I do not pity Mr. Mathias in a great degree; but, till the said positive proof is produced, I am not warranted to consider him the author. I hope you will excuse my troubling you, Mr. Urban; but I frequently send you my mite, which you always honour with an attention, to which, I fear, my imperfect writing has not the least claim. I am, with regard and respect, Yours, &c. MESSALA.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 29.

I READ in your Magazine, p. 252, an account of the death of Dr. Scandella, at New York, of the epidemic fever, which he caught from his attendance on the sick at Philadelphia. He was a Venetian gentleman, whose worth and abilities I knew and admired during his residence in Eng-

land: and, if you will insert in your respectable Magazine the following lines as a tribute to his memory, you' will much oblige, Sir,

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Clos'd are those eyes, alas! for ever clos'd,  
Which beam'd so sweetly with expression mild,  
With soft intelligence, and look compos'd,  
Spoke the calm soul, untormented by passions wild.  
[sound]

Hush'd is the musick of that voice, whose  
To converse eloquent gave added charms,  
In icy fetters now for ever bound,  
Harmonious accents! Death thy pow'r disarms.  
[flow]

Oh! my lost friend, for thee my tears will  
Yet why lament? How nobly didst thou  
fall!

"Dy'd he in battle?" cries the soldier, No;  
No, warrior proud! Benevolence was all  
His glory, and he sought not to destroy  
His suff'ring fellow-creature, but to save:  
The rage of Pestilence he strove t' alloy,  
And snatch the panting victim from the  
grave:

He whisper'd comfort to the sinking soul,  
Whose last faint accents bless his gen'rous  
aid.  
[stole]  
Contagious sighs! around his heart they  
Quick through his frame their deadly influence spread,  
[doom!] And sudden hurl'd him (oh! untimely)  
In pride of youth and virtue to the  
tomb.

*Extract of a Letter from the Rev. E. PEARSON, dated Rempstone, Notts, Nov. 4. 1799.*

I CONCEIVE that one principal cause of the late unusually wet summer is to be sought for in the equally unusual quantity of snow which fell in our Northern regions during the course of the preceding winter, and in the long time of its remaining with us. It is well known, that the snow lay on the earth, to a considerable depth, for a very unusual length of time. If the same quantity of water had fallen in the form of rain, it would soon, by innumerable channels of conveyance, have found its way into the rivers and sea; as would also have been the case if the snow had remained but a little while: whereas the snow, being gradually melted, sunk deep into the earth (assisted in this by its peculiarly penetrating nature), and charged it with an unusual quantity of moisture. At the beginning of summer, therefore, when the sun began to possess a strong exhaling force, a greater extent of surface, from which copious

pious exhalations would arise, was presented to it than would otherwise have been the case; or, which is the same thing, the earth, from its greater depth of moisture, continued subject to evaporation much longer than usual. In consequence of this, the atmosphere about Midsummer became saturated with watery particles, and the wet season set in. Now, it is to be observed, that when once, from whatever cause, a wet season sets in about the middle of summer, it is very likely, other causes being the same, to continue to the end of it, or at least till the action of the sun on the air and earth is considerably abated; the rain affording matter for exhalations, and these again matter for rain. It seems probable, that frequent experience of this gave rise to the popular proverb, in which some place a superstitious confidence, about St. Swithin's day, namely, that, if it rain on that day (July 15), it will rain for 40 days in immediate succession. The weather depends on such a variety of causes, that it is hazardous at all times to predict any thing respecting the future; but the probable conclusion which I should draw from what I have said is, that the approaching winter will, on the whole, be a dry one.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1.  
IN an age of enquiry like the present, and at a time when every investigation that may conduce to the health, convenience, or comfort, of the inhabitants of this island is willingly and deservedly attended to, the consideration of the state of the climate may not be unworthy the attention of the natural philosopher.

During the last few years the seasons have experienced a retardation in their respective approaches. The Spring has in general been cold and wet, and the vegetation so late, as materially to have affected every plant in some degree or other. In the last summer, such has been the loss sustained in the harvest by the backwardsness and wetness of the seasons, that supplies are necessarily procured from other countries.

Amidst these woful effects, an idea has suggested itself to the author, that although our climate, from our situation in the hemisphere, must of necessity be extremely variable, yet that the moisture and concomitant evils may be increased by the frequent and extensive canals and aqueducts that are

made for the facilitation of commerce. One of these came under his observation, and the quality of the water seemed to be that of the worst kind; and, doubtless, numbers must be productive of exhalations abundant and noxious.

If this be the case, it may deserve some consideration, whether commercial concerns would not be better transacted by the usual methods of waggoes and horses, than that, on account of some difference of expence, the country should be subjected to inconveniences at least, if not evils of a more serious magnitude.

Should this observation not have been anticipated, it is submitted with due deference to those who are more competent to judge of subjects of this kind than the author; but, as it appeared to him to possess some probability, he was unwilling to suppress it.

Yours, &c. J. H. PUGH.

#### AN ANSWER TO THE OBJECTIONS OF GRÆCULUS, p. 103.

Object. 1. Καλλάς does not occur.

Answ. Καλλάς is in use. Xen. p. 177, fol. D. Lutet. 1625; Lucian. vol. II. 410, p. 770, 1; Photii lex. ined. where the force of the preposition is explained. Thus ἀλλά, which signifies *to blind*, simply, with καλλά, means *to cover the eyes with*; and ἀλλάς, *malorum*, with καλλά, *permolers*. In verse you have the word καλλόντας, *coverdar*. See Athenæ, p. 622, E. edit. opt.

Object. 2. If there were such a word, Καλλάς in Homer would not defend καλλάς in Euripides.

Answ. Euripides prefixes οὐ and καλλάς to the same word with the same meaning: οὐκατα, Tro. 472; καλλάς, Iphig. T. v. 1337; and has, Tro. 1090, καλλάγε οἴνοι, meaning οἴνοι.

Object. 3. Αλως is an ἄνθραξ *Argyron* in Greek tragedy.

Answ. Not true; Aeschylus uses it twice: Prom. V. v. 554; Eumen. v. 322; & Euripides, in the Phoenissæ, as has been shown.

Object. 4. The *dubius literarum* is so distinct, that a translator could hardly mistake the one for the other.

Answ. But καθίλις; and καλλάς; were not so unlike, perhaps, when pronounced. We know that the Σ and Τ are sometimes confounded in copying; and is written for ι, and εται

even for *n.* Who would suppose that ἀκαλέ could be mistaken for ἀλόγος; and yet nothing is more certain. Here the beginning and the end is the same, but the middle corrupted. See Hesychius, and Alberti in Glossis Nomicis. Thus, καὶ might be written for ρᾶς, and λάος contracted into λις.

Object. 5. If the new reading be admitted, I do not think the sense will be much benefited.

The best answer to this objection is the whole context; which, in the opinion of no mean judges, calls aloud for the emendation proposed, not so much to get rid of a tautology, which is not without example, as to restore the true sense and meaning of the passage.

S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Bermuda, Dec. 2.*

THE dispensations of Divine Providence, though inscrutable, and in some instances seemingly severe, yet are only so to those by whom the goodness of an all-perfect Governor of the Universe is inattentively considered; far different to a mind habituated to a devout contemplation of a benevolent and almighty Power. The late revolutions in France, fraught with internality unknown in the annals of any former period, and at which humanity revolts indignant; even this may be considered as a prelude to some more general and ultimate good; for, the Lord is righteous in all his ways. Independent of the happiness thousands of the innocent sufferers now probably enjoy, a certain benefit may in future arise from the noble and spirited exertions of many a latent genius, which the peculiar circumstances of the times have roused into act, and called forth such masterly and energetic defences of our Religion and Government as are hitherto unequalled. What I lament is, the narrowness of the circle to which their influence is limited; and with that a proper selection was bound in a cheap volume, so that thousands on this side the Atlantic might view in detail what they, now only partially collect from your truly-esteemed and other monthly publications; for, believe me, in our hemisphere the few good among us may be much amended. Another good will, I trust, results from a more amicable intercourse with Turks and Pagans of many denominations, among whom Christianity

may be more effusively spread, and those prophecies completed which announce, "that the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdom of one Lord and his Christ."

I am anticipated by your correspondent A. Z. p. 387, in his account of Owen Rufthead. I knew him well as a frequenter at George's coffee-house; where, he assured me, all his writing in the edition of the Statutes was performed by one pen, and that never mended, but its sides changed alternately. I then thought him more equal to criticize Law than Poetry.

I think some of your correspondents too fastidious in decrying texts from the Apocrypha. Surely, where the words convey the language of Scripture, and the discourse confirms the sense, it is much to be preferred to texts affording controversial obscurity, of which many are now met with.

Admitting a plurality of worlds, and that the goodness of the Deity hath replenished them with beings, whose faculties so far transcend the sublimest of any terrestrials as not to require the aid of a suffering Intercession (though we know not but angels may benefit by it); yet, when we contemplate the many myriads that have existed, do now, and may hereafter exist, who will be made happy by it, this is surely alone of itself sufficient to "justify the ways of God to man."

W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 14.*  
SINCE the late Mr. Sheridan wrote his Dictionary, several valuable works on English orthoepy have appeared; but it is melancholy to observe in how many instances their pronunciation differs. In a recent publication (entituled a "Vocabulary" of these dubiously-founded words), we have the irregularities brought into one view; and their number is far greater than might reasonably be expected. The author, it is true, does not set up for dictator; in a work of such difficulty, he modestly says, far be it from him to presume to decide; he ventures, however, to give a preference; and in that choice, possibly you and I may not always agree with him. But a perusal of the work in question must convince us that, for the honour of our language, a dictator is become necessary; it certainly is of much more consequence, that pronunciation

pronunciation should be certain than what that pronunciation is; yet, whom so elect to the high and mighty office in the great difficulty. We have no Forty-member Academy; and, if we had, possibly they would accord as little as Messrs. Sheridan, Walker, Nares, Johnson, &c.

"Strange that such difference should be  
‘Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee!"

In all civilized countries, the court and flag are regarded as the sovereign arbiters of polite pronunciation; while the *lefty* pedant and hungry hypercritick vent their spleen in impotent attacks.

We have a Monarch on the throne whose superior enunciation, and elegant pronunciation of his native tongue, have long been the pride of British ears. To ask Majesty to descend to point out the preferable mode of pronouncing would be too much; but if those, who are in the daily habit of hearing him speak, would collect his manner of sounding these dubious words, and communicate them to the publick, who but Jacobins would not submit to the royal Standard? Every true-born Briton would pride himself thereon.

Yours, &c., ALPHONSO.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 15.  
YOUR Welsh tourist, p. 1037, has committed an error in saying that Furness abbey is in Scotland; it is in the North of Lancashire: and, since he seems to be unacquainted with that country, I recommend to him to visit the Lakes. He will be amply compensated for his trouble; and meet with more romantic and picturesque scenery than in Wales. J. R.

\* \* \* We are much obliged by the compliments and good wishes of this Correspondent, and also of URBANIAN and J. B. who will see that we have already in a very great measure anticipated their hints.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 16.  
FOR the love of humanity I wish to publish, through your means, a fact which I assert upon repeated experience, viz. that a horse, whose tail, after kicking, is permitted to hang down in its natural posture, will, when his wounds are healed, carry his tail as high and as handsome as any one that is tortured in pulleys, according to the common practice in kicking, at the risk of gangrene and other acci-

dents. The many advantages both to the horse and his master, arising from this plan of omitting the pulleys, will immediately occur to your equestrian readers; that it answers every purpose of figure to the horse, can be positively proved by A COUNTRY RECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 23.

ADD to the inconsistency of the searchers, p. 1041, that in London they frequently, I had almost said always, take their fee, and with it any report which the servant who opens the door, or the undertaker, chooses or is instructed to give them.

P. 1019. Of Samuel Fancourt, see vol. LIV. p. 273.

P. 1020. Among the Irish cathedrals, no notice is taken of *Meath*, *Clogher*, *Down*, *Dromore*, *Cork*, *Ros*, *Tuam*, *Elphin*, *Clonfert*, *Kilmacduab*.

At *Kilmore*, a small church contiguous to the episcopal house is a parish-church, but serves for a cathedral. Harris, 225. Bp. Pooley, 1712, left money to build a North and South aisle to the cathedral of *Rephoe*, which was laid out by Bp. Forster since 1716, who at his own charge built a West steeple. Of *Derry* there is a view in Harris, 285; St. Patrick's, Dublin, 299; of *Kildare*, whose choir and chapter alone are entire, 379; of *Kilkenny*, 317; *Leighlin* choir was rebuilt 1547, and the whole is entire, 454; view of *Cashel*, 463; *Limeric*, 501; *Waterford*, 525; *Lismore*, 547; *Cloyne*, 573; *Kilaloe*, the West end of which is said, p. 590, to "make a beautiful figure enough."

Here are 24 enumerated, of which six are united to one of the 18.

It appears, by the last edition of Camden, that the following cathedrals are existing: *Kildare*, 111. 540; *Raphoe*, 642; *Limeric*, 517; *Dromore*, 624; *Elphin*, 595; *Dow*, 620; *Waterford* and *Lismore*, 512; *Leighlin*, 533; *Ferns*, 546; *Cloyne*, 509; *Cork*, 504; *Kilmore*, 604; *Clogher*, 637; *Ossory*, 530; *Armagh*, 615; *Dublin*, 555; *Calliel*, 522. Whether there are any at *Deiry*, 633; *Kilaloe*, 576; *Clonfert*, 583; or at *Tuam*, 583; does not appear. There is none at *Meath*, 568.

P. 1024. The crest of Putey is a *cat passant*, as we may believe Edmondson.

The person who sent the account of Sir J. De la Pole to your last month's Obituary, p. 1092, is much to be commended for requiring of the His-

1799.] Sir Wm. Draper.—Lydiat.—Sir Josiah Child, &c. 1127

terian of Devon his authority for a  
wine in a private mansion. Such un-  
warranted assertions cannot be too of-  
ten exposed.

P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 30.

In p. 918, some friend of the late  
Sir William Draper has borne hon-  
ourable testimony to his character.  
The memory of illustrious men ought  
(as the wife of old have expressed it)  
to be had in everlasting remembrance.  
The late Sir William Draper was an  
accomplished scholar as well as a gall-  
iant commander. The subjoined epit-  
taph, which is inscribed on a mural  
tablet in the South aisle of the abbey-  
church at Bath, will not, perhaps, be  
unacceptable to his numerous friends,  
who may not have seen it in its origi-  
nal situation. It is at once a proof of  
the affection and of the classical abili-  
ties of his excellent friend, Christopher  
Anstey, esq.

“ H. S. E.

Vix famam cum animi tum corporis dotibus  
segregè ornatus,

GUILIELMUS DRAPER, Balni eques;  
in schola Etonensis educatus,  
Coll. deinde Regal. Cantabrigiae et alumnus  
et focus;

quorum utrumque tam moribus, quam  
studii honestavit.

Altiora tamen a Natura ingenio praeditus,  
quam ut umbratili  
in academize otio diletescens  
ad militiae laudem se totum contulit:  
et in diversis Europa Asiaque partibus si-  
pendio meruit.

In India Orientali, A. D. 1758, exercitu  
regio imperavit;  
obsecramque a Gallis Sti Georgi arcem  
cum diu fortiter defendidisset,  
strenua tandem facta eruptione,  
hostium copias, capto legionis praefecto,  
repulit.

Flagranteposte Hispanienbello, anno 1762,  
expeditione contra Manillas  
auctor idem et dux fuit.

Quibus expugnandi, dubium reliquit

Britannæ nomen

virtute magis

an clementia insigniverit.

Vale, dux acer!

Vir manuete liberalis, vale!

Hoc fiduci tuarum virtutum

specataque a pueris amicitiae,

posterioris exemplar tradam.

C. A.

Obiit Jan. A.D. 1787,  
ætat. 66.”

If your various avocations had per-  
mitted; you might as easily have an-  
swered the 7th query of Dr. Hodgson,

p. 1067, as you did the 2d, 3d, 4th,  
and 5th. It is truly astonishing that  
any gentleman, who has made these  
subjects matter of enquiry, should be  
so grossly inattentive. *Lydia* is a mere  
typographical error for *Lydiat*, a learned  
man in the early part of the 17th  
century, on whom there is an article  
in Bayle, and in the General Dictionary,  
either of which Dr. Hodgson  
may consult; though the article in the  
General Dictionary is much fuller  
than that of Bayle.

I do not wonder at Johnson's men-  
tioning this name in preference to many  
others. *Lydiat* was an Oxford  
man (as the term is); and the severe  
treatment which he underwent from  
the fanatical power in those days, and  
his distresses, especially while a pri-  
soner in the Bocardo at Oxford, might  
naturally suggest his exemplar to John-  
son, who was himself too frequently  
in a similar situation.

Yours, &c.

C. K.

Mr. URBAN, Gravesend, June 24.  
SOME months ago, a correspondent  
defined some information of Sir  
Josiah Child and Mr. Capability  
Brown. I have met with the follow-  
ing, which, I hope, will be acceptable.

Mr. Capability Brown is mentioned  
in Hasted's Kent, vol. II. p. 173, 8vo  
edition. And Sir Josiah Child, of  
Wansford house, in Chamberlain's  
Present State of England, p. 312,  
printed in 1687; D'Anvers's Scho  
Abridgement of Law, vol. I. p. 6;  
Morant's History of Essex, p. 252;  
Adjusted Cases in the King's Bench,  
folio, 1773, p. 644; Bromley's Port-  
raits, p. 173. Sir Joseph died 1699,  
aged 69. And in the Peerage of Ire-  
land, printed in 1768, in 2 vols. 8vo,  
under Earl Tyliney, in vol. II. p. 56,  
is a complete pedigree of the Child  
family.

F. G. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, Inverness, Nov. 13.  
A LETTER from a foreigner of  
distinction to the Rev. Dr. Vice-  
fimus Knox appeared in your vol. L.  
p. 261, to which you added this re-  
mark:

“ This is, perhaps, the best written let-  
ter by a foreigner in English which our  
language can produce, both for sentiment  
and style.”

A correspondent is desirous to know  
if Dr. Knox made any return, and  
where it is to be found.

Where

Where is Mr. Hastings's celebrated translation of Horace's Ode to be found?

It has been asserted in a Scots paper\*, that the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart was author of Junius's Letters. Can any correspondent throw light upon this subject?

#### A CONSTANT READER.

**Mr. URBAN,** *Wadham Coll. Nov. 10.*  
**I**N your Select Poetry, p. 884, I remarked with singular satisfaction three copies of verses, accompanied by an introductory letter, stating them to be "the juvenile productions of a man afterwards eminent in the Literary World," signed D. D. Such is the merit of these little poems, that I cannot help feeling anxious that their ingenious author should be made known to the publick. Might I hazard a conjecture, from the easy flow of the metre, the playfulness of the imagery, and some striking features which peculiarly characterize them, I should suggest Mr. Kent, of Trinity college; for we are already in possession of some very Horatian Odes from the same elegant and judicious pen. Should you be unacquainted with the poet's name, by insigting this in your Magazine, your friend D. D. may be induced to disclose it.

INVESTIGATOR.

**Mr. URBAN,** *Cowbit, Dec. 27.*  
**W**OULD not the sense of the word "prepare," which your correspondent W. L. mentions, p. 948, be better expressed by adding another line to the couplet before-given, and be more satisfactory to that *arbiter elegantiarum*, in the following manner?

"Gather the new-blown rose, sweet  
yourself mind, [must fade,  
And bear in mind that thus thy bloom  
And befor soon to Death's Cimmerian  
Shade."

I will here beg leave to subjoin a few lines, which I addressed to a young lady, who made my wife a present of a handsome purse: to whose father also I lately sent some complimentary verses.

I compliment your sire, fair friend, in  
verse; [purse  
You, with good will, present a handsome  
To my dear spouse; now this I deem to be  
A kind remembrance both of her and me,

Because this maxim holds in prose and  
verse, [purse:

That man and wife should both enjoy one  
But here a knotty point comes 'cross my  
mind,

How we're to get this handsome purse well  
Yours, &c.

J. M.

**Mr. URBAN,**

*Dec. 31.*

**I**n your p. 919, there is a letter from Mr. M. suggesting an idea, that a particular review of the Novels and Plays (which are daily spouting from the press) would be beneficial to the morals of the rising generation; and there are many, I doubt not, who will join in the wish that the scrutiny may take place. It is a subject well worth the attention of all who have the care of youth in particular.

In reflecting upon the books which have fallen into my hands of this description, it is scarcely proper to name the works of Mrs. West, as they certainly aim, by their pure morality, and forcible arguments, at something far more valuable than mere innocent amusement; and I should hope that, if ever Mr. M.'s plan is put into execution, they will be placed in the point of view they so highly merit. If the character of Mrs. W. was as publicly known as is some of our modern authors, it might be held up as a model for imitation. In the exercise of the duties of a wife, a mother, and a daughter, no one can be more exemplary; and, surely, it is of the highest consequence, that the precepts we admire are followed by the practice of those who lay them down. A report is in circulation, that the Queen has purchased several copies of one of Mrs. West's Novels, upon the recommendation of a highly-respected Prelate. Every sincere friend to Religion and Virtue must wish that the efforts of a female in so private a station, who, unfriended, and personally unknown to the great, has made so resolute and able a stand against the prevailing torrent of licentious manners, may at least be crowned with a pecuniary recompence from that publick whose best interest she seeks to promote. Shall it be said, that, when women of corrupt manners and vitiated principles have risen to affluence by their nefarious attempts on the virtues of their sex, those who endeavour to expose and repress vice,

by directing the mind to its proper objects, are to receive no fruits for their labour but barren praise?

What an inundation of false morality is showered upon our stage from the Germans! and how relaxed are the minds of the modern critics, when they overlook the want of principle, and are sought by the tinsel of sentiments, to feel for crimes they ought to shudder at! As Mrs. Welt's plays are now before the publick, who will judge that the Manager, in compliance to the false taste of the times, was obliged to decline the bringing them forward; yet the majority will, I doubt not, lament that compositions, which have received the praise of the highly-respectable authors of the British Critic, for language, sentiments, and plot, should, from the want of splendid scenery, &c. &c. deprive the author of those advantages her performances justly merit; and which would highly be beneficial to the interests of her family.

Yours, &c.

X. Y.

Mr. URBAN, Wells, Norfolk, Dec. 28.

I HOPE I shall not materially fail in my endeavours to gratify the wish of *A Fauve*, in ascertaining, on the authority of Dr. Kendrick, the etymology of *puff*, or *puffy*, to the Latin word *pufis*, a dwarf; and, as cats are confessedly neither more nor less than domestic tigers, may it not be therefore inferred, that the word *tiger* is in this instance understood in the appellation? and being in universal use in this country, "from their cradle to their grave," will easily account for its becoming habitual to the animal's ear.

In France, *soussex* is equally prevalent as *puff* with us; and, by a parity of reasoning, produces similar consequences.

*Grimalkin* is evidently derived from *gris*, Fr. grey, and *malkin*, Eng. an old ragged bag; and, when applied to the feline race, implies an old cat, which in that state becomes very grey, dirty, and bare of coat.

The French term *grippe-mindard* (the former word signifying to catch with the paw, the latter, any thing playful) may be aptly applied to every cat; but I cannot consider it as the French for the particular word *Grimalkin*, for reasons already given.

Yours, &c.

J. H.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1799.

#### THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. NO. XVIII.

HOW often do we behold men, who are decreed to stand the mark of Heaven's vengeance! And, although their lives and actions have been as faultless as the weakness of human nature will admit of, yet so it is, some malignant and envious spirits, to gratify the venomous purposes of their hearts, notwithstanding their own ruin must inevitably be the consequence. Strike and wound the miserable object of their fury, cutting up by the roots all his hopes, and when in the full bloom of every honest pursuit and employment! Wretched lot! Pitiable situation!

From such an unhappy mortal, doomed to feel, let us contemplate an inanimate subject; which, as we pass on the North side of the Abbey-church in our way to the neighbouring Palace, we cannot but stay a while to comment on.

#### ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

This church appears to be devoted to Architectural Innovation; the alterations which have taken place, both on its exterior and interior, have not only been of the ridiculous kind, but, I fear, of a serious nature, that is, so far as obliterating the original excellent design of the building. Its walls, windows, arches, &c. have felt the ruthless blows of the Artificer's hammer, whose Architectural wounds have been sealed up with professional fancies, which will, while the fabrick exists, be the continued butt of contempt, mingled with regret and sorrow.

The North side till lately has remained much in its original slate, excepting some common garret windows placed over the side aisle. We may observe a new window has just been inserted at the Western extremity of the said aisle, as a proof how the old ones are to be considered as deformed, and the work of the present day more refined and elegant; and yet, what is it we are pretending to imitate? Why, the old style. Absurd, when I declare I never saw an antient window after the design which this new one is supposed to represent.

Well front. The tower at the North-west angle of this front has been, some years back, new-faced; whereon

whereon we find the unaccountable medley of ancient and modern compartments, and tracery cut every where about it. At the same period, we are to imagine, the common house parapet, and the transformation of the millions of the windows, took place; which transformation certainly charmed the directors of the present alterations, as the new window already spoken of is correspondent to them. The porch, erected some ten or twelve years back, is a mode of architecture which may be termed unique, notwithstanding it is called by the inhabitants a Druidical design. They, indeed, might as well call it either the production of the Hottentots or the Laplanders, for what affinity it can possibly have with the pines of our patient Britons.

**South side.** In the first story are already inserted many of the new windows; those not yet altered were, we may again suppose, new-worked when the West front underwent its change above observed: however, they preserve somewhat of the tracery of the original windows seen on the North side. The new windows in the second story innovate but in a small degree from the old ones. The parapet is modern.

**East front.** It has been new-faced, and in small parts modernized.

**Inside of the church.** Thirty or forty years ago, when this church was repaired and beautified, its groins, or whatever finishing it then might have had, were destroyed, and an ornamented modern flat ceiling put up in their stead. The East end was decorated in a fancy way, but yet not so as to alter or disfigure the arrangement of the building; and other changes were made, of less consequence.

Little judgement can be given of the intended reparations or alterations now carrying on. We can only perceive that the last division of the arches to the East, on each side of the body of the church, have in part been filled up with counteracting arches of stone and brick work, to resist, as we are given to understand, the pressure of the building from the West. This I was not sensible of; and I still tremble for the fate of the East front, as on its exterior are not any buttresses, nor are any preparations making to repel the new mass of materials in the last division we are speaking of.

I wou'd advise my professional brethren to read occasionally No. II. (LXVIII. 824.) of these Pursuits, where they will find by what mode of procedure the West front of Hereford cathedral fell a victim to the ignorance and whim of the people there employed.

I saw in the vestry a drawing, exhibiting in what manner the East end of this church is to be altered. Its plan circular, a groined dome, with an open skylight at the top; the whole to be viewed from the West end of the building through a large pointed archway spreading across the body of the chancel.

The effect thus to be produced is certainly not meant to be after the ancient terminations of our religious structures. No; a bold display of modern inventive genius, not fettered down to the dull trammels of copying the half-conceived designs of our ancestors, is to be the grand effort of this new display of art. Groins in the old way would have been dark, and no other light appeared on the new work that would have come through the dull paintings in the East window, hitherto considered as the principal object at this end of the building. Now, a burst of light from above will render the superfluous paintings but barely visible (a proper consequence, to be sure;) and the fine show, from the profuse disposition of light and shade, will dazzle and astonish the beholders; and they will forget that open sunny domes were unknown to our ancient artists, and that solemn "embayed roofs" are disgusting to our modern ones!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 26.  
**L**IVING in a remote part of Ulster, you will not be surprised if your instructive Magazine shou'd not find its way to some of us till a considerable time after its publication. This might be a sufficient apology for the delay of the observations, I am going to offer, on a subject which you reviewed so far back as in your Magazine for last March; but, indeed, I deferred transmitting them to you sooner, partly in hopes of procuring the book which you then reviewed, and partly while I made enquiries on the subject in other parts of Ireland.

Not being able to procure the publication itself, I must confine my remarks

Marks to the account given in your Magazine for March, p. 233, of

*An Examination into the Origin and Continuance of the Dissenters in Ireland, the true Cause of the Rebellion; being a faithful Narrative of the particular Sufferings of the Irish Peasantry, &c. &c. By William Bingley. Fourteen Years a Resident in Ireland, &c.*

From the favourable account which you give of the author, I have no doubt but, whatever may have been told him of the state of the Irish peasantry when he lived in Dublin, he will be glad to be informed, that the hardships he complains of (and which, I am persuaded, were then exaggerated) have long since been done away; and that the condition of the Roman Catholics in Ireland hath received the most perfect amelioration that could be desired\*.

Whoever looks into the Statute-book will find that, in the reign of his present Majesty, it has been the constant object of the Legislature of Ireland to remove the restraints and disqualifications of the Roman Catholics, by a series of laws in their favour.

I shall briefly enumerate such of them as now occur to me.

Anno 13—14, Geo. III. (1773—4) ch. 35. *An Act to enable his Majesty's Subjects, of whatever Persuasion, to testify their Allegiance to him.*

This allows Roman Catholics to take the oath of allegiance and abjuration without the oath of supremacy, &c.

Anno 17—18, Geo. III. (1777—8) ch. 49. *An Act for Relief of his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom professing the Popish Religion.*

This takes away many restraints in their granting and receiving leases, and in disposing of their estates; and it especially provides, that the conformity of the eldest son shall not affect the estate of his Popish parent, or alter the reversion, &c.

Anno 21—22, Geo. III. (1781—2) ch. 24. *An Act for the further Relief of his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom professing the Popish Religion.*

This enables all persons, who will take the oath of allegiance, &c. (as in 13—14 Geo. III.) to purchase or take

and dispose of lands the same as Protestants; and especially frees all ecclesiastics from all the penalties and restraints of former acts: they may perform in their chapels all the public acts of their religion, may marry all persons of their own persuasion, and such marriages are good in law.

Anno eodem, ch. 62. *An Act to allow Persons professing the Popish Religion to teach School in this Kingdom, and for regulating the Education of Papists, and also to repeal Parts of certain Laws relative to the Guardianship of Children.*

This in the preamble expressly blames the former laws on this subject as too severe, and therefore repeals such parts of them as relate to the education of persons professing the Popish religion.

Anno 32 Geo. III. (1792) ch. 21. *An Act to remove certain Restraints and Disabilities thereon mentioned, to which his Majesty's Subjects professing the Popish Religion are now subject.*

This removes all disqualifications from lawyers at the bar, and from attorneys of the Roman-catholic religion. It repeals all restraints in the intermarriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics; as also certain laws which prohibited a foreign education. It releases Roman-catholic schoolmasters from the necessity of being licensed by the Ordinary, and removes certain restraints in the number of apprentices, &c.

Anno 33 Geo. III. (1793) ch. 22. *An Act for the Relief of his Majesty's Popish or Roman-Catholic Subjects of Ireland.*

This act sweeps away almost every remaining disqualification which would affect his Majesty's subjects of this persuasion: for, by the former oath of allegiance is altered, and adapted to their profession; the abjuration oath and declarations formerly required, and the test of receiving the Sacrament according to the Established Church, are to them repealed; and they are by this act qualified for every office, civil or military; may vote at elections; may be in the commission of the peace, and hold any office of trust except such as relate to the ecclesiastical establishment, and excepting also their voting in parliament, or filling a few of the great offices of state, such as being lord-lieutenant or lord-deputy, &c. secretaries of state, members of privy councils,

\* We are persuaded that Mr. Bingley (if living) would have sincerely rejoiced to see this justice done to the Irish Clergy. EDIT.

council, lord high chancellor, lord chief justices, the judges in the courts of law, prime serjeant, attorney and solicitor-general, second and third serjeants at law, king's council, masters in Chancery, provost or fellows of Trinity college, postmaster-general, generals on the staff, governor, sheriff, or sub-sheriff, of any county; excepting these and a few similar, which can only affect a very few individuals, the Roman Catholics of Ireland have every privilege and enjoyment the same as their Protestant fellow-subjects.

By this short statement of what is the present law of the land, it will be seen how much the author of the *Examination*, &c. has been mistaken in the enumeration of the grievances which he mentions as still existing, and especially in what he represents as *actions* of the Protestant Clergy.

These he enumerates to be :

1. Marriage fees from Roman Catholics.
2. Fees of christenings and churchings, or, as he calls it, purification money.
3. Church-dues from lodgers and room-keepers, or family-money..
4. House-dues, or smoke money.
5. Tithe of Turf, or what in England is called peat.

With regard to each of these, the writer of this article hath made very particular and extensive enquiry, especially in this province of Ulster, and has been assured that,

1. No marriage-fees have been, or could be, demanded, since the act of 21—22 Geo. III. (1781—2), which allowed the validity of marriages by Roman-catholic priests.

2. With regard to fees for christening and churching. The first never could have existed, as it is a principle in our religion, that no money is to be paid for Sacraments. But in some parts of England a small fee (4d. or 6d.) is paid for registering the birth, or baptism; and a fee of 6d. is here due when a woman comes to be churched. But no such fee is, or could be, paid or demanded from such as never apply for that ceremony.

3. In great towns, where there are no tithes, the minister receives a small due from every house, legally (I believe) not exceeding 6d. from each. This could never have been exacted from lodgers or room-keepers, though it is possible the occupant of a small

house may have shifted it from himself on his English lodger by a wilful misrepresentation. A gentleman of the law, who resided many years in Dublin, assures the writer of this, that he never heard of such a demand there.

4. The same small fee is also due from every house in the country, but is so seldom demanded, that, in the diocese wherein this is written, it is found, upon enquiry, there are now but two parishes wherein any such payment is ever made; in one of which it is only 4d. and in the other 5d. due from every house, but seldom demanded of the poorer people.

5. As for tithe of turf, though all payments of tithe chiefly depend on custom, and, therefore, where this payment has been customary it is also legal; yet the writer of this cannot find, upon enquiry, that any such payment or demand was ever heard of in this part of Ireland.

Such is the result of a very minute investigation; and the writer of this article was present at the visitation of a whole diocese in this province, where, in every clergyman present declared he never heard of any payment or demand for fees on the marriages of Roman Catholics or other Non-conformists, unless when the ceremony was performed by a clergyman of the Established Church; or at the births of their children, under any pretence of christening, or purification, &c.

And now, Sir, let me advert to a passage in another publication, which I meet with in your Review for last June (p. 506), &c.

*The Case of Ireland re-considered, &c.*

The Irish "peasantry, who are principally Roman Catholics," are therein represented as "paying a tithe, enabled generally with very great rigour, to support the Established Religion, of which they never hear but by the tithe-proctor," &c.

It is well known that, in a great part of Ireland, every art and expedient that can be contrived is practised by many of the Roman-catholic priests, to keep the lower people from receiving any religious impression from the Protestant Clergy. Of this the following instance may suffice, the truth of which the writer of this article is well assured of. The rector of a parish in the South of Ireland, who was most exemplary for his benevolence

leme and charity to all his poor neighbours, had notice of a Roman-catholic family among whom raged a violent fever, attended with the most alarming symptoms. He immediately visited them, carried them pecuniary and other supplies, and administered to them doses of James's fever powder, which, for greater exactness, he constantly gave them with his own hands; in consequence of which they all recovered. To efface every proper sense of these benefits, the priest constantly came every evening with holy water and all his ceremonies, to perform the most solemn ablution and other exorcisms, in order to free the house and family from the pollution it had contracted by the admission of a heretic minister within the walls. After this, can we wonder at the infernal cruelties which these deluded wretches were instigated to commit on the poor Protestants at Wexford and elsewhere in the late rebellion?

But on the subject of tithes it is well known, that the Protestant Clergy in Ireland never receive half the amount of what are paid to their brethren in England. In the Northern counties, they never demand tithe of potatoes, though so great a portion of every parish is devoted to the culture of that great article of Irish food. In the South, they are obliged to receive some payment for this article, or they would get nothing in many parishes, where the lands are wholly devoted to grazing, as the Clergy were, many years ago, deprived of all tithes of agistment by a vote of the House of Commons.

But, to shew how little ground there is for complaint of exactation in the article of tithes, I will conclude this subject by an extract of a letter from a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Cork, as the payments of tithe are thought to be most rigorous in the South of Ireland.

" So far from oppressing the poor, I do not know an instance in which the parson has any thing like his due. For example, the produce of an Irish acre \* of potatoes, or of wheat, is above £1. when the market here is lowest; the tithe, therefore, ought to be a guinea (£1. 2s. 6d. Irish); we only ask 8s. Of barley the produce is £0.1.; the tithe would be 18s.; we only

ask 7s. Of oats the produce is 7l.; the tithe 14s.: we ask 5s. The produce of an acre in hay is sold from 3l. to 3l. 3s.; the tithe would be very moderate at 6s.; we ask only 2s. 6d. These are the general demands of the Clergy here. The above amount of the produce is such as it would get at Cork market on an average of many years. And thus it appears that, in every instance, the Clergy lose two-thirds of their legal dues; and yet, how grossly they are misrepresented and calumniated!"

#### A CLERGYMAN IN ULSTER.

\* \* \* We are happy to avail ourselves of this opportunity to do justice to the Irish Clergy; and we shall also add a vindication of them from another charge, viz. of non-residence; which is sometimes too generally imputed to them, from the appearance at our public places of some of them, that have probably fine curates, or preferments which do not require constant residence.

The following Address, extracted from an Irish paper, gives such an instance of exemplary residence in a Northern diocese, wherein one of the battles was fought in the late rebellion (that at Ballynahinch), as ought to be recorded for the honour of its clergy. It also deserves notice, for the very proper sense expressed therein of the liberal offer made by the British Legislature concerning the proposed Union of the two kingdoms.

" To his Excellency CHARLES Marquis CORNWALLIS, Lord-lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland. The Address of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Dromore.

" May it please your Excellency,  
" We, the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese of Dromore, beg leave to testify our high respect for your Excellency on your arrival in this country, and our loyalty and duty to the best of Sovereigns.

" To the common Father of his people, we owe sincere gratitude, for that, among other instances of his paternal care, he in our late season of calamity and danger sent for our protection a chief-governor whose public services had been attended with victory and success in another quarter of the globe, of which the splendid and happy consequences we have lately witnessed.

" On these and all the other glorious successes, which the Divine Ruler of the world hath every where vouch'd to his Majesty's arms, we beg leave to congratulate your Excellency, and especially on the happy effects of your own administration here, by which a foreign invasion hath been defeated, and an unnatural rebellion been suppressed.

" Of the miseries and horrors of that rebellion the Clergy of this Diocese were immediate witnesses; as, during the time

\* The Irish acre (plantation measure) is above an acre and a half English.

it raged in this country, none of their whole number were absent from their duty, except only two, who have preferments in other parts of the kingdom.

" To compleat our security, our beloved Sovereign hath recommended, and your Excellency hath proposed, a Legislative Union of the two kingdoms; and can we desire a more convincing argument in its favour, than the anxious attempts of both our foreign and domestic enemies to separate them for ever? And surely we must admire the generous magnanimity of our sister kingdom, that, in the moment of her highest glory and prosperity, when she hath attained an elevation unknown in history, and stands forth the disinterested guardian and protector of the whole civilized world, she yet offers to treat with us on terms of perfect equality, at the time of our greatest adversity and depression.

" We cannot, therefore, but offer up our humble prayers to the Almighty, that he will graciously prosper this great and important work, and will so direct the counsels of both kingdoms, that their Union may be productive of lasting security, peace, and happiness, to all loyal subjects without distinction; may ensure to us and our posterity our holy religion, laws, and liberties; and may transmit inviolate, to the latest ages, our happy Constitution in Church and State.

" *Dromore-house, October 4, 1799.*"

To the above Address are annexed the subscriptions of the Bishop (Dr. Percy), of the Dean and Chapter of Dromore, and of all the Beneficed Clergy in the diocese, "except," as it is stated, "only four; three of whom were unavoidably absent, and could not have the subject submitted to them."

EDITOR.

Mr. URBAN, 'O.R. 7.  
MR. RICHARD MACKLEY,  
p. 652, was not buried at Thorpe-Arch, though it is true that his son was, but at Acomb, near York. The inscription on his tomb is,

" M. S.

RIC<sup>i</sup> MACKLEY,  
ob. 5 d. Apr. 1773.

Vivit post fata superflus  
virtus.

JOANNES BROWNE, procurator  
gener. Ric<sup>i</sup> Mackley, supra  
memoratus, ob. Oct. 18, 1780,  
et. sive 26."

The said Mr. Browne married R. M.'s eldest daughter, and died when secretary to the Masons' Grand Lodge at York.

I cannot give any direct answer to Q. Q. M.; but am sure that Francis Mackley was ~~not~~ *a near* relation to our family.

MACKLEY.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

OBSERVING of late several con-  
jectures in your Miscellany re-  
specting the derivation of the term  
*Jury-mast*, allow me to add, that it may,  
perhaps, be found in the noun substan-  
tive *jus, juris*; as if it should be said,  
*esse jure mali*, viz. as supplying the  
state, and being invested with the right,  
privilege, or authority, of the real  
mast.

*Extract from the BELFAST NEWS-  
LETTER of June 18, 1799.*

SIR,

June 7.

IN confirmation of the account pub-  
lished in your News-Letter of June  
4th, concerning the successful applica-  
tion of yeast or barm in putrid diseases,  
allow me to inform you, that a poor  
family near Dromore have lately re-  
ceived great benefit from the same.

A poor man, who with his wife and  
three of his children lay dangerously  
ill of a malignant fever attended with  
symptoms of putrefaction (which had  
already proved fatal to another of his  
sisters), applied by his afflicted wife  
for relief to a gentleman in that neighbour-  
hood, who had just seen in a  
London paper this favourable account  
of yeast, &c. on which he recom-  
mended it to be tried; and Dr. Hall,  
who lives near that place, being so  
charitable as to attend this poor family  
*gratis*, on its being mentioned to him,  
highly approved of the application, as,  
during his long superintendance of the  
51st regiment, in the garrison of Mi-  
norca, he had seen the efficacy of wort  
so successfully recommended in the  
celebrated treatise of Dr. M'Bride\*.  
Accordingly, under his direction, a  
table-spoonful of yeast or barm, diluted  
in spring-water, was given every  
hour, along with a decoction of bark,  
with the happiest success. The poor  
man and his whole family recovered;  
and he declared that, every time he  
took the yeast, he found immediate  
relief.

This is published by the gentleman  
who recommended the yeast; but,  
that it may not rest on anonymous sup-  
port, the truth of the account can be  
attested by Dr. Hall, of Park-row,  
near Dromore.

\* It was also approved by another eminent physician, who accidentally saw the poor wife, and very charitably gave a pre-  
scription likewise.

## 260. Pursuits of Literature.

*Translations, by Octavius.*

**W**ITH renewed pleasure we present to our readers another work of the writer whom we reviewed p. 365, inadvertently misrepresenting him as a professor of Oriental languages in the University of Dublin, where, we find, he was only an eminent and able tutor.

"A LOVER OF LITERATURE and of his COUNTRY, wishing to promote the circulation of a work of no common merit, THE PURSUITS OF LITERATURE, whose noble-minded and profoundly-learned author posterity will hail as THE SEVENTH SATIRIST; with all the playfulness of wit, the severity of virtue, and the honesty of religion, unsparingly applying THE ROD to irreligion, superstition, anarchy, vice, and folly; and liberally bestowing THE WREATH on piety, patriotism, learning, knowledge, and taste, *In thoughts that breathe and words that burn.* But who has not condescended to give his own master-key of translation, to those treasures of erudition and sound criticism, which he has locked-up in the learned languages, though so essential to enforce and illustrate his argument, by their energy, their beauty, and their drollery; rather maliciously, in appearance, but with the best intentions, I am persuaded, to pique the pride, and excite the curiosity, of "scholars ripe and good," like Bryant, Hurd, Huntingford, Burgess, Porson, Cooke, &c. &c. &c.—so thickly strewn throughout that happy land of literature—**GREAT BRITAIN!**—To repair to the original sources, in order to solve these questions for exercise, set by a mighty master, *Quis sit curvula, "speaking to the intelligent,"* in this his *Alma uis au—perpetual possession:*"

"Wishing therefore, in some measure, to supply the deficiency, in a subordinate country, where classical learning is less generally diffused, and where splendid names in literature are, as yet, more sparingly scattered throughout the land—a land however, through the liberal conceivings of **GREAT BRITAIN**, rising into national consequence, and emerging "from darkness to light"—to a due sense of the infinite importance of sound and well-conducted learning to social happiness:—The author of these TRANSLATIONS offers them

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

And the honesty of his intentions will, he trusts, atone for the unavoidable imperfection of the performance. A task so various and versatile, as translating the—*Night farra-go libelli*,—"the miscellaneous quotation of our SATIRIST," is far from easy, even with the best helps from men and books—in a capital city: still more embarrassing in a rural and sequestered retirement,

where he cannot get access to several of the authors quoted, and is debarred both from situation and the nature of his subject, (which, however difficult, is usually considered in an inferior light; as if *translation* were easier than *original composition*;) when, on trial, it will be found the reverse) from consulting some, whom he is proud to rank in the number of his friends—among the learned sons of our ALMA MATER,—

## AN UNIVERSITY,

*Second to none, superior to most,  
venerated and venerable,  
where,*

**LEARNING** found and good, promotes  
*the implanted power of MIND,*  
**CULTURE** right, invigorates  
*the virtues of the HEART.*

P. M. S.

And they who are most conversant in translation—our learned PHIMATE, &c. &c. &c. will be foremost to acknowledge the difficulty of seizing the true spirit of a detached quotation, which is often diametrically opposite to the literal sensus. Thus the Epicure may quote SOLOMON's ironical commendation—"There is nothing better for a man than to eat and drink,"—supported by PAUL: "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."—The foolish Alcibiades may say openly with DAVID—"There is no God"—and the gloomy Misanthrope—"There is none that doeth good, no, not one." And our LORD himself indignantly recommends to his floundering Disciples:—"Sleep on now, and take your rest!"—Rise, &c."

"And the difficulty of these translations is considerably enhanced, by that playfulness of wit, and liveliness of a rich imagination, drawing forth from its copious treasures, things new and old—and often producing unexpected and whimsical associations and parodies. Thus he warns his too curious readers, endeavouring to draw him forth from his prudent concealment, to let him alone; for

"There is a darkness which may be felt,"  
→to their cost—not only palpable but poignant.  
—Envious land of literature, **GREAT BRITAIN!** "training many sons to glory," which can bide such distinguished excellence from vulgar gaze—THE CALM OBSERVER and the FAITHFUL MONITOR:—

"Not obtrusive, not obtrusive, but retired"—  
"The more desirable!"

"Leave, O leave me to repose!!"

Should this *Jeu d'Esprit*,—originating in amusement, continued for instruction, and completed for the publick—chance to reach THE SATIRIST, and he should find his quotation mistranslated, or his pointed but fugitive wit misunderstood, let him not be angry, nor shake his rod at me: for, in that case, I will retort—*Blame yourself—Si non vis intelligi, &c.*

“S:U

"Still, however, I will rely on the same sandoar and indulgence, which he has shewn to others and claims for himself, to reconsider the exercise, before he scorns it out of school (though not an old *Eton Boy's*), and perhaps he will find somewhat to merit a not of approbation:

*Complures luctantes, art quod tollere velles.*  
And I will tell him further:—*Non omnibus reddo*—“I am no hackney translator”—*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistris*—“No party-writer”—*Venidit hic eae patriam*—“No venal orator \*.” But a citizen of the world, who will yield all loyal obedience (but no more) to any government, or any master.

To the noble Friend of HORACE and of our SATIRIST, an apology may be requisite for assuming his signature. Wishing, therefore, to gain his approbation also, I will endeavour to establish my right and title to the name, as a remote descendant from the OBRIAN Family, and his distant relation:—from our excellent Ecclesiastical Herald—LARDNER.—*Probet bac Octavius Optimus.*

MARCUS MINUCIUS FELIX was an eminent pleader at ROME in the reign of Septimius Severus. In his earlier days he had prosecuted and sat in judgement on the suffering CHRISTIAN, whom he had treated with the usual severity and injustice of the Roman Judges, even Pliny himself, &c. but was at length converted to the Christian Faith; and wrote his masterly *Defence of Christianity* about A. D. 210, leaving, in this polite and elegant performance, a lasting monument of his ingenuity, eloquence, learning, and, we will add, firmness and undaunted courage, in a persecuting age. It is written in the form of a DIALOGUE, or conference between his friend OCTAVIUS JANUARIUS, a Christian Convert, and CÆCILIUS NATALIS, a Heathen Philosopher; in which MINUCIUS sits as Judge. Cæcilius first objects, and then Octavius answers. When he has ended, after a short pause, Cæcilius owns himself confuted and convinced, and professes his readiness to become a Christian.

As OCTAVIUS JANUARIUS, therefore, may I venture, without incurring the imputation of overforwardness, to aspire to be honoured with the friendship of this illustrious pair, embarked in the same common cause?

*Sed iuxta, eo ipso videlicet*

*Joint-souled, One-minded.* Philip. ii. 2: in humble, but hopeless imitation of the most sublime—the most transcendent, the most incomprehensible standard:

*Ego xai o Pater et Iesu x. (en)*  
**THE FATHER AND I, ARE ONE-[MIND-]**

\*“Tis me! I ken the manner of his gait;  
He rises on his toe; that spirit of his,  
In aspiration, lifts him from the earth.”

—as we may, I trust, without presumption, render, and supply the ellipsis, John x. 30, in perfect unison, also, with genuine PHILOSOPHY:

*O οὐαὶ, αλλο; αὐτος*

*“The Friend—another Self.” ARISTOTLE.* So finely paraphrased by MOSES; Deut. xiii. 6.

*Φίλος, τοι εἴ τι φύγε σύ.*

*“A Friend, as thine own Soul.”*

And so elegantly, by the profound son of SIRACH. Eclips. vi. 14.

*Φίλος τιμός, σύνειον κρίσιμον.*

*Ο εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν ἐνέργειαν ποιῶν*

*Φίλος τιμός εἰς τοιν τιμέλλαμα.*

*Καὶ εἰς τοιν τιμέματος τοις καλλιεργεῖσιν*

*Φίλος τιμός, φρουράς την τιμήν.*

*Καὶ ὁ φίλος μακρος, καὶ ὁ τιμων αὐτοῦ*

*“A faithful friend is a strong shield,  
Whoever finds him, finds a treasure.  
A faithful friend, nothing can prevail  
And there is no standard of his excellence.  
A faithful friend is a medicine of life,  
And they that fear THE LORD shall find  
him—”*

—One at least—without fail—

**THE FRIEND**—“who laid down his life  
for his Friends”—

That where **he** is, there, may **they** be also”—With “an innumerable company of Angels;

and

[the First Born]

The general assembly and congregation of Registered in Heaven; and **God**, the Judge of all;

[Spirits]

And Spirits of Just Men, perfected [by suf-  
And Jesus, Mediator of a New and better  
Covenant.”—

“Compare in the original passages, John xv. 13, and xiv. 2, Heb. xii. 22.

“How “idle” then is the “affection” (φίλος τιμός, Matt. xii. 36) of Critic Moles, that THE GOSPEL does not incite FAITHSHIP! !”

“Virtuous friends, therefore, embarked in the same “labour in love,” are encouraged “to rejoice in hope” of virtuous society, renewed and extended up to a scale of inconceivable grandeur and delight, beyond the grave.

[on Earth;]

And though “we three” shall never “meet” Our kindred souls will surely join in Heaven.

“READERS, farewell, and become “smitten” in “our Conspiracy”—a conspiracy not founded in wicked or ignoble views, but—“without dissimulation”—

“Instantly to embrace, and greatly to embrace—  
Rt. Hon. Mr. GRATTAN.  
by initiating you into

THE PERFECT LAW OF LIBERTY.  
For “WHERE THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD IS, THERE (and there only) IS LIBERTY.” THEY DARE NOT FREEBOLDLY IN THEIR SENTENCE;

But still revolt, when TRUTH would set them  
LICENCE they mean, when they CIVILISATION—  
For who loves THAT, must be fit a WISE AND  
GOOD.”

MILTON.

—Si

— Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
 Candidus importi: Si non, his utere mecum:—  
 Quos legeret terretque VIRITIM PUBLI-  
 CUS USUS.  
 “If you know TRANSLATIONS more cor-  
 rect than these,  
 Candidly communicate:—If not, use MINE:—  
 —Which should be carefully read and com-  
 pared, [LICK.]”  
 BY EVERY STUDENT AND THE PUB-  
 OCTAVIUS JAM.

Our author goes through all the passages in the “Purfuits of Literature,” which were left in their original language, illustrating the most striking with notes conceived in the original spirit, convicting the infidels, and the illuminated of modern times, by arguments drawn from sacred predictions and actual experience.

“Wheh that arch infidel, VOLTAIRE—“to whom God gave talents, but the Devil the application”—cursed with a long life, was revolving, near its close, the success of his impious labours, for half a century, to crush Christianity—“I shall not live, said he, to see it, but the next generation will see FINE THINGS!”

“How fatally his prediction has been fulfilled, EUROPE and the WORLD at large can testify.—But his fine things—have proved to himself—“worse than the FURIES or ORESTES”—in his expiring agonies—and to the world:—“LAMENTATION and MOURNING, and WOE!!!”—and, however thankless the office, and ungrateful the information, I cannot forbear communicating, with trembling awe, to a shuddering publick, the third and last woe, denounced in Holy writ, to be inflicted on an apostate world, Rev. xi. 14, “is coming quickly,” and has perhaps commenced this very year, with the downfall of the Papacy, and of the remaining shadow of the Roman Empire, in the dismemberment of the States composing the Germanic body,—by that “wild Beast dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly” The French Republick—the legitimate offspring of the Roman Republick—“those ferocious and systematic destroyers of mankind,” &c. as they are admirably described by the American Statesman—HARPER;—(unintentionally perhaps,) in the spirit of MOSAS, prepecting the Roman desolation, above 1500 years before, to the Jews, Deut. xxviii. 49—68, with all the minutenes of an eye-witness, Josephus; and in the spirit of DANIEL, filling-up the wondrous outline—Dan. viii. 23—25.—Where both Prophets have recorded “the fierce countenance”—so remarkably characteristic of those Haughty Republicans.

“And in the course of this woeful period (which may perhaps continue until A.D. 1880—see the sign of the Prophet Daniel—in the sequel) “the faithful witnesses” of GEST. MAG. Supplement, 1799.

the Patriarchal and Christian Churches shall be afflicted by Fanatics in Philosophy and Fanatics in Religion.—And there is reason to dread that the profession of Christianity may be apparently extinguished for a short time, called “three days and an half”—by its exulting foes, Rev. xi. 11; after which it is to be miraculously revived, to their astonishment and confusion—when JESUS OF NAZARETH THE CRUCIFIED—The predicted SON OF MAN coming in the clouds of Heaven, &c. Dan. vii. 13, 14.—And the ETERNAL SON OF GOD, Micah v. 2, shall inflict a signal vengeance on all his foes—by the most righteous retribution:—Philosophists who conspired to crush HIM—(Ecr. L'INF. Ecraez l'Infame—Crush the wretch—such was the horrible signature of Voltaire's conspiracy!!!)—“Thou shalt crush them in pieces like a potter's vessel,” Ps. ii. 9.—And Religionists—who conspired—“to burn, destroy, and murder all Heretics, until up to their knees in blood”—horrible to relate, in a Christian country—shall be destroyed by the ministers of Divine vengeance,—“until blood shall issue from the vat [of slaughter] up to the horses' bridles!!!!” Rev. xiv. 20.

“THIS IS THE LORD'S DOING, AND IT IS MARVELLOUS IN OUR EYES.”

In his “Rival Translations” he apologizes for not having read the Translations published in England by the Satirist's bosom-friend, apologist, and defender of the principles, the justice, the severity, and the composition, of the poem and notes on the “Purfuits of Literature;” whose business it has been not to produce what is excellent in the work, but to shew the futility and falsehood of the objections to it; to undeceive some persons who may suffer themselves to be misled by superficial and malevolent writers and observers, when they have a specious appearance.”

“ΕΜΦΙΩΝ ΙΩΝΑ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΟΥ!  
 “THE SIGN OF JONAH THE PROPHET!  
 Matt. xvi. 4.”

N. B.—The astonishing accuracy and minuteness with which this portentous sign has been fulfilled,

YET FORTY DAYS AND NINIVEH SHALL BE OVERTHROWN, Jonah iii. 4, should claim more respect for the saying of MORE THAN JONAH, from those who profess to expound the Scriptures; but who put darkness for light, and light for darkness, in all the vanity of hyper-criticism\* 1. The judgements.

\* “The German professor, Eichorn, successor of the celebrated Michaelis, as Divinity Professor at Gottingen, in his *Introduction to the Old Testament*, scruples not to style the Book of Jonah, “a popular legend,”

judgements thus pronounced against NINIVEH, the capital of the Assyrian Empire, and the greatest city of the earth, was respected by the Ninivites themselves; who, by a timely humiliation and repentance of the WHOLE CITY, suspended the infliction of Divine vengeance for 250 years; until their iniquity came to the full—and then, it was literally overthrown, according to the warning voice of Prophecy, by a mighty inundation of the *Tigris*, on which it stood, and which, swollen by unusual rains, in the mountains of *Ararat*, threw down twenty furlongs of its immense and maffy wall,—no less than 200 feet high, and 480 furlongs, or sixty miles, in circuit!—and admitted the besieging Medes and Babylonians to enter by the breach, and sack the city, as we learn from sacred and profane history.—See, especially, *Tobit* xiv. 4—15.—A book likewise, for its curious and valuable attestation to *Zonab's* prophecy, rejected, by *illuminist* professors, treading on the steps of their predecessors the Jewish doctors—who searched but could find “no prophet from Galilee”—strangely overlooking *ZONAB*. *Joh* vii. 52—2 *Kings* xiv. 25. 2. The former branch of the sign of the prophet *Zonab*, respecting his entombment, for “three days and three nights” (three *niggunim* or civil days) “in the belly of the great fish”—neither a whale nor a cow-bellied shark—but a sea-monster—“prepared” for his reception—to punish the prophet for his disbelieve, and to animate him, by his miraculous preservation, on his repentance and deliverance—to execute his hazardous commision to a great and wicked city, denouncing Divine vengeance, within forty days (unless they repented), was accurately fulfilled in our Lord's entombment, for the same period, and his resurrection, “three days after” (*καὶ ἦργε τριήντα*), or in the course of the third civil day—according to his own public prediction. Matt. xxvii. 63. 3. The latter branch of the sign, respecting the *Ninivites*, was also fulfilled on that wicked and apostate generation of the Jews, forty years after it was delivered, for the last time (shortly before the end of our Lord's mission), A. D. 30 of the vulgar Era,—for Jerusalem was destroyed by the Romans under *Titus* A. D. 70—in 490 prophetic days—a day, in the language of Prophecy, denoting a year.

“And, what is still more remarkable and astonishing—We learn from an eye-witness, the respectable Jewish historian, *Josephus*—that *Titus* first encamped against Jerusalem, A. D. 70, on Sunday April 22,

gend, not to be deemed *Historical Truth!*!”

—N. B. The M. R. vol. XXIII. p. 482, N. S. represents—“This long-awaited rational Commentator GERMANY has found in her EICHORN, and BRITAIN in her GEDDES!!”—*Par nobile stratum.*—

on the last day of the Passover, which began that year on April 14—enclosing that devoted city, and nations who were assembled from all quarters to celebrate the Passover, as in a net;—The first breach in the wall of the lower city was made on Sunday May 6;—the temple was burnt on Sunday August 5;—and the upper city or citadel taken and burnt on Sunday September 2; a week before the great day of atonement, on September 10; which, therefore, could not be offered that year for the sins of the Nation, because

#### THE TIME OF ATONEMENT WAS PAST!!

“The recurrence of the Lord's day, on four such memorable occasions, could not have been the effect of chance or accident—it was among “the times and seasons”—decreed by OMNISCIENCE, from the foundation of the world.—The day of resurrection was also the day of wrath, to about three million of the Jewish nation!!!

#### THE SIGN OF THE PROPHET DANIEL.

“As the sign of the prophet *ZONAB* was given in wrath, so the sign of the prophet *DANIEL* was given in mercy, for the preservation of the *apostles*, *disciples*, and *Christian converts* among the Jews;—and accordingly, amidst the general havoc,—“not a hair of their heads perished”;—according to their divine *MASTER'S* comfortable prediction, in whom they trusted, and whom they obeyed.

“This sign is called “the abomination of desolation, standing in the holy place” or precincts of the temple—Matt. xxiv. 15. Signifying “the Roman encampments” (στρατείων, Luke xxi. 20), whose *enfans* were called *propria legione munina*,—“the proper divinities of the legions”—by which they swore, and to which they sacrificed.—And, accordingly, the *Christians* instantly fled from the devoted city, on the first coming of *Titus*, and before he had surrounded the city with his immense lines of circumvallation (begun on Saturday June 2d, and finished on the third day, to the wonder of the world—for THE LORD wrought for *Titus*), and saved themselves “in the mountains,” as directed. Matt. xxiv. 16.

“The prophecy of *Daniel*, which our LORD thus sanctioned by his quotation and explanation (and whose whole book Professor Eichorn still more daringly wishes to expunge from the Hebrew canon)—“as a legend” “useful only to those who practise divination by the Scriptures,”—“and for those who pray in private,” see MONTHLY REVIEW, 1797, August, Appendix, p. 494, &c.) is to be found in that most celebrated prophecy of the seventy weeks near its close. Dan. ix. 27, and again, xii. 11.

“This wondrous prophecy, descriptive of the fortunes of the Jewish nation, during seventy weeks, or 490 prophetic years, from the establishment of their civil and religious polity, by *Nebuchadnezzar* and *Ezra*, un-

til the destruction of both by *Thru*, A. D. 70. By the amount of two of its subdivisions, *sixty-two weeks and seven weeks*, or *69 weeks* (amounting to *483 years*, beginning *420 years before the Christian Era*, and ending A. D. 63), expressed the beginning of the troubles in Judea, when *Gessius Florus*, by his oppressive administration, drove the Jews to revolt from the Romans, and from which Josephus, the Jewish historian, expressly dates the commencement of that fatal war.

"And in kindness also to faithful Jews and Christians, and to support them throughout the ensuing long-continued period of Jewish desolation and Christian apostacy, reaching from A. D. 70 (its beginning) until A. D. 1880 (the termination of the grand prophetic period of 2300 prophetic days or years, destined to comprise all the revolutions of the Jewish nation, from the Babylonian restoration to their final restoration, "when the transgression of desolation shall cease, and the sanctuary at Jerusalem be cleansed," Dan. viii. 13, 14); this latter period of 1810 years ( $490 + 1810 = 2300$ ) is likewise subdivided into three remarkable portions; the first of "a time, times, and half a time," or (in prophetic and also classical language substituting a time for a year), *three years and an half*, Dan. vii. 25, and xii. 7; or, as explained by that last and greatest mystagogue JOHN REY, xi. 2, 3, *forty-two months*, or 1260 prophetic days or years, which is to include the sufferings of the "militant church," or of the two faithful witnesses or representatives of the Patriarchal and Evangelical churches or congregations, composing the universal church throughout the world\*.

"This first division of 1260 years, which is to be marked by trouble, distress, and persecution of the faithful witnesses, counting backwards from its close, A. D. 1880, gives A. D. 620—the precise year when the Mahometan imposture began to be propagated in the East, two years before his flight from Mecca (whence the famous *Year of the Hegira*, or flight, commenced A. D. 622), and about the same year also when the Gregorian liturgy, framed by *Gregory the Great*, who thereby "brought to change times and laws," in the Christian Church, by establishing the celibacy of the clergy, the worship of angels and intercessors, and the vene-

ration of *relics*—*Dan. vii. 23*, so wonderfully foretold by the spirit of prophecy, 2 Tim. iv. 1, 2 Tim. iii. 1, 2 *Thess. ii. 3—13*, began to be established in the West.

"The second division of 1290 days, *Dan. xii. 11*, counted forwards from A. D. 70, the destruction of Jerusalem, gives A. D. 1360, the precise year when long-benighted Christendom first was cheered by the beamings of *Evangelical light*, disclosed by the great father of the Reformation—The illustrious *WICKLIFFE IN ENGLAND*, who, in that identical year, first began to oppose the encroachment of *Papal jurisdiction* in the University of *Cambridge*, and who was the first to translate the Scriptures into a *vulgar tongue*.

"The third division of 1335 days, *Dan. xii. 12*, counted also from A. D. 70, gives A. D. 1405, the precise year when *Huss*, that illustrious disciple of *Wickliffe*, and martyr to the perfidy of the Council of *Constance*, first began to preach at *Prague*, in *Bohemia*, against the corruptions of Romish faith.—The curious reader will find the foregoing date of A. D. 620, for the commencement of the Mahometan imposture, in *Savary's Vie de Mahomet*, prefixed to his translation of the *Coran*, p. 49. The commencement of the Reformation in England by *Wickliffe*, A. D. 1360, and in Germany by *Huss*, A. D. 1405, in *L'Enfant Histoire du Concile de Constance*, vol. i. p. 201, and p. 26.

"Such an astonishing coincidence of historic dates with ancient prophecy, in so many instances, furnishes no slight presumption that the clue here offered to the learned in the *Scriptures* is the true one; or, at least, is less remote from the truth than any hitherto discovered. And it perfectly corresponds with the context, in the three cases: For surely the commencement of the Romish superstition in the West, and the Mahometan imposture in the East, about A. D. 620, was the commencement of "a time of trouble," *Dan. xii. 1*, during which "the two witnesses," or faithful representatives of the Patriarchal and Evangelical Churches, should be cloathed in sackcloth, *Rev. xi. 3—2*. The commencement of the Reformation in England was actually a severe season of "trial," in which *Wickliffe* and his illustrious successors, *Cranmer*, *Kidley*, *Latimer*, &c. in England, and *Huss*, *Jerome*, *Luther*, *Calvin*, &c. in Germany, were, with "many" others, "purified and made white by sufferings," for their bold and undaunted testimony to evangelical truth, *Dan. xii. 11*, "and perfected their testimony" (*τελεσθαι*), *Rev. xi. 7*, it sealed it with their blood. But notwithstanding—3. "Blessed were they,—the understanding wife—who waited and came to the 1335 days"—or open protestation against the corruptions of intolerant bigotry, so strongly opposed by *Huss* and his fellow-martyr, *Jerome of Prague*, *Dan. xii. 12*.

\* "THE DEITY, who, in sundry degrees and in divers manners, spake of old to the Patriarchs, through the Prophets, hath, at the end of these days, spoken unto me, through a son, whom he hath appointed heir of all." *Heb. i. 8.*—"Moses gave unto you (Jews) the rite of Circumcision, (not that it is of Moses but of the Patriarchs)." *John vii. 22.*—"After the way that they call Heresy, to serve I the PATRIARCHS AND GOD."—(*τῷ πατρὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ*). *Acti. xxiv. 14.*

"So strong indeed is the conviction of the weight of these interpretations on the author's mind, that he should think himself most highly criminal in the sight of God, and of his suffering Country, were he to withhold them through any "enflaming fear of man," or dread of ill consequences to himself, or those he regards more than himself, when "his countrymen are perishing for lack of evangelical knowledge," all around!!!

"To the truly wise, of every persuasion, he submits them, either for correction or verification; more than ever convinced of the weakness of unassisted Reason, in speculations so profoundly mysterious; where even the most enlightened can only glean here a little and there a little,—as PROPHET is fulfilling, and the SPIRIT shall vouchsafe to reveal. And surely the blessing conveyed through DANIEL, xii. 1c, to the wife, that "they should understand, but none of the wicked shall understand,"—and solemnly repeated, "to the Reader" who cautiously endeavours to expound "the oracles of prophecy," and to "the Hearer" who observe what are written therein with due seriousness and attention, through JOHN, Rev. i. 3.—Taking up the conclusion, and continuing, as it were, the thread of Daniel's prophecies—should stimulate the researches of the Learned, and the attention of the Unlearned, to the most rational and consistent interpretations: lest their lamps also be extinguished, like those of the seven Asiatic Churches, and the glorious light of the Gospel and liberty of the Gospel be withdrawn with indignation from this most highly-favoured land.

"Such are the considerations forcibly crowding upon the author's mind at this awful, this pressing hour. Let them not be treated with inattention, levity, or ridicule, fatally misplaced, as the effusions of an enthusiast, or the prophecies of a crazy Brother.—They are the result of long-continued research, and of anxious and timorous meditation, trembling at the deserved catastrophe of the Blind leading the Blind."

Of Popery in general, and of its influence in Ireland, in particular, we have the following animated view, in addition to that given here at large from Sir Edwin Sandys' "Speculum Europe."

"The downfall of the PAPACY last year, and the demise of PIUS VI. lately (May, 1799), are events too important to the WORLD at large, and too interesting to the BRITISH EMPIRE, and especially IRELAND, to be passed over without due notice, even in this Miscellany."

"However highly I may reverence the piety and personal holiness of the late aged, venerable, woe-worn Pontiff—submitting, with dignified meekness and devout resigna-

nation to the Divine visitation and the calamities of his country, from which he has been at length released,—“purified, made white and tried,” in the furnace of affliction, for “the sins of his flock”—yet, I cannot but congratulate CHRISTENDOM on the downfall of that wondrous system of Ecclesiastical domination—which for so long a period governed the Western Church with such despotic sway; “changing times and laws,” and usages established from the APOSTOLIC age, by a succession of artful, vigilant, enterprising, and fanatical POPES, slowly and gradually claiming and assuming a jurisdiction over the other independent Sects; and at length usurping, establishing one Ecclesiastical supremacy:—ruling the Clergy and Laity every where; from the Prelate to the Deacon, from the King to the Peasant, as “King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,” while professing, in the depth of humility—to be “Servants of the Servants of God!”

#### “PAPAL POLICY.”

“The refined policy of the Papacy, as a human system of Ecclesiastical regimen, “addressed to the upholding of the worldly power and glory of their ORDER,” I have no where seen so ably traced as by that great traveller and accomplished scholar Sir EDWIN SANDYS, in his “SPECULUM EUROPE,” or Survey of the State of Religion in the Western Parts of the World, written in 1509; a work formerly much celebrated for nervous eloquence and masterly reasoning; which went through many editions:—how deservedly, the following extract may shew:—“I think I may truly say,”—says this observant traveller,—“there was never yet STATE framed, by man's wit in this world, more powerful and forceable to work those effects; never any more wisely contrived and plotted, or more diligently put in practice and execution: insomuch that, but for the natural weakness of untruth and dishonesty, which being rotten at the heart, abate the force of whatsoever is founded thereon, their outward means were sufficient to subdue a whole world.

“The particular ways they hold to ravish all affections, and to fit each humour (which, their jurisdiction and power being but per se and voluntary, they principally regard), are well nigh infinite: there not being any thing either sacred or profane, no virtue or vice, almost, no things of so contrary condition severally, which they make not, in some sort, to serve that turn; that each fancy may be satisfied, and each appetite find what to feed on.

“Whatsoever either wealth can sway with the lovers, or voluntary poverty with the despisers, of the world; what honour, with the ambitious; what obedience, with the humble; what great employment, with stirring and mottled spirits; what perpetual quiet, with heavy and retire bodies; what content the peasant nature can take

in pastimes and jollity; *what*, contrariwise, the austere mind, in discipline and rigour; *what* love, either chastity can raise in the pure, or voluptuousness in the dissolute; *what* allurements are in knowledge to draw the contemplative, or in actions of state to possess the practic dispositions; *what* with the hopeful, prerogative of reward can work; *what* errors, doubts, and dangers, with the fearful; *what* change of vows, with the rash; of estate, with the inconstant; *what* pardons with the faulty, or supplies, with the defective; *what* miracles with the credulous; *what* visions with the fantastical; *what* gorgeousness of show, with the vulgar and simple; *what* multitude of ceremonies, with the superstitious and ignorant; *what* prayer with the devout; *what*, with the charitable, works of piety; *what* rules of higher perfection with elevated affections; *what* dispensing with breach of all rules, with men of lawless conditions; in sum:—“*what* thing ever can prevail with any man, either for himself to pursue, or at least wife to love, reverence, or honour, in another (for even therein also Man’s nature receiveth great satisfaction); the same is found in them:—not as in other places of the world, by casualty, blended without order, and of necessity; but sorted, in great part, into several professions; countenanced with reputation, banished with prerogatives, facilitated with provisions and yearly maintenance; and either (as “*the better things*”) advanced with expectation of reward; or borne with (how bad soever) with sweet and silent permission.

“What pomp, what riot, to that of their Cardinals? What severity of life comparable to their Hermits and Capuchins? Who wealthier than their Prelates? Who poorer than their Mendicants? On the one side of the street, a cloyster of Virgins; on the other, a *flye* of Courtezans, with public toleration: this day, all in masks, with all loosenes and foolery; to-morrow, all in processions, whipping themselves till the blood follow! On one door, an excommunication, throwing to hell all transgressors; on another, a jubilee, or full discharge from all transgressions!

“Who learneder, in all kind of sciences, than their Jesuits? What thing more ignominie than their ordinary Mass Priests? What prince so able to prefer his servants and followers as the Popes, and in so great multitude? Who abē to take deeper and readier revenge on his enemies? What pride equal to his, making kings kiss his pantosie? What basitly greater than his, shriving himself daily to an ordinary priest? Who difficulter of dispatch of causes to the greatest? Who easier in giving audience to the meanest? Where greater rigour in the world, in acting the observation of the Church laws? Where less care, or conscientie, of the Commandments of God?—To

taste flesh on a Friday, where suspicion might fatten, were matter for the Inquisition; whereas, on the other side, the Saturday is one of their greatest market-days!

“To conclude:—Never state, never government in the world, so strangely compassed of infinite contraries; all tending to entertain the several humours of all men, and to work *what* kind of effect soever they shall desire:—where rigour and remissness, cruelty and lenity, are so combined, that, with neglect of the Church, to stir aught is a sin unpardonable; whereas, with duty towards the Church, and by intercession for her allowance, with respective attendance of her pleasure, no law of God or NATURE so sacred, which, one way or other, they find not means to dispense with, or at leastwise to permit the breach of, by connivance and without disturbance.”—So far this profound STATESMAN.

“And, what is truly remarkable, by the same arts that PAPAL Rome rose to universal supremacy—absurdly miscalling herself (*a part*) the whole, or “Holy Catholic,” or Universal “Church,”—actually composed of “the whole Congregation of CHRIST’s Church, militant (or now suffering) upon earth,” both Patriarchal and Evangelical—whereof Islamism (or Mahometanism) was the grand corruption in the East, and Romanism in the West:—both springing up (as before observed) about the same year, A. D. 620.—So, by the self-same arts, in turn was Romanism supplanted, undermined, and overthrown, throughout France, Italy, and Germany, by the wily policy of false Philosophy; erecting on its ruins a Fanaticism infinitely more mischievous and destructive—inasmuch as Infidelity and Atheism are still worse than Superstition and Bigotry—the former being discharged from all controul divine and human, and leaving no check on the unbridled and turbulent passions of mankind; of which such tremendous spectacles are exhibiting by the unprincipled Crusaders of false Philosophy.

“The Romish Church in Ireland have now a glorious opportunity of shaking-off that grievous yoke on the consciences and private judgements of men, so straitened and strangled by the boasted infallibility of their Church—(every where and nō where—at one and the same time)— which neither We nor our Fathers of the Reformation were able to bear—and of following the example of the Proteling Catholics of England, and of the reformed Romish Church in America:

“I. By abolishing those unconstitutional OATHS of Allegiance to the Pope, taken by Prelates at their consecration, and by Priests at their ordination, establishing an imperium in imperio—at irreconcileable variance with the constituted Authorities in being, both in ecclesiastical and political regimens—witness the incessant machinations of the Court of Rome, too fatally successful in controuling

ing and counteraacting all the *Oaths of Allegiance* hitherto proposed to the Roman Catholics of IRELAND!

"The Irish Hierarchy may now safely release them, since the Pope's death, without violation of the most delicate consciences; and they owe it to the liberality of a Protestant Government.

"2. By abolishing those unnatural and anticatholic vows of CELIBACY—first introduced in the Romish Church by the wily Gregory the Great, in order to detach the Clergy every where from the parent STATE, and transform them into his own Lifeguards.

"3. By publishing vernacular translations (both English and Irish) of THE BIBLE, for the use of the Laity, as recommended (we have seen) by Pius VI.—And by celebrating the Service of the Mass in the English tongue—as in America.

"4. By formally abjuring and disclaiming the uncharitable doctrine that "NO ONE CAN BE SAVED OUT OF THE ROMISH CHURCH,"—and that "ALL OTHER RELIGIONS," but her own, "are FALSE,"—and that "ALL ARE OBLIGED TO BE OF THE (ONLY) TRUE CHURCH."—See the twentieth edition of the late Titular Archbishop of Cashel—Dr. Butler's Catechism in English, 1791, and the twenty-first edition of the same, in Irish, 1792, *Gowcug*,—Cork.

"5. And the alarming doctrine, that "FAITH IS NOT TO BE KEPT WITH HERETICKS IN THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH;" for so is the doctrine to be limited, by the procedure of the Council of Constance—who burned John Hus as an "obstinate Heretic," in violation of the Emperor Sigismond's passport, promising him "a safe return" from the Council. And the Nuncio Gbilini's letter to the four Titular Archbishops of IRELAND, reprobating the *Oath of Allegiance*, then proposed, 1768; "in its whole extent as unlawful; and in its nature as invalid, null, and of no effect, so that it can by no means bind and oblige the conscience"—of those who take it!!!—See the publications of Bishop Woodward, Dr. Hales, and Mr. Grove, against Dr. Butler, Mr. O'Leary, and Mr. Grattan, in 1787 and 1788.

"6. And the impious and immoral doctrine, that the guilt of PERJURY may be absolved by the Romish Bishops, and by their delegates among the inferior Clergy—a prerogative acknowledged by O'Leary, as exercised by the Bishops of Cork, and of some of the neighbouring dioceses, exclusively—in his "CAUTION to the common people against perjury, so frequent at assizes and elections,"—published shortly after a contested election at Cork, in 1783.

"These few most effectually requisite articles of REFORM in the discipline and doctrine of the Romish Church in IRELAND may undeceive Mr. G. Ponsonby and Co.—bearing equal ignorance and contempt of ALL RELI-

CIONS—and idly and unconstitutionally asserting—"as a RELIGION, the ROMAN CATHOLIC IS AS GOOD AS ANY OTHER" (1793.) This sketch is not proposed in the spirit of controversy, but the spirit of brotherly kindness" to the Hierarchy and Clergy, and of "charity" to the Laity, who compose so considerable a share of the POPULATION of Ireland—and dissent from what they term—"THE STATE RELIGION,"—PROTESTANTISM.—See TROY's and Hussey's pastoral letters.

"And surely they are not unworthy the attention of our LEGISLATURE likewise, who have a right to expect, and are bound, from regard to the PUBLIC WEAL—to procure some adequate security—that the grants of political power, now so liberally and indulgently imparted to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, may not be turned against the donors "of such substantial benefits," or restorers of ancient privileges—and, like the viper, sting the bosom that fosters it.

"But I will hope better things from 1801—and must entreat both in the language of "MC LYNEUX, to excuse my boldness herein,"—in meddling with such delicate and hazardous points of REFORM. "For 'tis no less than the rights and liberties' of our COUNTRY which are at stake—"on which our RELIGION, our PROPERTY, our ALL, depends,"—Protestant and Dissenting—

"IT IS INDEED A COMMON CAUSE."

In p. 110—120 we have a judicious comment on the doctrine, preaching, and studies, of St. Paul, who attuned to the fundamentals of heathen philosophy, and exposes them. His parchments last at Tross refer to them.

In illustrating the accomplishment of the prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, that devoted, self-devoted city, the author soars into the true sublime, p. 132—136.

In p. 150 he laments the fate of Ireland, September 1798, amidst the sin of arms and the groans of his frantic and infuriated countrymen, instigated by fiends in human form, and Gothic figure, to mutual destruction, and rushing headlong into the abyss which they are hollowing with their own hands!!! "Still let us indulge the fond hope, that the generous exertions of British and Irish worthies will fill, we humbly trust, pet off the evil day, and prove a shield; and for myself, now discharging a difficult, a delicate, and a perilous task, 'to open the eyes of those that sit in darkness and the shadow of death, to guide their feet into the way of peace,' may I venture, without presumption, to breathe forth the wish of the pious and

and patriotic Nehemiah, the re-founder, and, what was more glorious, the reformer, of Jewish polity, both civil and ecclesiastical? ‘Remember me, O my God, concerning this; and spare me according to the greatness of thy mercy. Remember me, O my God, for good.’ (See, again, Second Thoughts, pp. 21, 22.) I have only to lament my insufficiency for the adequate discharge of so various and difficult a task, solitary and unsupported, without assistance or co-operation, of any kind, to clear my tottering steps, though striving and struggling against the pressure of various lets and hindrances.”—“These notes are offered, not only to my learned countrymen, but to the learned of Great Britain, and to the most learned throughout the world, as involving mysteries the most *suspicious*, but the most *important*, to the human race; and, for their *honesty*, let the Great Searcher of Hearts judge.”

His “Second Thoughts” have for their object “liberal education,” for which he recommends a list of standard books. “Bishop Butler’s Sermon on the Ignorance of Man. Memoirs of Socrates, and his last Conversation in Plato’s Phædo. Tully’s Offices. Memoirs of Jesus Christ, by the Four Evangelists. Evidences of the Resurrection, from comparison of the Evangelists with Paul’s masterly statement, 1 Cor. xv. and after West on the Resurrection. The Acts of the Apostles, and Lord Lyttelton on the Conversion of Paul. The general Epistles of Peter, James, and John; and last, as most abstruse, those of Paul. Rotherham on Faith. Ludlam’s Four Essays. Powel’s Twelve Discourses. Butler’s Sermons, and Analogy. Archbishop Newcome on our Lord’s Character.” These few books will suffice for private laymen, ‘who have not much time or leisure for deep study,’ if read with an ‘honest and good heart,’ that primary requisite, free from prejudice or guile, and a clear reasoning head, to become, not only ‘almost Christians,’ with Simeon Jenyns, but ‘alleged Christians,’ with Paul and Butler, of the true Catholic Church; and for such pious and well-disposed English students as may wish to *search* the Scriptures, in addition to a good English Bible, with copious marginal references, such as the most correct Oxford or Cambridge editions, or the Dublin of 1782, furnish’d. I shall only recommend

one assistant, but that an host, which will supersede, almost, the necessity of commentators, Cruden’s Concordance, 4th edit. The four Gospels as the text, and the rest of the Bible as the comment. By this mode of study, the Bible will become its own and its best expositor, if we explain obscure and difficult texts by parallel passages that are clearer and plainer; strictly adhering throughout to that golden canon of criticism furnished by the 20th article of our Church: ‘Not so to expound one part of Scripture that it be repugnant to another; and, 2. in difficult and momentous points, to search every reference, from Genesis to Revelations, and back again, with ‘labour unabated.’ These short directions are for general use, and may safely be followed by every sect of Christians, Romish or Dissenting, as well as those of the Established Church.” (pp. 10, 11.)

Among many admirable comments in the “Rival Translations,” those on the patriotism of the Decii, and the vindication of Christian wars, p. 35—39, deserve to be extracted, if our limits were not circumscribed; also the writer’s own most happy illustration of pretended patriotism, pp. 40, 41.

We transcribe the passage cited from Callimachus, that the author may judge whether *αταυσασι* (p. 45) is *infinitive*, not *imperative*.

αλλα με Ήρη  
Δαψίλις η πενθούσι,  
αταυσασισαιος εφίδος  
Ουρος εξ ουτως σκοτινη εχει,  
ος ας με γεινε  
Βουσσοβε εξερποται.—

The scholiast has *αταυσασι*, Θίσσα. Mars is not sitting on the highest mountain of *Delos*, but of *Hæmus*.

Ημος; υψηλης κορυφης επι Θεμνο; Al-

MOT. l. 63.

The compliment to Mr. Pitt, p. 47—52, and the artful apology for a misprint, are worthy the commentator on his author.

“The monstrous Republick,” the last article of the volume, is a true and striking picture of France, which none but one of the order of Illuminati can say is overstrained—a picture which cannot too frequently be set before the eyes of free and happy Britons. “A negligent and apostate world will at length be scourged into an operative *faib*, and a firm assurance, that ‘Verily there is a reward for the righteous, doubtless there is a God that judgeth the earth;’ and they will learn, from

from the disasters of Europe, and the destruction of Troy, the wisdom of that reflection, suggested by the latter to another historian, Herodotus. "Heaven permitting that they should be utterly destroyed, in order to convince men that the Gods have great punishment in reserve for atrocious crimes."—"I am not superstitious, but I know that states, like individuals, are punished; they are punished collectively, and they are punished slowly, but they are punished. When the people are generally or universally corrupt, the society comes to a state of dissolution." Grattan's Address!!!

Such is the analysis of this extraordinary work, which, though treated in a defulatory manner, has one grand object, the assertion of just ideas of Religion, in its various inseparably-connected periods; and is the result of a great and comprehensive mind. The Dublin edition of the "Pursuits of Literature," which we have not seen, is probably that which is here referred to.

#### 261. GEBIR, a Poem, in Seven Books.

THE author tells us, in his preface, that "this poem, the fruit of idleness and ignorance, was written in Wales, and borrowed from a wild and incoherent but fanciful Arabian romance, the story of Gebirus and Charoba, at the conclusion of a critique on the various novels of our country, found in a circulating-library. He preferred blank verse to rhyme; and, demanding some little from justice, and entreating much more from candour, if there are now in England ten men of taste and genius, who will applaud his poem, he declares himself fully content; he will call for a division, he shall count a majority." We have read the first book, and pronounce the writer a poet—who has caught the fire and imagery of Dante and Milton. But we forbear to make extracts from a book of little price, but great merit.

#### 262. Cupid and Psyche, a Mythological Tale; from "The Golden Ass" of Apuleius.

THIS poem possesses considerable merit, though some of the stanzas are unpoetical; but the beauties are considerably greater than the defects. The following lines ill accord with the elegance and ease discernible throughout the whole of the poem:

" Yet, as perdition thou wouldst shun,  
Or everlasting misery dread,  
Our dark, mysterious union  
Veil in the silence of the dead."

#### 263. La Mort d'Amyntas, Poème Pastoral. Par l'Auteur de l'Epître à mon Père.

THIS little piece, called "The Death of Amyntas," is in French and English. It may prove serviceable at boarding-schools, as an easy introduction to the knowledge of the French language. We can say nothing in praise of the poetical English translation.

#### 264. A short Grammar of the English Language. In Two Parts. By John Hornsey, Schoolmaster, Scarborough.

THE publick are much indebted to Mr. Hornsey for this able and excellent compendium of English grammar. We acknowledge that we perused it with singular satisfaction; and are well persuaded that a more useful introduction to the English language cannot be placed in the hands of our youth. That this work should reach a second edition, did not excite our wonder; may it pass through many succeeding ones!

#### 265. The Man of Nature; or, Nature and Love; from the German of Miltenberg.

By William Wennington.

THE works of men of genius have a just claim to be adorned with all the pompous decorations of typographical elegance, hot-pressed paper, superb vignettes, &c.; but surely such embellishments are profited when applied to works insignificant and trifling. These reflections are especially applicable to the novel before us. It is a farrago of—we know not what—nonsense and absurdity in the extreme; not that licentiousness is excluded, for enough of that deadly poison is inserted (though in a clownish manner) to render it noxious. We are inundated with German plays and novels; it is the mania of the day; and we hope, ere long, the sterling good sense of Englishmen will again return; that Shakespeare will have greater attractions than Kotzebue, and Richardson than Goethe, Berger, Miltenberg, and Wieland. However excellent the style of this novel may be in the original, it appears in a very uncouth form as cloathed by Mr. Wennington in an English dress. How can it be otherwise? the translator understands German, but not English. Every page of his translation proves this fact. We shall not disgust our readers by inserting numerous passages in which the ignorance of the translator is evinced, but dismiss the work with the contempt it merits.

INTEL-

## INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

*Airmailty-office, Oct. 8.* Extract of a letter from Vice-Adm. Mitchell, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Sabet, off Eukhuyfen, Oct. 1.

This morning a Lieutenant of the Espiegle brought me the accompanying letter, which I have sent for their Lordships' information. Much zeal and gallantry has been displayed by Capts. Bolton and Boorder, with their officers and men.

Sir, *Wolverene, Lemmer Roads, Sept. 29.*

On Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, I came to an anchor with the Haughty and Piercer, close to L'Espiegle, distant about six miles from Lemmer : from Capt. Boorder I received every information I could desire. Finding the enemy had 1000 regulars in the town, and desperately determined to defend it, I immediately gave directions for completing the flotilla which Capt. Boorder, with his usual judgement, had begun. He had pressed two schools ; on board of each were put two of L'Espiegle's 6-pounders, which, with the two flat-bottomed boats, and His's launch, formed a respectable armament. Being willing to spare the effusion of human blood, especially of innocent victims, on Saturday, at day-light, I sent Capt. Boorder with the following letter :

Sir, Resistance on your part is in vain ; I give you one hour to send away the women and children ; at the expiration of that time, if the town is not surrendered to the British arms for the Prince of Orange, your soldiery shall be buried in its ruins.

I am, &c. W. BOLTON.

To the Commandant of Lemmer.

Soon after Capt. Boorder's departure, I weighed, and stood in-shore. About nine A. M. I observed him returning ; and soon after a flag of truce came out of the harbour. Before Capt. Boorder arrived, I noticed the gun-boats, which had been moored across the harbour, moving towards the canals ; I instantly dispatched Lieut. Simpson with a flag of truce, to inform them, that I considered their removal, or any other military arrangement, as a breach of the armistice, and, if persisted in, I should instantly bombard the town : before he returned, the flag of truce came on board with the following letter :

To Capt. Boulton, Commandant,

I have received your summons ; the municipality request 24 hours, to send to the proper authority, to accede to your demands. P. VAN GROOTEN, Commandant.

N. B. Please to send an answer by the bearer.

I immediately replied as under :—

Sir, I have received your letter ; and have the honour to inform you, that, if the Prince's colours are not hoisted in half an hour after the receipt of this, I shall bombard the town. W. BOLTON.

To Mynheer P. Van Grooten.

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1799.

I dispatched the Dutch officer, and informed him I was coming down into my disposition before the town. I found, by Capt. Boorder, that the North part of the pier was considerably reinforced by some 18-pounders, taken from the gun-boats, which made a little alteration in our disposition necessary ; and I was much concerned to find my brave able Dutch pilot declare, that, from the Southerly winds, the water was so low, the Wolverene could not get in. Finding it a regular oozy flat for two miles, I pushed through the mud till within musket-shot of the shore. The gun-brigs passed a-head within pistol-shot of the pier ; but both, as well as myself, were, and not in the most favourable position, completely aground ; but seamen ought never to be at a loss.—The enemy, notwithstanding the flag of truce, commenced a heavy fire, which in an instant was returned from every part of the squadron ; the action continued nearly an hour, when the enemy flew from their quarters, the soldiers deserted the town, and the Piercer's boat's crew planted the British standard on the pier. I do not wonder at the strong opposition, as the troops were mostly French. I cannot too much praise the valour, and the conduct, of the officers and men under my command. Lieuts. Mendes and Field led their gun-brigs in with great courage ; the same with the officers who commanded the schools and flat-boats. I feel great obligations to Capt. Boorder for his assistance ; but his praise is beyond my commendation. Lieutenant Reddy, of the Speedwell, and Lieut. Simpson, of the Isis, distinguished themselves particularly ; the former I sent, with a flat boat, to get off the Piercer ; the latter the Haughty. To Capt. Boorder I confided the arrangements on-shore. The gale freshened fast, and it was necessary to preserve the Wolverene ; with some difficulty her bow hove round : the wind fortunately came round to the Southward ; and, by starting all the water, with a heavy press of sail for two miles, I dragged her through the mud, steering by sails only, into 11 feet water, where she now lies. All last night it blew excessively hard, the ship struck repeatedly, but, using every means to lighten her, she rode it out tolerably well. This morning, at 10, I observed a body of the enemy advancing against the town along the Northern causeway ; I immediately sent to Capt. Boorder, to apprise him of the danger : it a little time the town was attacked on all sides, but very soon I had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy retreat. From the mast-head, I perceive the town is nearly surrounded by water, so that a few brave men, with a flotilla on the canal, can most effectually defend it. I have no doubt but a well-timed

timed success would cause the whole province to throw off the French yoke.

I am, &c. W. BOLTON.

Dowling-street, Oct. 9. The following Dispatch was received, late this evening, from Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

Head-Quarter, Upper Shays, Oct. 4.

Sir, The inclemency of the weather, which prevailed at the time of writing my last dispatch, and which, as I therein explained, alone prevented me from putting the army in motion, having in some measure subsided, and the necessary previous arrangements having been made, the attack was commenced on the whole of the enemy's line on the morning of the 2d; and I have now the happiness to inform you, that, after a severe and obstinate action, which lasted from six in the morning until the same hour at night, the distinguished Valour of his Majesty's, and the Russian troops, prevailed throughout; and the enemy, being entirely defeated, retired in the night from the positions which he occupied on the Lange Dyke, the Koe Dyke, at Bergen, and upon the extensive range of sand-hills between the latter place and Egmont-op-Zee. The points where this well-fought battle was principally contested, were from the sea-shore in front of Egmont, extending along the sandy desert, or hills, to the heights above Bergen; and it was sustained by the columns under the command of those highly-distinguished officers, Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, and Lieut.-Gen. Dundas, whose exertions, as well as the gallantry of the brave troops they led, cannot have been surpassed by any former instance of British valour. On the night of this memorable day, the army lay upon their arms, and yesterday moved forward, and occupied the positions of the Lange Dyke, Alkmaar, Bergen, Egmont-op-Hoof, and Egmont-op-Zee. The enemy's force, according to the best information I have been able to obtain, consisted of between 25 and 30,000 men, of whom only a very small proportion were Dutch. Gen. Daendels, who commanded the latter, is wounded. The French troops, who have been continually reinforcing themselves, and whose loss has been very great, were commanded by Gens. Brune, Vandamme, and Bouter. From the continuance of the action, and the obstinacy with which it was contested, the victory has not been gained without serious loss. At present I am not in possession of particular returns; but I have the satisfaction to say, that no officer of rank has fallen. The British army has to regret Major-Gen. Moore's being wounded in two places; and the Russian army, Major-Gen. Ernle's being also wounded; but, I am happy to say, that

their wounds are not of nature to lead me to apprehend, that I shall long be deprived of the assistance of their abilities and gallantry. It is impossible for me, at this moment, to do justice to the merits of the other Generals and officers of the allied army, who distinguished themselves, as I must defer, until to-morrow, paying my tribute of praise to them, and to the troops generally; as well as giving the details of the battle of the 2d inst. My attention is seriously engaged, in making the arrangements which are necessary for occupying a forward position in front of Beverwyck and Wyckop-Zee, to which line the enemy has retreated. I entertain no doubt, that the extent of country which will now be under the protection of the allied army, and rescued from French tyranny, will afford an opportunity to its loyal inhabitants of declaring themselves. The town of Alkmaar, which is the seat of the States of North Holland, has opened its gates to our troops; and a considerable part of the Dutch troops have come over to the Prince of Orange's standard. In order that you may be in possession of such information as want of time will not at present allow me to detail, I charge my aid-de-camp, Capt. Fitzgerald, with this dispatch. He is entirely in my confidence; and I request leave to recommend him to his Majesty, as an officer of superior merit and intelligence.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 12. Copy of a letter transmitted by Admiral Kingmill to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir, Cordera, at Sea, Sept. 28.

His Majesty's ship under my command has this day captured L'Exchange French letter of marque, pierced for 14, but carrying only 10 guns and 40 men; six days from Bourdeaux, bound to St. Domingo, with a cargo of bale goods, wines, &c.

I am, &c.

J. MACNAMARA.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Sir Hyde Parker, dated Port Royal, Jamaica, July 21, announcing that, between that date and the 26th of the preceding month, the cruisers under his command had captured a French sloop of 2 guns, and 18 men; by the Stork; Le Degoudi, French cutter, of 8 guns, and 35 men, by the Pelican; a Spanish xebec, of 16 guns, by the Acasta; a Dutch schrooner, of 2 guns, and 19 men, by the Diligence; and a French schooner, of 4 guns, by the Sparrow.—And 20 merchant-vessels of different nations.]

Monday, Oct. 14. Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this afternoon received from Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Sir,

Sir, Head-quarters, Alkmaar, Oct. 6.  
 I dispatched my aid-de-camp, Capt. Fitzgerald, on the 4th inst. with an account of the success obtained over the enemy on the 3d; and circumstances, at that moment, not enabling me to give the particulars of that day's action, I shall now enter into a detail of the occurrences which then took place. The disposition I have already transmitted to you of the intended attack will shew, that it was determined that a vigorous effort should be made on the left of the enemy, where the French troops were posted, and concentrated about Bergen, a large village surrounded by extensive woods, through which passes the great road leading to Haarlem, and between which and the sea lies an extensive region of high sand-hills, impassable for artillery or carriages, difficult, and very embarrassing, from their depth and broken surface, for cavalry, and exceedingly forbidding, from all these and other circumstances, to any movements being attempted in them by a large body of infantry. Behind these sand-hills, and to the enemy's right, through the whole extent of North Holland, lies a wet and low country, every where intersected with dykes, canals, and ditches, which it rested with the enemy to occupy and strengthen in whatever manner, and in whatever points, he pleased, and thereby to prevent our making any successful attempt against his right. His centre was supported by the town of Alkmaar; and water communications gave him, in every direction, the advantage of drawing from, and profiting by, the resources of the country. The delays, which the unusual severity of the weather at this season, and the whole of our situation rendered inevitable, enabled him to improve his position by new works, which bore a formidable appearance, and threatened much resistance. Under all circumstances it was evident, that it was only by a great advantage, gained on the enemy's left, that we could drive him back, and force him to evacuate North Holland, thereby materially bettering our situation, by opening the sphere of our resources and future exertions. The combined attacks were therefore made in four principal columns. The first, on the right, under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of Major-Gen. D'Oyley's brigade, Major-General Moore's do. Major-Gen. Earl of Cavan's do. Col. M'Donald's reserve, 9 squadrons of Light Dragoons, commanded by Col. Lord Paget, and one troop of horse-artillery, marched by the sea-beach against Egmont-op-Zee, with a view to turn the enemy's left flank. Of the second, consisting of Russian troops commanded by Major-General D'Eisen, the greater proportion marched by the Slaper Dyke, through the villages of Groote and Scorel upon Bergen, by the road which all the way skirts the

foot of the sand-hills of Casperdown, about 300 feet high, presenting a steep face to the country much wooded, but, from their summit, more gradually sloping towards the sea. Part of this column, under Major-Gen. Sedmorsatcky, debouched from the Zuyper Sluys, and were destined to cover the left flank of the remainder of the Russian troops moving under the sand-hills, to co-operate with the brigade under Major-Gen. Burrard, in the attack of Schoreldam, and to combine their attack upon Bergen with the troops upon their right. The 3d column, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Dundas, consisted of Major-Gen. Earl of Chatham's brigade, Major-Gen. Coote's ditto, Major-Gen. Burrard's ditto, and one squadron of the 11th Light Dragoons. Major-Gen. Coote's brigade was ordered to follow the advanced guard of Sir Ralph Abercromby's column from Petten, to turn to the left at the village of C.ijne, and, proceeding under the hills, to take the Slaper Dyke in reserve, and clear the road to Groote, and the heights above it, for that part of the Russian column which marched by the Slaper Dyke, whose right Major-Gen. Coote was to cover, during its progress towards Bergen, by detaching the required number of troops into the sand-hills. Major-Gen. Lord Chatham's brigade was to follow that part of the Russian column which marched from that part of the Zuyper Sluys, to turn to the right, and, falling into the road in the rear of Major-General D'Eisen's corps, to join such part of Major-Gen. Coote's as moved along the road, to proceed in support of the Russian column, covering its right upon the sand-hills, and from them ultimately to combine with that column in its attack upon Bergen; for which purpose, these two brigades were to extend as much as possible to the right, and endeavour to connect themselves with the right column. Major-Gen. Burrard's brigade was ordered to move from Tutenhoorn and Crabbendam upon the left of the Alkmaar canal, to combine with the corps under Major-Gen. Sedmorsatcky, its attack from Schoreldam, which was further supported by 7 gun-boats, moving along the above canal. Major-Gen. Burrard was to communicate on his left with the 4th column, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulley, consisting of Major-Gen. Prince William's brigade, Major-Gen. Manners's do. Major-Gen. Donn's do. 2 squadrons of the 12th Light Dragoons, and 2 battalions of Russians. This column covered the whole of the left of our position to the Zuyper Zee, and was destined to threaten the enemy's right, and to take advantage of every favourable circumstance that should offer. Proportions of artillery of reserve were attached to each column, and to the Russian column about 300 cosacks and hussars. The force of the enemy was computed at 25,000

25,000 men, much the greater proportion of which were French. The state of the tide determined the march of the right column, which proceeded from Petten at half past six o'clock in the morning. Its advanced guard, composed of the reserve under Col. Macdonald, viz. 1st battalion of grenadiers of the line, 1st battalion of light infantry ditto, 23d and 55th regiments of infantry, drove the enemy from Campe, and from the sand-hills above the village, and continued its march upon the ridge of those hills inclining a little to the left. Major-Gen. Coote's brigade, which next followed, turned to its left at Campe, and, advancing as far as the extremity of the Slaper Dyke, and the village of Groete, cleared the road for the Russian column under Major-Gen. D'Effen. Part of this brigade, in connexion with Col. Macdonald's corps, drove the enemy from the sand-hills to the right and front of the Russian column, and continued moving forwards on the sand-hills, a little in advance of the Russian troops. Major-General Sedmorsatky's corps had marched from the Zuyper Sluys as soon as the enemy had abandoned Greete, and advanced across the plain between the Alkmaar canal, and the road by which Major-Gen. D'Effen moved, whose left he joined, whilst his own left was protected by the fire of the gun-boats, and the advance of Major-Gen. Burrard's corps. The enemy, who had gradually retired from Schorel, were now formed in considerable force from Schorel to Schoreldam, and kept up a very warm fire from the cannon which they had posted at different points of their line. Major-Gen. Lord Chatham's brigade moved in the rear of Major-Gen. Sedmorsatky's corps, close behind which it was formed in the plain. The column under Major-Gen. D'Effen proceeded along the road upon Schorel, whilst Maj. Coote's brigade was rapidly driving the enemy from the ridge of sand-hills above that village, and to its right. Col. Macdonald's corps had moved considerably to the right, with a view to connect itself with the right column, and continued warmly engaged with the enemy, who were in very considerable force in the sand-hills. After some delay, the enemy were driven, about 11 o'clock, by the Russian troops, and by the gun-boats, and Major-Gen. Burrard's brigade upon their left, from Schorel and Schoreldam, between which Major-Gen. D'Effen's and Sedmorsatky's corps took post; and continued, the remainder of the day, engaged in a cannonade with the enemy posted in the village of Bergen, and between it and the Koe Dyke. Schoreldam was occupied by Major-General Burrard, whence he continued his attack (in conjunction with the gun-boats) upon the enemy, who was strongly posted on the Koe Dyke. In this situation, it became necessary

to make a great effort to clear the summit of the sand-hills of the enemy, who occupied them in great numbers, and for a great visible extent quite beyond Bergen. The left of Major-Gen. Coote's brigade was then above Schorel, and the regiments which composed it were separated by very considerable intervals, and extended a long way into the sand-hills. The 85th regiment being on the right, and considerably advanced, was warmly engaged with the enemy, who shewed a disposition to come up on the right of the brigade. I therefore directed Lieut.-Gen. Dundas to march Major-Gen. Lord Chatham's brigade from the plain into the sand-hills to the right of Major-Gen. Coote's, leaving one battalion (the 31st) to move close under the hills, parallel with the left of Major-Gen. Coote's brigade. This movement was admirably executed; and, Major-Gen. Lord Chatham's brigade having arrived at some distance behind the 85th regiment, and outflanking it by about two battalions, the line was formed, and the whole was ordered to advance at a brisk pace, to gain the heights about 3 quarters of a mile distant, across a scrubby wood, and then by a gradual ascent to the summit of the sand-hills: the 85th regiment at the same time charged, and drove the enemy before them, who, being thus taken in flank and rear, retired precipitately towards his right, and took post on the summit of the heights which hang over Bergen, whilst the remainder of Major-Gen. Coote's brigade, having also moved forward, joined the left of Major-Gen. Lord Chatham's. The 85th regiment took post in so favourable a situation below those heights, so as to block up, and command, the avenue and great road which leads through Bergen. From the heights, the enemy were seen in the village of Bergen, and the woods and plains about it, wavering, and apparently in great uncertainty; but, Lieut.-General Dundas's corps not being able alone to undertake the attack of the village and woods, or to bring cannon into the sand-hills, the enemy re-occupied the village in force, and kept up a brisk fire of cannon and musquetry on the heights occupied by the British, and by which the latter were sheltered. A considerable body of the enemy advanced along the avenue, and made a spirited attack to regain the heights on the post of the 85th, but were driven back with loss, and that regiment gallantly maintained their situation, during the rest of the day, against several attempts of the enemy. A large body of the enemy having been seen moving to their left, 3 battalions of Major-Gen. Coote's brigade were marched beyond the right of Lord Chatham's, to support him, and extend the line. The 27th regiment, posted at the termination of another avenue from Bergen, were attacked by a considerable body issuing from the woods: the

the regiment having, however, by a spirited charge, driven the enemy into the wood, no further attempt was made by them; from that time (about half past 3 P. M.), to dislodge Lieut.-Gen. Dundas's corps. The extension of his line had now brought its right very near to the reverse under Col. Macdonald, who had been advancing rapidly, notwithstanding the considerable resistance he had experienced, and was now warmly engaged with a body of the enemy, lining a sand-hill ridge which crosses the downs in a perpendicular direction, and which body had probably moved from Bergen and Egmont-op-te-Hooff with the view of turning Lieut.-Gen. Dundas's right flank. Lieut.-Gen. Dundas therefore sent down the 29th regiment on the left of Col. Macdonald, close to the road leading from Bergen to Egmont; and, although the enemy's position appeared steep and formidable, a general and rapid attack was made. The advance of the 29th regiment was the signal for the whole on the right of it to move forward briskly, which was done with such spirit, that they were soon at the bottom of the enemy's position; and, ascending the hill without stopping, they pursued their advantage with such vigour, as to drive the enemy totally from the sand-hills. This was the last event which took place on the side of Bergen; and, as the close of the day was fast approaching, Col. Macdonald, with two battalions, was sent to the support of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby. The heights of the sand-hills, surrounding Bergen for about three miles, remained crowned and possessed by about 12 British battalions. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby had marched, according to the disposition, along the beach with Major-Gen. D'Orley's, Major-Gen. Moore's, and Major-Gen. Lord Cavan's brigades, the cavalry and horse-artillery, (the reserve under Col. Macdonald not having been able, owing to the great extent of the sand-hills, to rejoin him, after turning to the left at Campe.) The main body of Sir Ralph Abercromby's column had proceeded, without meeting with much resistance, in the early part of the day, but was nevertheless much inconvenienced, and his troops harried, by the necessity of detaching continually into the sand-hills to his left, to cover that flank against the troops whom the enemy had placed in the sand-hills. The admirable disposition, however, which he made of his troops, and their determined spirit and gallantry, enabled him to arrive within a mile of Egmont. Here he was seriously opposed by a very considerable corps of French infantry, which occupied Egmont-op-Zee, and the high sand-hills in its front, and who had formed a very strong corps of cavalry and artillery to their left. The engagement was maintained during several hours with the greatest obstinacy; and, in

no instance were the abilities of a commander, or the heroic perseverance of troops in so difficult and trying a situation, more highly conspicuous. Animated by the example of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the general and officers under him, the troops sustained every effort made upon them, by an enemy then superior in numbers, and much favoured by the strength of his position. Late in the evening, the enemy's cavalry having been defeated in an attempt which they made upon the British horse artillery on the beach, and having been charged by the cavalry under Colonel Lord Paget, was driven, with considerable loss, nearly to Egmont-op-Zee; his efforts then relaxed considerably upon the right; and Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, having soon after been joined by the reinforcements under Colonel Macdonald, took post upon the sand-hills and the beach, within a very short distance of Egmont-op-Zee, where the troops lay upon their arms during the night. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney had assembled the greater part of his corps in front of Drishoorn, whence he threatened an attack on Oudt Gerpell, in and near which was placed the principal force of the enemy's right, and could, at the same time, have supported any part of the line which might be attempted. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney, seconded by the active exertions of the general officers and troops under his command, executed with his usual ability that part of the disposition with which he was entrusted, and effectually prevented the enemy from sending any detachments to his left. On the 3d at day-break, the enemy evacuated their strongly-fortified posts at Oudt Gerpell and the Lange Dyke, retiring upon Saint Pancras and Alkmaar; the above posts were very soon after occupied by Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney. The enemy still continued in the woods and town of Bergen, and appeared with cannon, and in some force, on that side of it next to the Koe Dyke. They had, however, withdrawn the greater part of their force during the night, and before mid-day the village was taken possession of by the 85th regiment. About one, Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby entered Egmont-op-Zee; and, in the evening, the Russians under Major-Gen. D'Eisen advanced from the ground where (as I have already stated) they had halted the preceding day, to Egmont-op-te-Hooff. Major-Gen. Burrard, who, when the enemy retired from Bergen, had advanced to Koe Dyke, was ordered in the evening to occupy, with a detachment from his brigade, the town of Alkmaar, which had been abandoned by the enemy, and had been scattered, nearly at the same time, by parties from his and Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney's corps. The exhausted state of the troops, from the almost unparalleled difficulties

exertions and fatigues which they had to encounter, prevented me from taking that advantage of the enemy's retreat to Beverwijk and Wijk-op-Zee, which, in any other country, and under any other circumstances, would have been the consequence of the operations of the army upon the sea. Of the loss sustained by the enemy, the reports are so various, that I cannot venture to say any thing decisive; but, from all circumstances, I have reason to think it must have exceeded 4000 men. 7 pieces of cannon, and a great proportion of tumbrils, were taken. The prisoners having been immediately sent to the Heidtir, I cannot at present give any statement of their numbers; but I do not believe it exceeds a few hundred men. Under Divine Providence, this signal victory obtained over the enemy is to be attributed to the unceasing and persevering exertions which have at all times been the characteristics of the British soldier, and which, on no occasion, were ever more eminently displayed; nor has it often fallen to the lot of any General to have such just cause of acknowledgment, for the distinguished support he that day experienced from the officers under his command. I cannot in sufficient terms express the obligations I owe to Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lieut.-Gen. Dundas, for the able manner in which they conducted their respective columns, whose success is, in no small degree, to be attributed to their personal exertions and example. The former had two horses shot under him. I must also share my warm acknowledgments to Lieut.-General Holk, Major-General Lord Chatham, Coote, D'Oyley, Barrad, and Moore, for their spirited efforts upon this occasion, and the abilities which they shewed, in the conduct of their respective brigades. The latter, by his ability and personal exertion, very materially contributed to the success of the column; and, although severely wounded through the thigh, continued in action for near two hours, until a second wound in the face obliged him to quit the field. Much praise is due to Major-Gen. Murchison, for the manner in which he led the 5th, or Lord Orton's brigade; and I hope it will not be considered as an improper extension, if I take this occasion to express my sincere regret that an unfortunate blow from a horse, in going into action, by fracturing his leg, should have deprived me of his friendship's services. Col. Macdonald distinguished himself by his usual spirit and ability, in the command of the reserve; as did Lord Paget, who commanded the cavalry upon the beach, and whose exertions are deserving of every praise. Nor must I omit expressing my thanks to Lieut.-Colonels Whitworth and Smyth, who commanded the artillery of reserve, and to Mr. Judson, of the horse-artillery. The de-

tachments of seamen under the command of Captain Giddard and Jorgenson were upon this, as upon a former occasion, of the most efficient service in the direction of the gun-boats. The conduct of Major-Gen. Koen, who was attached to the column of Russian troops, was such, as to afford me the greatest satisfaction. I enclose the returns of the loss of the British and Russian troops; and must repeat my sincere regret, that the advantages we have obtained (however brilliant) have been so dearly bought. In closing this dispatch, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing my approbation of the staff of my army, and in particular of the exertions and abilities shown by Lieut.-Col. Anstruther, Deputy Quarter-Master General.

FARNBOROUGH.

*Total of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the battle of Bergen, fought October 2.*

1 Major, 5 Captains, 5 subalterns, 21 sergeants, 215 rank and file, 44 horses, killed; 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 12 Captains, 39 subalterns, 2 Staff, 46 sergeants, 7 drummers, 980 rank and file, 78 horses, wounded; 1 Captain, 4 subalterns, 7 sergeants, 3 drummers, 178 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

*Return of officers killed, wounded, and missing.*

Staff, Major-General Moore, of the 4th brigade; Lieut.-Col. Somtg; Major Calcraft, of the 25th Light Dragoons, aid-de-camp to Col. Lord Paget; Capt. W. Gray, of the Queen's regiment, Brigade-Major of the 3d brigade; Lieut. Charles Jackson, of the 40th regiment, acting on the staff with the Russian army; wounded.—1st Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. Brinkie, wounded.—Royal Artillery, Capt. Nichel, wounded, since dead.—Grenadier battalion of the Line, Capt. Leitch, of the 31st regiment of Foot; Capt. Pratt, of the 5th regiment; Lieutenant Stafford, of the 32d regiment; Lieut. Philip, of the 35th regiment; Volunteer Barrington, wounded; Captain O'Neil, wounded, and missing.—Light Infantry battalion of the Line, Capt. Rutherford, of the 35th regiment of Foot; Capt. Mitcham, of the 3d battalion of the 4th Foot, wounded.—3d battalion of the 1st Guards, Major Coleman, Ensign Specking, Ensign Campbell, wounded.—27th Foot, Capt. Archibald M'Murdo, Adjutant and Lieut. George Tuthill, Quarter-Master and Ensign John Ryan, Ensign W. T. Beazley, wounded.—29th Foot, Capt. White, Lieut. Tandy, Lieut. Bowes, Lieut. Bamfield, wounded.—8th Hussars, Lieut. Neller, killed; Lieut.-Col. Ross, Captains Bowen and M'Intosh, Lieut. Kainly, wounded.—ad. battalion Royal, Captains Barnes and Hunter, Lieutenants Auld, Fraser, Edmonstone, and Paton, Ensign Birmingham, wounded; Lieut. Hope, wounded, and taken prisoner.—25th Foot, Capt.-Lieut. J. Weir Johnston, Lieut. Hugh M'Donald, killed; Major S. H. Hinde, Captain Gog. Callander,

Callander, F. P. Scott, and F. C. Carew, Lieutenants Alexander W. Light, James Peat, John A. Grant, and John Austin, wounded.—49th Foot, Capt. Archer, Ensign Ginn, killed; Major Hutchinson, Captain Sharp and Robins, Lieut. Urquhart, Ensign Hill, wounded; Lieut. Johnstone, missing.—79th ditto, Captain James Campbell, of the Grenadiers, killed; Col. Alan Cameron, Lieutenants M'Donald, M'Neil, and Rose, wounded.—9ad ditto, Capt. William M'Intosh, Lieut. Alexander Frazer, Lieut. Gordon M'Hardy, killed; Col. Marquis of Huntley, Captain John Cameron, Alexander Gordon, and Peter Grant, Lieutenants G. Frazer, C. Chad, and Donald M'Donald, Ensigns Charles Cameron, John M'Pherson, and James Bent, wounded; Capt. John M'Lean, wounded, and taken prisoner.—2d battalion of the 17th ditto, Lieutenants Wynne and Morrisoh, wounded.—2d battalion of the 40th Foot, Quarter-Master Phillips, wounded.—1st battalion of the 26th ditto, Capt. Pawlett, wounded.—2d battalion of ditto, Ensign Mills, wounded.—63d Foot, Captain M'Niver, Lieut. Lee Gitts, Ensign Hall, wounded.—1st battalion of the 4th Foot, Ensign T. B. Carruthers, wounded.—31st Foot, Ensign Peter King, wounded.—23d Foot, Lieuts. M'Lean and W. Keith, wounded.—55th Foot, Major Lumden, killed; Lieut. W. H. Dixon, wounded.—Royal navy, Lieutenant Roward, and 3 seamen, wounded.

ALEX. HOPE.

*Head-Quarters, Egmont op 't Hooft, Oct. 5.  
Total of the killed, wounded, and missing, of  
the Russian forces on the 2d of October.*

170 killed, or taken prisoners, and 423 wounded.—50 horses wounded.

Sir, Head Quarters, Alkmaar, Oct. 7.

The enemy, after the action of the 2d, having taken up the position between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, I determined to endeavour to force him thence, before he had an opportunity of strengthening, by works, the short and very defensible line which he occupied, and to oblige him still further to retire, before he could be joined by the reinforcements which I had information were upon their march. Preparatory, therefore, to a general forward movement, I ordered the advanced posts which the army took up on the 3d instant in front of this place, of Egmont-op-te-Hooft and Egmont-op-Zee, to be pushed forward, which operation took place yesterday morning. At first little opposition was shewn, and we succeeded in taking possession of the villages of Schermerhoorn, Achter Sloot, Limmen, Baccum, and of a position on the Land-hill near Wyck-op-Zee: the column of Russian troops under the command of Major-Gen. D'Effen, in endeavouring to gain a height in front of their intended advanced post at Baccum (which was material to the security of that point), was vigorously opposed, and afterwards attacked,

by a strong body of the enemy, which obliged Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby to move up in support with the reserve of his corps. The enemy, on their part, advanced their whole force; the action became general along the whole line, from Limmen to the sea, and was maintained, with great obstinacy on both sides, until night, when the enemy retired, leaving us masters of the field of battle. The conflict, however, has, I am concerned to state, been as severe, and has been attended with as serious a loss (in proportion to the numbers engaged) as any of those which have been fought by the brave troops, composing this army, since their arrival in Holland. The gallantry they displayed, and the perseverance with which they supported the fatigues of this day, rival their former exertions. The corps engaged were Major-Gen. D'Oyley's brigade of Guards, Major-Gen. Burrard's ditto, Major-Gen. Earl of Chatham's brigade, Major-Gen. Coote's brigade, Major-Gen. the Earl of Cavan's brigade, commanded by Major-Gen. Hutchinson; the reserve under the command of Col. M'Donald, part of the 7th and 11th Light Dragoons, and seven battalions of Russians. To Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the other general officers in command of the brigades before-mentioned, as also to Col. M'Donald, my warmest acknowledgements are due, for their spirited and judicious exertions during this affair; nor ought I to omit the praise due to Col. Clephane, commanding four companies of the 3d, and one of the Coldstream regiments of Guards, who, by a spirited charge, drove two battalions of the enemy from the post of Achter Sloot, making 200 prisoners. I have sincerely to regret, that, in the course of the action, Major-Gen. Hutchinson received a musket-shot wound in the thigh, which, however, is not serious. I have not yet received any reports of the killed and wounded; but I am apprehensive that the number of British is not less than 500, and that the loss of the Russian troops, as far as I can understand, amounts to 1200 men. I shall, as early as circumstances possibly admit, transmit particular returns. The loss of the enemy, upon this occasion, has been very great; and, in addition to their killed and wounded, 500 prisoners fell into our hands.

FREDERICK.

*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 9.*

Sir, I have already acquainted you with the result of the action of the 6th instant, which terminated successfully to the allied arms, and, at the same time, pointed out the necessity of the movement which produced this affair. From the prisoners taken upon the 6th instant, I learn the certainty of the enemy having been reinforced, since the action of the 2d, by two demi-brigades, amounting to about 6000 infantry, and of their having strengthened the position of

Beverwyck,

Beverwyck, and fortified strongly in the rear of it, points which it would still be necessary to carry before Haerlem could be attacked. It ought also to be stated, that the enemy had retired a large force upon Purmirind, in an almost inaccessible position, covered by an inundated country, and the debouches from which were strongly fortified in the hands of the enemy; and farther, that, as our army advanced, this corps was placed in our rear. But such obstacles would have been overcome, had not the state of the weather, the ruined condition of the roads, and the total want of the necessary supplies, arising from the above causes, presented difficulties which required the most serious consideration. Having maturely weighed the circumstances in which the army was thus placed, and having felt it my duty, on a point of such importance, to consult with Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the Lieutenant-Generals of this army, I could not but consider (and their opinion was unanimous on the subject), that it would be for the benefit of the general cause, to withdraw the troops from their advanced position, in order to wait his Majesty's further instructions. I must request you will again refer to his Majesty the distinguished conduct of his army; which, whilst acting under the pressure of uncommon difficulties, never, for a moment, ceased to be actuated by the noblest feelings for the success of the public cause, and the honour of the British arms. As there are many points resulting from our present situation, upon which you may require particular information, and such details as cannot be brought within the compass of a letter, I have thought it necessary to charge my secretary, Col. Brownrigg, with this dispatch, who will be able to explain fully all matters relating to this army. I transmit a return of killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's and the Russian troops in the action of the 6th instant. I most heartily lament that it has been so serious, and that so many brave and valuable men have fallen.

FREDERICK.

*Total of the killed, wounded, and missing,  
in the action of the 6th of October.*

2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 83 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Majors, 7 Captains, 23 subalterns, 1 staff, 23 serjeants, 666 rank and file, 13 horses, wounded; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 11 subalterns, 13 serjeants, 2 drummers, 569 rank and file, missing.

*Names of officers killed.*

Lieut.-Col. Philip Brumbridge, and Ensign M'Cormick, of the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment of Foot; Lieut.-Col. Dickson, of the 2d battalion of the 4th ditto; Lieut. Foster, of the 4th ditto.

*Names of officers wounded.*

Grenadier battalion Liné, Lieut. Dunn, of the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment of Foot; Lieut. Hamilton, of the 1st battalion of the 5th ditto.—Light Infantry battalion, Lieut. Alexander, of the 3d battalion of the 4th ditto; Lieut. Nicholson, of the 2d battalion of the 35th ditto; Ensign Parsons and Volunteer J. M'Innis, of the 1st battalion of the 9th ditto.—Col. Maitland, and Ensign Burke, of the 3d battalion of the 1st Guards.—Surgeon Babington, of the 1st battalion 3d ditto.—Major Campbell, Capt. Newman, Lieut. Stevens, and Ensigns Fevel and Humphries, of the 1st battalion of the 20th regiment of Foot.—Captains Masters, Wallace, and Torrence, and Ensign Drury, of the 2d battalion of the 20th ditto.—Capt. Lieut. John Wardlow, Lieutenants Bennett, Pusey, Sankey, and M'Intosh, of the 63d regiment of ditto.—Lieut.-Col. Hodgson, Ensigns Johnston, Carruther, and John Nichols, of the 1st battalion of the 4th ditto.—Capt. Gorman and Palmer, Lieutenants Deare and Wilson, Ensigns Highmore and Archibald, of the 2d battalion of the 4th ditto.—Majors Wynch and Horndon, of the 3d battalion of the 4th ditto.—Ensigns Williams, John Ron, and King, of the 31st regiment of ditto.

*Names of officers missing.*

Lieut.-Col. Lake, of the 3d battalion of the 1st Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Cholmondeley, Major Pringle, Capt. Archdale, Brodie, Gilmore, and Chaplin, Lieutenants Galley, Wilson, Deare, and Wilshires, Ensigns Brown, Ellis, Anderson, M'Pherson, and Tryor, of the 2d battalion of the 4th Foot.—Capt. Williamson, Ensign Allen, of the 3d battalion of ditto.

ALEX. HOPE.

N. B. 7th Light Dragoons, 2 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 7 rank and file, 6 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, 2 horses, missing.—15th Light ditto, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.—The returns did not come-in till the 10th.—11th Light Dragoons, 7 men, 7 horses, prisoners of war, not in the above return.

*Head Quarters, Zuyper Stays, Oct. 16.*

*Total of the killed, wounded, and missing, of  
the Russian forces, on the 6th of October.*

382 killed, or taken prisoners, and 735 wounded.

D'ESSAN, Major-General.

*Downing-street, Oct. 19. Dispatches, of  
which the following are copy and extracts,  
have been received from Lieut.-Col. Ram-  
say and Lieut.-Colonel H. Clinton, by the  
Right Hon. Lord Grenville.*

Lieut.-Col. Ramsay to Lord Grenville, Head-  
quarters, Schaffhausen, Sept. 30.

My Lord, It is with extreme concern I inform your Lordship, that an attack has been made on the allied army, the result of which has been favourable to the ene-

emy.

my. The combined operations of the allies, of which your Lordship is already informed, were intended to have taken place on the 26th and 27th; and six battalions of the army, commanded by Gen. Korf-kof, were detached to Uznach on the 25th, for the purpose of increasing the force destined to act in that quarter. The enemy, who was, no doubt, apprized, of this circumstance, attacked the Russian army on the 25th, at a very early hour in the morning: a brisk attack of musquetry was heard on our left, in the neighbourhood of Wallishofen, accompanied by a cannonade on our right, which appeared to proceed from the neighbourhood of Baden. The attack on our left was intended merely for the purpose of drawing the attention from the true point; and the enemy passed the Limmat, in great force, in the neighbourhood of Weinegen, between Zurich and Baden. By this manoeuvre, they broke the line in that quarter, cut off from the army the 8 battalions under the command of Generals Markof and Duralof, who were posted between Weinegen and the Rhine; and, after leaving a corps for the purpose of observing and attacking them, they ascended the Limmat towards Zurich. A regiment of dragoons being, in consequence of the detachments that had been sent away, and the troops that had been drawn to the left, the only remaining in the part where the passage was effected, the enemy advanced, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Zurich before they experienced any resistance of consequence; the plain in front of Zurich, between the Limmat and the heights, which, running parallel to the Albis to the N. W. being occupied, at the same time, by a line of their infantry and cavalry, who, with a very numerous train of artillery, attacked with great vigour the troops in front of Zurich, and prevented their detaching to their right, the point on which the great efforts of the enemy were directed. At a late hour in the forenoon some reinforcements arrived on this side of the Limmat; but the enemy were already masters of some of the principal heights which command the town; and, notwithstanding the bravery displayed by the Russians in their repeated attacks, the superiority in point of force and position, on the side of the French, rendered it impossible for them to regain that which had been lost. At four-fif., the French had made themselves masters of part of the Zurich-Berg, and nearly surrounded the town. The attack on the position of Gen. Hotze had terminated in favour of the Austrians; but, Gen. Hotze was unfortunately killed at the commencement of the action; and Gen. Petrasch, who succeeded to the command of the army, having resolved, in

consequence of the loss he had sustained, to avoid the attack which he expected the next morning, retreated in the night from Uznach. The situation of the Russian army was thus rendered still more critical, and it became absolutely necessary to abandon Zurich and the position in that neighbourhood without delay. On the 26th, in the morning, the retreat took place, and the whole arrived, in the course of that night, in the neighbourhood of Eglisau and Schaffhausen, without experiencing any loss of consequence during their march. We have to regret the loss of between two and 3000 men killed, wounded, and missing; and ten pieces of cannon have, with a part of the baggage, fallen into the hands of the enemy. A nearly equal number of French cannon were taken by the Russians; but the want of horses, which prevented them from taking away their own, was the cause of their being also obliged to leave these. The army under the command of General Korfakof is at present posted with its right to Eglisau, and its left to the lake of Constance. By a letter just arrived from Field-Marshal Suwarow, it appears that he has taken the Mount St. Gothard, and is at present advancing towards Altdorf and Schwelta.

J. RAMSAY.  
*Lieut.-Col. Ramsay to Lord Grenville, Head-Quarters, Schaffhausen, Sept. 30.*

Your Lordship has already, no doubt, received accounts, through France, of the calamities which have befallen us in this country, in which our losses have most probably been exaggerated to a great degree. Aware of this, I would, if possible, have sent your Lordship an earlier account; but it was impossible for me to give a correct statement of the real state of things, which was much worse to appearance, when the army first arrived here, than at present. Gen. Petrasch has retreated from the different positions between Uznach and Rheineck, where, it was supposed, he has already passed the Rhine; and this part of Switzerland may be considered as completely evacuated for the present: it is the more unfortunate, as the success of Field-Marshal Suwarow would have rendered the success of the projected operation almost certain, if we had fortunately been able to retain our position. At present, the Field-Marshal's situation will be rendered very critical, if timely notice has not been received by him of the retreat of the armies. I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that, from the reports I have received, there is reason to apprehend, that the Swiss regiments of Bichman and Rovere have suffered considerably. I have as yet had no exact accounts; and I will defer, therefore, making any report to your Lordship till another opportunity occurs, as I am in hopes their loss has been chiefly occasioned

by dispersion, in which case it will probably every day diminish.

*Lieut.-Col<sup>r</sup> H. Clinton to Lord Grenville,  
Blenheim, Sept. 16.*

Having been directed, by Lord Mulgrave, to attend Field-Marshal Suwarrow, on his march to Switzerland, and to transmit to your Lordship accounts of the proceedings of this army, I have the honour to inform you, that it reached Tavence, about 10 miles short of this place, yesterday evening; having performed, in five days, a distance of 116 English miles. It was the Field-Marshal's intention to have recovered, by the length of his marches, the three days lost by the false alarm for the safety of Tortona; but the assemblage of mules, which was ordered to be made at this place, not being completed, and the impossibility of carriages proceeding any farther in the mountains, obliges him to halt for one day.

*Extract of a letter from Munich, Sept. 29.*

2400 men, as a part of the Elector's contingent, are to march on the 1st of next month, from the neighbourhood of Donauwerth, to join the army of the Archduke Charles. The plan, for forming into military corps the inhabitants of the Palatinate, is to have its effect throughout the circle of Bavaria. It is framed, for 20,000 men; and is to be commanded in Bavaria by Major-General Duray, an officer enjoying a high military character.

*Head Quarters, Savigliano, Sept. 18.*

On the 16th the Austrian army arrived at Bra. On the same day the French advanced from the side of Coni and Pignerol, to Fossano and Savigliano. In the latter place, they succeeded in taking, by surprize, an Austrian detachment, consisting of 400 men, with two pieces of cannon. It was reported, that the French intended, the day following, to form a junction of all the corps in the different valleys, for the purpose of advancing into the plain with the greater security, in order to pillage and plunder the country. To prevent this movement, the main army marched from Baden, in two columns, on the 17th; one, under the command of Gen. Kray, attacked Fossano. The enemy, who were in force there, defended themselves with great bravery for near two hours; but, the superior courage of the Austrian troops obliged them to abandon the post, with the loss of about 250 prisoners. The Austrian General Schebold, an officer of great reputation, was very severely wounded. The column of Gen. Melas took possession of Savigliano without great resistance. Two pieces of cannon, and 200 prisoners, were taken. The whole army will encamp near this town to-day.

BENTINCK.

This Gazette contains an account of the capture of Les Deux Amis French brig letter de marque, of 6 guns and 60 men, by Capt. H. Digby, of the Alcione; and a French cor-

vette, l'Arethuse, carrying 18 9-pounder guns and 133 men, by the Hon. Capt. Stopford, of the Excellent.—Also a long proclamation, which occupies five columns, recapitulating and directing the strict enforcement of the laws respecting quarantine; a proclamation permitting the free entry into the ports of this kingdom till Sept. 30, 1800, by ships, or persons in amity with his Majesty, of corn, meal, flour, &c.; and with this, permitting the same trade and intercourse with the colony of Surinam, as at present exists with any other of his Majesty's colonies in the West Indies.

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 22.* The following letters are addressed to Adm. Mitchell:

Sir, *Gun-brig Hafy, off Mardon, Oct. 7.*

I beg to inform you, that I yesterday sailed from Usk, with the Hafy, Defender, and Cracker brigs, and Iris schuyt; and, having reached this place by 4 A. M. I proceeded with the boats, to attempt cutting out the Dutch gun-boats lying in or near the Paupus, and am happy to say, succeeded in getting possession of four, without the loss of a man. They each mount 4 long guns, and have between 20 and 30 men; one of them built on purpose for a gun-veffel, quite new, carrying two long 18-pounders in her bow, and two 18-pounder carronades on her broadside; the rest are schuyts. I beg to recommend to your notice Messrs. Hall and Winter, midshipmen, for their spirited behaviour on this occasion; as also all the seamen engaged, for their alacrity in boarding, and good conduct, after having gained possession. I have sent the Defender with charge of the gun-boats, and have the honour to be,

PATRICK CAMPBELL,  
Commander of the sloop Dart.

*Lemmer Town, West Friesland, Oct. 11.*

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, at five o'clock this morning, the enemy made a general attack, on this town, in four different parts. Their advanced party attempted to storm the North battery. We soon got them between two fires; our tars, with pikes, surrounded them, and they immediately laid down their arms. Their force was one officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and 28 men; two of the latter killed. We had no sooner secured our prisoners than they attacked us with the remainder of their force, 670 in number: our little army did wonders; for, with sailors and marines, our force was only 157. We fought them for four hours and a half, when the enemy gave way in all directions: I immediately ordered the marines to pursue them. Their breaking down a bridge prevented their coloers, and two field-pieces, from falling into our hands; but before this was effected, the heavy fire from the marines had killed 18 of the enemy, and wounded about 20; and

in their general attack they had five men killed, and nine wounded. It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the men and officers under my command. Lieut. Wyburn, of the marines, as also Lieuts. Howel, Higginson, and Gardner, behaved with honour to themselves, and credit to their country. Lieut. Norman, of the navy, as also Messrs Lane, Iron, Wheatly, and Travers, distinguished themselves in a most gallant manner; as did likewise the whole of the sailors and marines. It affords me great satisfaction to inform you, we had not a man hurt. J. Boosker.

[A letter from Capt. Winthrop to Adm. Mitchell, announces the capture of a sloop of war, and an armed schooner, by the *Circe*, in the Zuyder Zee.—And this Gazette also contains a letter from Mr. Le Bar, of the May-flower private sloop of war, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Guernsey, the 14th inst. giving an account of his having captured, on a cruise, a Spanish gun-boat, mounting two long brass 18-pounders, and 43 men; a Spanish packet, and four merchant vessels.]

*Admiralty-office, Oct. 23.* Lord Bridport to Mr. Nepean, dated Torbay, Oct. 21.

Sir, It is with sincere satisfaction I acquaint you, that Lieut. Jauncey, of his Majesty's ship *Ethalion*, is just arrived here from Plymouth, by whom I have received a letter from Capt. Young, stating, his having captured on the 16th inst. the *Theitis* Spanish frigate, with much treasure, and a valuable cargo of cocoa on-board; also informing me, that another Spanish frigate, her consort, has, no doubt, been taken by the *Naiad*. Enclosed is a copy of Capt. Young's letter. BRIDPORT.

*Ethalion, Plymouth Sound, Oct. 21.*

My Lord, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that, on the 16th inst. at 3 P. M. in lat. 44°. 53' min. long. 9°. 53' min. W. we discovered three large sail on the weather-bow, evidently men of war, steering S. E. with all sails set. I immediately tacked, and stood under easy sail, with an intention to speak to the sternmost, or to follow them till day-light, with a view to ascertain their force. On a nearer approach to the above ship, she made the private signal; concluding from that the other two ships were enemies, I made all possible sail in chase. At day-light, I found her to be his Majesty's ship *Naiad*, and another frigate in company, which I took to be the *Alcmene*, and two large frigates a-head. At seven, the *Naiad* made my signal to pass the sternmost, and stand on for the headmost. At nine A. M. being within random-shot of the sternmost, I fired a few guns in passing, which made her alter her course. At half-past 11, the headmost ship bore up thwart us, at the distance of half-musket shot; by the abi-

lities and meritorious conduct of the officers, the steady spirit, and prompt obedience to my orders, of the seamen and marines, with a well directed fire of two broadsides from the *Ethalion*, and a running fight of an hour, exchanging bow and stern chases, the latter part within half-pistol-shot, I had the pleasure of seeing her haul down Spanish colours to his Majesty's ship under my command. She proves to be the *Theitis* Spanish frigate, of 36 guns, 12 and 6-pounders, and 250 men, commanded by Don Juan de Mendoza, from Vera Cruz, bound to any port in Spain she could fetch, with 1,411,526 dollars, and a quantity of cocoons on-board. I have the additional satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that not a single man is left on-board the *Ethalion*. The other Spanish frigate is called the *Brigada*, commanded by Don Antonio Pillon, the same force and lading as the *Theitis*. The last time I saw the *Naiad*, which was just before the action took place, was nearly within gun-shot of her; and I have no doubt of her being captured. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice Lieut. Pym, the senior officer, for the able assistance I received from him on the quarter deck, and his indefatigable exertions, in shifting the wounded masts and yards on-board the *Theitis*, which do him the utmost credit. I cannot pass over in silence the praise due to Lieutenants Jauncey and Quilliam, for their great attention to the guns on the main-deck, nor that of Mr. Ducker, the master, and Lieut. Peake, of the marines, for their aid on the quarter-deck; the warrant and petty officers, seamen, and marines, also merit your Lordship's notice. J. Young.

*Ethalion, Plymouth Sound, Oct. 21.*

October 24. Copy of another letter from Lord Bridport to Mr. Nepean, Oct. 21.

Sir, Capt. Digby, of his Majesty's ship *Alcmene*, is just arrived here; he came from Plymouth by land, charged with dispatches from Capt. Pierrepont, of his Majesty's ship *Naiad*, stating, with other occurrences, the important capture of the Santa *Brigada*, Spanish frigate, consort of the *Theitis* (as stated in Capt. Young's letter of yesterday's date), copies of which you will herewith receive, for their Lordships' information, whom I sincerely congratulate upon this fortunate event, which does so much credit to Capt. Pierrepont, and all the officers, seamen, and marines, of the different ships under his command, for the meritorious and persevering conduct manifested upon this occasion.

I am, &c: BRIDPORT.  
*Naiad, off Cape Finisterre, Oct. 19.*  
My Lord, I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ships *Naiad*, *Triton*, and *Alcmene* (which your Lordship has done me the honour to put

put under my orders,) captured yesterday morning the Spanish frigate Santa Brigada, of 32 guns, and having on-board 300 men, commanded by Don Antonio Pillou. This frigate, my Lord, in company with another, called the Thetis, left Vera Cruz on the 21st August last; and I had the good fortune to fall-in with them both, on the evening of the 16th inst. in lat. 44 deg. 1 min. N. long. 12 deg. 35 min. W. at eight P. M. the Naiad then a single ship, and to which I immediately gave chase; before midnight, I discovered them to be vessels belonging to the enemy, and was joined by the Ethalion: when the day broke, I was joined by the Alcmene, when the Triton was discovered far astern; still, owing to the superior sailing of the latter ship, after a chase, which lasted 32 hours, I set myself down as indebted for a most valuable capture. The two frigates, at seven A. M. perceiving themselves not in a state to withstand our united force, took different routes; upon which I made the Ethalion's signals to pass the sternmost ship of the enemy, as she at that time took the lead in point of sailing, and stand for and engage the head-most vessel, which was obeyed with that alacrity by Capt. Young, that I make no doubt but she has experienced a similar fate to her companion; but, as the Santa Brigada made a determinate push on a Southern course, a separation of course took place. The latter frigate of the enemy, having rounded Cape Finisterre on the morning of the 18th inst. by her fast sailing, about 5 o'clock her commander shov'd so very close to the rocks of Monte Lora, that the Triton, who was first in pursuit (Capt. Gore being regardless of every thing but closing with the enemy), struck upon the said rocks, going seven knots at the time. I fear her damage is considerable; however, she was soon off again, and commenced an animated fire on the enemy; as did Capt. Digby, with an officer-like presence of mind keeping in that direction, to cut off the entrance of Port de Vidre. At 8 A. M. the three frigates closed with the enemy amidst the rocks of Commandante, at the entrance of Muros, when the colours were hauled down, and we found ourselves all in foul ground together. A fortunate breeze sprang up from the shore, and we were enabled to put the ships' heads to the sea, and began to shift prisoners, when a Spanish squadron, consisting of four large ships, one with a broad pendant, came out of Vigo, with an intention, I suppose, of rescuing the prize. This being the opinion of Capts. Gore and Digby also, every exertion was made to secure the prisoners, and get the ships under my command ready to receive them; but, on their perceiving my determination, they bore up, and ran into Vigo. Light and variable winds have kept me still in sight

of the Spanish coast, which is to-day one continued blaze, and, as I was aware of another squadron of Spanish ships being in Corunna, have thought it my duty to keep all together, for the protection of the prize, which is of immense value, having on-board 1,400,000 dollars, independent of a cargo of equal estimation. My companions in chase, Captains Gore and Digby, make the most favourable report of the zeal and perseverance of their respective officers and crews, and, in justice to the officers and ship's company I have the honour to command, I can only say, that their anxiety to get alongside the enemy's frigates, whilst alone, was equal to what it was afterwards, when my force became superior; and on that, as on all former occasions, I profited by the able assistance of J. H. Marshall, my first Lieutenant, to whom I have given charge of the prize. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded on this occasion, either by shot or casualties.

I am, &c. W. PIERREPOINT.

Triton, 1 seaman wounded; Alcmene, 1 seaman killed, 1 petty officer, and 8 seamen, wounded; Santa Brigada, 2 seamen killed, 8 seamen wounded.

October 26. Rear-Admiral Duckworth to Mr. Nepean, dated Leviathan, off Lisbon, October 31.

Sir, You will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the copy of a letter from Capt. Brenton, of the Speedy, relating the destruction of three Spanish vessels he chased on the 3d inst. It is but justice to this officer to observe, that his exertions and gallantry, at all opportunities, do him the highest honor.

I am, &c. J. J. DUCKWORTH.

Sir, *Speech, at Sea, Oct. 4.*

I have the honour to inform you, that yesterday, whilst running through the gut of Gibraltar, in sight of the British convoy, I observed a number of small vessels coming out of Algeciras, and concluded they were Spanish gun-boats endeavouring to cut off some of the merchant ships; I therefore steered for them, in order to keep them as far as possible from the body of the fleet, but, upon our near approach, perceiving they were Spanish coasters (eight in number), under the protection of a cutter and schooner, made all sail in chase, and soon separated the two sternmost from the body: they ran under the guns of a castle, which opened a fire upon us, and prevented our bringing them off. We continued the pursuit of the others, passing under the shot of Tariffe Castle, and at 4 P. M. came up with four more in a bay to the East of Cape Trafalgar; one immediately anchored near a fort; and the other three under a castle, which had one gun mounted: as it blew very heavy from the Eastward, and being on a lee-shore, we could not go as near them as I could wish, but anchored within

within four cables length, and, bringing our guns to bear upon the castle (which appeared to be in a very ruinous state, and did not return our fire) and the vessels, in a short time compelled the Spaniards to abandon them all, first cutting their cables, by which means they drove on-shore. I then sent Lieut. Parker, to endeavour to bring them off, and shortly after, Mr. Marshall, the Master, to assist; or, if that was not practicable, to set them on fire; neither of which could be effected, from the heavy surf breaking entirely over them, and rendering the approach dangerous to the boats. They, however, boarded them, brought away some of their fire arms, threw the remainder overboard, leaving them full of water, and complete wrecks. One vessel was laden with brandy and paper, one with English manufactures (cutlery, hardware, &c.), and the third in ballast. I beg leave to express the high satisfaction I received, from the conduct of Lieutenant Parker, in boarding the vessels under the walls of the castle, while exposed to musketry from the beach; also of Mr. Ricketts, the purser, who was a volunteer upon that service. The attention of Mr. Marshall, the master, to the anchoring his Majesty's sloop, and the able assistance I have received from him upon former occasions, renders him worthy the fullest confidence. J. BRANTON.

Dowling-street, Oct. 26. Lieut.-Colonel Clinton, who had camp to the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the office of Mr. Dundas, with the following dispatches,

*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 29.*

Sir, In my late communications, I have represented to you the circumstances under which I found it expedient to withdraw the army from its forward position in front of Alkmaar, within that which it at present occupies, and which, I trust, will have appeared to his Majesty sufficiently to warrant the measure. The season of the year, which has already assumed here the aspect of winter, gave me, from day to day, additional reason to apprehend, that any attempt towards a prosecution of the campaign in this country could not be attended with decisive advantages, whilst the impossibility of covering the troops in the narrow district of the country in our possession during the winter, and the precarious state of supplies to be expected in that season, added to the conviction I felt, that the most advisable measure to be pursued, was to remove with the army to England, an operation which, although it might have exposed the army to some loss, in its execution, I judged, in my mind, preferable to any other which could be adopted. Under this impression, and considering that serious loss might ensue from delay, I have been induced to conclude an armistice, in conjunction with Vice-Adm<sup>r</sup>. Mitchell, with Gen. Brune, commanding the French and

Batavian armies, of which the conditions are inclosed, and which, although they provide for delivering up a large number of prisoners of war, now in our hands, yet, I trust, will not be thought by his Majesty an inadequate compensation for many, valuable lives, which must have been lost, after the object, which has hitherto directed them, no longer promised success; and, when the only means which presented themselves of ensuring a secure retreat, were those of resorting to the destructive measure of inundation from the sea, which, as it would have involved the inhabitants of the Northern part of this province in ruin for a series of years, must have been highly repugnant to the feelings, as well as contrary to the character and practice, of the British nation. I rest confident, that the motives which I have here detailed will excuse me to his Majesty, for having acted without waiting for previous instructions from home, and that I shall have the satisfaction of knowing, that my conduct, in this respect, has met with his Majesty's gracious approbation. FREDERICK.

#### TRANSLATION.

Articles agreed upon between Major-Gen. Knox, duly authorized by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian army, and Citizen Rotolian, General of Brigade and Adjutant-General, duly authorized by Citizen Brune, General and Commander in Chief of the Freeband Batavian army.

Art. I. From the date of this Convention, all hostilities shall cease between the two armies.—Art. II. The line of demarcation between the said armies shall be the line of their respective out-posts as they now exist.—Art. III. The continuation of all works, offensive and defensive, shall be suspended on both sides, and no new ones shall be undertaken.—Art. IV. The mounted batteries taken possession of at the Helder, or at other positions within the line, now occupied by the combined English and Russian army, shall be restored in the state in which they were taken, or (in case of improvement) in their present state, and all the Dutch artillery taken therein shall be preserved.—Art. V. The combined English and Russian army shall embark as soon as possible, and shall evacuate the territory, coasts, islands, and internal navigation of the Dutch Republic, by Nov. 30, 1799, without committing any devastation, by inundations, cutting the dykes, or otherwise injuring the sources of navigation.—Art. VI. Any ships of war, or other vessels, which may arrive with reinforcements for the combined British and Russian army, shall not land the same, and shall be sent away as soon as possible.—Art. VII. Gen. Brune shall be at liberty to send an officer within the lines of the Zuyp, and to the Helder,

Melder, to report to him the state of the batteries, and the progress of the embarkation. His Royal Highness the Duke of York shall be equally at liberty to send an officer within the French and Batavian lines, to satisfy himself that no new works are carried on their side. An officer of rank and distinction shall be sent from each army respectively, to guarantee the execution of this convention.—Art. VIII. 8000 prisoners of war, French and Batavians, taken before the present campaign, and now detained in England, shall be restored, without conditions, to their respective countries. The proportion and choice of such prisoners for each, to be determined between the two Republics. Major-General Knox shall remain with the French army, to guarantee the execution of this article.—Art. IX. The cartel agreed upon between the two armies, for the exchange of prisoners taken during the present campaign, shall continue in full force till it shall be carried into complete execution; and it is further agreed, that the Dutch Admiral de Winter shall be considered as exchanged.

Concluded at Alkmaar October 18, 1799,  
by the undersigned General officers, furnished with full power to this effect.

(Signed) J. KNOX, Major-General.  
(Signed) KOSTOLLAN.

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 20.

Sir, I transmit to you herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of his Majesty's forces under my command, between the 6th and 10th instant.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 10.  
Total of the killed, wounded, missing, and lost in Alkmaar, of his Majesty's forces, between the 6th and 10th of October.

15 horses killed; 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Captain, 4 horses, wounded; 1 Subaltern, 2 Staff, 3 Sergeants, 35 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

*Return of officers wounded and missing.*

18th Light Dragoons, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Stewart, Capt. Hay, wounded; Quarter-Master Mr. Kell, missing.—2d battalion Royals, Lieut. Lytter, missing.

A. HORN, Deputy-Adjutant-General.  
[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the French privateer Le Bordaïs, pierced for 26 guns, by his Majesty's ship *Revolutionnaire*, Capt. Thomas Twysden.—Also, the French privateer Le Grandeur, of 16 guns, brass 6-pounders, manned with 121 men, by the Phœbe, Captain Barlow.—Also, the Deux Amis French brig letter of marque, of 6 guns, and 60 men, by the Alcmene, Capt. Digby.]

Downing-street, Oct. 29. Lieut.-Colonel Clinton to Lord Grenville.

My Lord,

When I sent your Lordship my last dispatch, on the 2d inst. from Glaris, the

report from Gen. Rosenberg, whose division composed the rear-guard, had not reached head-quarters. I have now the honour to inform your Lordship, that the enemy, having received a considerable reinforcement from Zug, renewed on the 1st inst. their attack near the village of Mutten, where, in consequence of the fatigue the troops had undergone the preceding day, they had been obliged to halt. A strong column of the enemy advanced by the road in the centre of the valley, while two others, skirting the foot of the mountains on each side, endeavoured to get into the rear of the Russians. The division of Gen. Rosenberg consisted of 8 weak battalions, and two regiments of Cossacks. Discovering the intention of the enemy, he left five battalions as a reserve, and with three (the breadth of the valley not admitting of a greater front), supported by the Cossacks, he attacked the centre of the enemy: their heavy guns, for a moment, gave them an advantage; but nothing could withstand the steadiness of the Russian attack. In the hurry of their retreat, an ammunition wagon was overthrown, which choked the only road by which the cannon could move: these pieces were immediately taken possession of by the Russians. The flank columns, seeing their centre pierced, fled. Gen. Rosenberg profited of the confusion of the enemy, and pursued them beyond Schwitz. In killed and wounded, they lost above 500 men and 13 officers, and 1020 were taken prisoners. The Russians had, in this affair, about 300 men killed and wounded. It was the 4th, in the evening, before the sick and wounded could be transported to Glaris: the road, not admitting of the passage of artillery, the guns were destroyed. On the 5th, the army marched by the valley of Semit to Elm: the difficulty of the roads made it impossible to remove the wounded. The enemy followed the rear-guard, and gained some trifling advantages over it during the first three or four miles of the march; upon a well-timed attack, however, of the Russians, they desisted from any farther attempt. On the 6th, the army passed the Danix mountain, which the snow, that had fallen during the last week, had rendered dangerous, and several mules and baggage-horses were lost on the march. The army is now assembled at this place, and, after two days of repose, it is the Marshal's intention to form a junction with the army of General Korfakow.

B. CLINTON.

[Then follows a translation of the Vienna Court Gazette, of Sept. 27, giving an account of the battles of Savigliano, &c.]

Downing-street, Nov. 2. Lieut.-Colonel Rainey to Lord Grenville.

Head-

*Head-Quarters, Stokach, Oct. 15.*

My Lord, The Russian army, under the command of General Korfakof, took up a position, after its retreat from Zurich, with its right to Egizaw, and its left to Constance. The bridges of Dieffenhofen and Stein were occupied by it in front, and a garrison of 2000 men were placed in a tete-de-pont at Buefingen, a village between Dieffenhofen and Schaffhausen, where a pontoon-bridge had been placed by the Austrians. On the 8th, the enemy appeared in force in the neighbourhood of Buefingen. It was evident, that he came for the purpose of reconnoitring the position, and, though he retired in the evening, there was reason to believe he had not retreated far. An immediate attack on the tete-de-pont was expected. On the morning of the 9th, Gen. Korfakof resolved to pass the Rhine, for the purpose of driving the enemy from their position. He took with him ten battalions and 22 squadrons.—The army advanced, for about a league, without discovering any traces of the enemy. They at last, however, found him in considerable force, and strongly posted, with his left to the village of Schlatten, and his right to a wood, which he had also occupied. It is impossible for words to do justice to the intrepidity with which the Russians immediately attacked them. The whole line fell upon them with their bayonets, and the French flew, for protection, to the woods, where, under cover of their chasseurs, they endeavoured to take a second position. They were driven from this likewise by the Russians; and a third position, which they took in the neighbourhood of the village of Tublikon, was likely to have proved still more unfortunate to them. Two of their battalions had already thrown down their arms, and were on the point of surrendering, when a regiment of French cavalry, followed by a large column of infantry, commanded by Massena in person, came in view, and saved them. The object of the operation was to drive the enemy from the woods in the neighbourhood of the tete-de-pont, and this object being effected, it became no longer prudent, with so small a corps, to risk an action with a force, now become so superior, or to advance farther unsupported against the enemy, who, from the neighbourhood of their army, had an opportunity of receiving still greater reinforcements. After driving the enemy, therefore, nearly to the river Thur, the army retreated by the road on which they had advanced, and entered their camp about six o'clock in the evening. While these operations were going on in the neighbourhood of Buefingen, the enemy attacked the bridge of Dieffenhofen, and the town of Constance, which confirmed us in the belief, that the attack would have taken

place on the tete-de-pont, if the offensive operations of the Russians had not prevented it. At Dieffenhofen they were repulsed by Gen. Warnoff, who, with a very small number of men, very gallantly defended himself during the whole of the day; and, after occasioning a very great loss of men to the French, took several prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. At Constance, where the corps of the Prince of Conde were stationed, the enemy were more successful. The position which the Prince was obliged to take up, for the défense of the town, was vastly too extensive for his small number of men; and, being unable to guard all the different points sufficiently, the enemy, after directing all his efforts unsuccessfully against their front, contrived, at last, to advance a corps unperceived through the vineyards, force the left of the position, and enter the town before the rest of the Prince's corps, who had commenced their retreat, were enabled to reach it. On their arrival at the gates, they found them in the possession of the enemy, and no other retreat left them, but that which was to be obtained by forcing their way through a town, of which the streets were already occupied. In effecting it they sustained a considerable loss; but the gallantry, which was displayed by all the corps, and particularly by the Grenadiers of Bourbon, in the execution of this desperate measure, was, as I am informed, entirely beyond the reach of praise. The loss of Constance was accompanied by the loss of the bridge at that place; and this latter circumstance endangered considerably the left of the Russian position. Gen. Korfakof, on receiving the intelligence, thought it advisable to concentrate his force, and retire his men from the tete-de-pont during the night, a measure which has now become a matter of regret, the bridge of Constance having been retaken on the 10th. I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that our loss in these different attacks amounts to nearly 1,500 men, killed, wounded, and missing. The loss of the enemy must have been very considerable; but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining it. A considerable number of prisoners fell into our hands at the attack of Buefingen, but, with the exception of about 50, contrived to make their escape during the retreat. Four pieces of cannon fell into our hands, 3 of which, already mentioned, at the attack of Dieffenhofen, the fourth, in the neighbourhood of Schlatten. J. RAMSAY.

*Admiralty-Office, Nov. 15. Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Nelson, K. B. Commanding Officer of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated Palermo, Oct. 11.*

Sir, I have desired Commodore Trowbridge to send you, for the information of their

their Lordships, extracts of all his letters to me, with the terms entered into with the French, for the evacuation of the city of Rome and Civita Vecchia; on which event I sincerely congratulate their Lordships.

I am, &c.

NELSON.

Sir,

Civita Vecchia, Oct. 5.

I am to request you will inform their Lordships, that I took possession of Civita Vecchia, Corineo, and Tufsa, on the 19th and 20th ult. with 200 marines and seamen of the Culloden and Minotaur, and have already embarked and sent off near 3000 of the enemy; I now wait for transports, to get off the remainder, which I suppose about 2000 more. Gen. Bouchard takes possession of Rome at the same time by the same treaty; all public property is to be restored. Their Lordships may rely on every exertion on my part to put the capitulation in full force, and trust I shall succeed.

TROWBRIDGE.

Sir,

Civita Vecchia, Oct. 5.

Inobedience to orders from Lord Nelson, I have the honour to send you a copy of the Articles of Capitulation I have made with the French Gen. Garnier, to clear the Roman State. As I knew the French had all the valuables of the Roman State packed up ready for embarking, and the coast at Civita Vecchia forming a deep bay, with hard W. S. W. gales and heavy sea, which prevented the blockade from being so close as was necessary to prevent the enemy from carrying off those truly valuable articles, I therefore thought it best to grant the liberal terms I have, to get them out of this country, where they have committed every excess possible. I trust what I have done may meet their Lordship's approbation. I beg you to represent to their Lordships that I received every assistance from Captain Louis, who went to Rome and arranged the evacuation, and taking possession of that place, with Gen. Bouchard, with great ability and exertion, and much to my satisfaction.

I am, &c.

TROWBRIDGE.

[This Gazette likewise contains the Articles of convention entered into between Gen. Garnier and Commodore Trowbridge; and also, an account of the Eurydice, Capt. J. Talbot, having captured in company with the Snake, L'Hirondelle French schooner privateer, of 14 guns and 50 men, which, at the moment the Eurydice hove in sight, was engaging the Diana brig of Sunderland, bound for Portsmouth, laden with coals, on board of which she had killed one man.]

Downing street, Nov. 23. The following letter has been received by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alexander Hope, Deputy Adj.-Gen. to the army lately serving in Holland, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney, Bart. and by order of the Commander-in-Chief transmitted to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

Sir, Seven Cutters, at Sea, Nov. 20. I have from time to time reported to you, for the information of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the progress which had been made in the embarkation and departure of the British and Russian troops which were left under my command, in the province of North Holland; and I am now happy to acquaint you, that the last of them embarked yesterday morning, when the wind being fair, the whole of the ships of war and transports remaining in the Texel left that port.

Every thing belonging to the army was brought off, excepting a small proportion of damaged provisions, a few waggons, and about 300 draught-horses of little value, for which there was no tonnage; of these the latter alone was saleable, but they bore so small a price, that I thought it better to distribute the whole to the Magistrates of the different villages in and near which the army had been quartered, to be delivered to any of the inhabitants who might have suffered from the inevitable consequences of war. Several large Dutch Indiamen and other ships, which it was impossible for us to remove in their present state, but which might have been fitted out as ships of war by the enemy, were completely disabled and rendered useless for any other purpose, through the exertions of a detachment of seamen, under the direction of Capt. Bayar. The desire of complying most strictly with the articles of the agreement entered into between his Royal Highness and General Brune, prevented their being blown up, which could not have been done without endangering the navigation of the Nieuwe Diep. Vice-Adm. Dickson, as well as myself, made it our study to comply in this, as in every other instance, with the articles of the agreement, and must do the French Gen. the justice to say, that he seemed actuated by the same spirit. Previous to quitting the Helder, I had, in obedience to his Royal Highness's instructions, discharged every just demand of the inhabitants of the country which had been occupied by the army; and I was happy to find that very few claims were brought forward beyond those which it was in my power to satisfy. The embarkation of the troops, difficult from the multiplicity of the arrangements required, and sometimes arduous from the state of the weather, was carried on with the utmost zeal and activity by Vice-Adm. Dickson, and the officers and seamen under his command. I feel particularly indebted to Capt. Lawford, of his Majesty's ship Romney, who was left on-shore, and had the immediate direction of the embarkation, for his exertions, and his attention to every branch of his Majesty's service; and to Capt. Woodruffe, principal Agent for the Transport service, for his great zeal in the execution of the duties of that situation.

JAMES PULTENEY.

P. S.

P. S. Three armed vessels have been left to cruise off the Texel, to give warning to any British ships of our having evacuated the port. It was agreed by the French General, that if any should arrive previous to the expiration of the month, they should as a matter of course be allowed to depart.

*Supplement to the account of the Armistice concluded between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and General Brune, published in the Gazette of the 26th ult.*

Head Quarters, Schagen-Brug, Oct. 15.

General, The late hour at which your letter reached me last night, prevented my sending sooner to Alkmaar Major-Gen. Knox, the officer alluded to in my letter of yesterday's date. He is entirely in my confidence, and is fully authorized to treat and conclude with you on the subject respecting which he has received my instructions.

(Signed) FARNERICK.

To Gen. Brune, Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters, Schagen-Brug, Oct. 15.

By virtue of the authority, and in obedience to the order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Maj.-Gen. Knox will have the honour of communicating with Gen. Brune, and of stating to him,—That, in consequence of the difficulties arising from the very unfavourable and unusual state of the weather at this season, we have judged it expedient to re-occupy the position of the Zuyt. That in this situation, with cantonments amply adequate to the amount of our forces, having an uninterrupted and certain means of keeping up our communication with England; and masters as we are of the Helder, the Texel, the Zuyder-Zee, and the ocean; it depends upon us either to await the period when a favourable change of weather and of circumstances may enable us to renew offensive operations, or to withdraw our army by degrees, and without risk, from this country, retaining possession of such detached points as might be judged most favourable for annoying the enemy, or for securing real advantages to ourselves. In the event of our recurring to this last-mentioned measure, it will become our duty to neglect no means which can contribute to the preservation of the brave troops entrusted to our care; and for this purpose (however distressing, however ruinous to the inhabitants and to the country the alternative may be) we shall be compelled to avail ourselves of those dreadful expedients which it is in our power to adopt.—Having perfectly at our disposal the sea-dykes, both towards the ocean and the Zuyder-Zee, as well as the interior dykes, we should in that case be reduced to the terrible necessity of inundating the whole country of North Holland, and of adding to this calamity every destructive evil which must necessarily result from an attempt to force or interrupt our retreat. We shoukl, under such

circumstances, also be constrained to make use of the ample means we possess, of rendering the navigation of the Zuyder Zee henceforth impracticable, by obstructing the Mars Diep, and destroying the Nieuwe Diep; works, upon which so many years labour, and such immense sums, have been expended. Our system of carrying on war having on all occasions been governed by the most liberal principles, necessity, and the strongest sense of duty, could alone induce us to adopt a system repugnant to the sentiments which have ever directed the conduct of the English nation. From these considerations, and from our persuasion, that Gen. Brune, and the Dutch people, must be actuated by similar motives, and equally desirous to prevent an useless effusion of blood, by the amicable arrangement of a point which is perhaps the object of both parties, and from our anxiety, in case of a different result, to stand justified to the whole universe, from whatever destruction may in consequence devote upon this country; we propose and offer to General Brune, and to the Batavian Republic, that the English and Russian troops shall evacuate, before the end of November next, all the coasts, the islands, and the interior navigation, of Holland, without committing any act detrimental to the great sources of its navigation, or laying the country under any inundations. For this purpose, we propose that suspension of hostilities shall take place until the period above-specified. That, during this interval, we shall remain in full possession of all the points, and of the whole extent of country we occupy at this moment; and that the line of the respective advanced posts shall also be that of separation between the two armies; and that this line shall not, under any pretence, be passed by the troops of either, even in the event of our chusing to retire from any part of our present position, or of our quitting it altogether. That, during the above-mentioned interval, no interference shall be allowed, nor any objections be started, with respect to the conduct of either of the parties within the limits of their respective possessions; and that all the rights of war (every act of hostility excepted) shall continue mutually in force.—That we will grant to the persons and property of the inhabitants of the country occupied by us, every protection consistent with discipline, in the circumstances under which we are placed, and all the advantages which the conduct generally observed by British troops entitles them to expect, on such an occasion. If these proposals accord with the wishes, and are conformable to the intentions of Gen. Brune, there can be no difficulty whatever in carrying them into execution in 3 days from the date hereof.

(Signed) H. TAYLOR, Sec.  
FRENCH

GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1799.

## FRENCH AND BATAVIAN ARMIES.

EQUALITY. LIBERTY.

Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, Oct. 15, 1799,  
the 5th year of the French Republic.

Brune, General in Chief, to the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian army.

General, Major-Gen. Knox, who was instructed to confer with me on your part, upon the subject of a note which he has delivered, signed by your secretary, will communicate my answer, contained in an explanatory note. Citizen BRUNE.

*Articles proposed in the explanatory note.*

I. The Batavian fleet, which was surrendered to Adm. Mitchell by Adm. Story, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic, with its stores and crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient powers to comply with this article, his Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from his Court an equivalent compensation.—II. 15,000 prisoners of war, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released, and sent home.—III. The batteries and fort of the Helder shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the period of the invasion of the English and Russian army.—IV. The army, under the command of the Duke of York, shall, within 48 hours, evacuate the position of the Zuyp.—V. The troops composing the English and Russian army shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible. All the British shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian troops be withdrawn from the seas, coasts, and islands, of the Batavian Republic, before the 20th of November next, and shall not damage the great sources of navigation, or occasion any inundation in the country.—VI. All ships of war, or other vessels, having on-board reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, shall put to sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.—VII. To guarantee the execution of these articles, hostages shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected amongst the officers of rank in his army.

By order of Gen. Brune, Commander in Chief of the combined French and Batavian army. VEVRY, Secretary.

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 17.

General, I send back Major-Gen. Knox with my answers to the explanatory note, which he has delivered to me in your name. He is fully authorized to conclude, on my part, upon every point which relates to the subject of his mission.

FREDERICK DUKE OF YORK.

To Gen. Brune, Commander in Chief.

*Answer to Articles proposed in the explanatory note from Gen. Brune.*

Art. I. His Royal Highness will, on no account, treat upon this article, the execution of which, it must be evident to both

parties, is impossible.—Art. II. This demand appears to rest upon a supposed loss the combined army must sustain, should its embarkation be delayed upon. It is by no means admitted that such would be the result; but as, in the event of the army's carrying on the campaign during the winter, the loss of a certain number men must naturally be expected; his Royal Highness, influenced by this consideration, agrees to promise, in the name of the British government, that 5000 French and Batavian prisoners, the proportion of each to be regulated according to the terms of the article, shall be unconditionally released, and sent home.—Art. III. The fort and batteries of the Helder will be left, generally considered, in an improved state. None of the Dutch artillery shall be carried away.—Art. IV. On no account will it be consented, that the army shall be withdrawn from the position of the Zuyp, until every preparation, requisite to render its embarkation easy and complete, can be arranged at the Helder. It must be evident, that it cannot be desirable that any delay should take place in this respect. No addition shall be made to the works at the Zuyp; and persons, properly authorized, shall be admitted, from time to time, to ascertain and report upon this point, for the satisfaction of Gen. Brune; but, no armed detachment will be permitted to approach, or to take post, nearer than they already are, to our position. It must be further understood, that, on his part, Gen. Brune will not allow any approaches, or offensive preparations, to be carried on, and that the French and Batavian army shall remain in the line of advanced posts which it occupies at present, which shall also be the line of separation between the two armies respectively.—Art. V. The embarkation of the English and Russian troops will take place with all possible expedition; and, at this season of the year, any unnecessary delay will naturally be avoided as much as possible; but, to prevent any difficulty or future discussion upon this point, it is proposed, that the suspension of hostilities shall be limited to the end of November next, in order to secure sufficient time for the complete evacuation of the country, which, however, shall be sooner, if practicable.—Art. VI. The ships of war, or other vessels, immediately expected with reinforcements for the combined English and Russian army, of which may hereafter be sent, shall not land their troops, but shall put to sea again as soon as possible.—Art. VII. Hostages shall be reciprocally given, to be selected among the officers of rank of the two armies, to guarantee the execution of this agreement.—By order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the combined English and Russian army. H. FAYLON, Secy.

Sir,

Almaar, Oct. 17.

I have seen Gen. Brune, and have talked over with him fully all the articles on which I have received his Royal Highness's instructions. I have found the greatest disposition, on the part of Gen. Brune, to enter fairly into the subject. In respect to the essential article of the fleet, General Brune has already received a letter from the Dutch Directory, to make the delivery of it a *finis que me*; and I much doubt, whether there is any chance of his being brought to give way on this point, at least without some assurance, that his Royal Highness would forward the demand to his Court. In respect to the other very essential article of the prisoners, after much conversation, I brought the General to lower his demands to 8000 men, beyond which he cannot recede. Every other point can be amicably settled. I beg his Royal Highness's orders on these points; and I hope to receive them by noon to-morrow.

(Signed)

J. KNOX.

To the Hon. Col. Hope, Adj.-Gen., &c.  
Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 18.

Sir, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in his instructions to you of yesterday's date, having declared, that every paper, or proposal, from Gen. Brune, and consequently *sua sponte* relative to the whole of the Dutch fleet, will of course be regularly transmitted to England, can give no other answer than what you are already empowered to make, viz. "*His Royal Highness will, on no account, treat upon this article; the execution of which, it must be evident to both parties, is impossible.*" If Gen. Brune expects any thing farther to pass on that subject, the sooner the negotiation is put an end to the better. In regard to the number of prisoners, if *every other point is clearly and immediately decided upon*, his Royal Highness may be induced to relax; if not, it is unnecessary to enter farther into the subject; and he directs you to finish the negotiation.

(Signed)

ALZ. HOP.

The Hon. Major-General Knox, &amp;c.

Sir,

Almaar, Oct. 18, three P. M.

I have received your letter, and have the pleasure to inform you, that every thing is settled to his Royal Highness's satisfaction; in consequence of which, Gen. Brune has given immediate orders to all his posts, that hostilities shall cease, and that no farther work of any kind shall be carried on; he requests his Royal Highness will be pleased to give similar orders without loss of time, as a report has just been made, that some houses have been set on fire on the road leading to Herenhuysen.

(Signed)

J. KNOX.

To the Hon. Col. Hope, Adj.-Gen., &c.

P. S. Gen. Brune has sent off to Amsterdam to direct, that nothing hostile shall be attempted on the part of the flotilla there

fitted out; and he begs that similar notice may be sent to Admiral Mitchell.

*Admiralty-office, Nov. 26.* This Gazette contains a letter from Lieut. Scale, of the Courier cutter, who had received orders from Lord Duncan to reconnoitre the ports of Helvoet and Flushing, giving an account of his having captured on the 21st, after a close action of 50 minutes, Le Guerier cutter privateer (a ship of superior force), of 14 guns, and 43 men, commanded by Citizen Felix L. Sallemand, out 5 days from Dunkirk. Lieut. S. laments the loss of Mr. S. Marsh, the master, who was killed in the commencement of the action, and 2 men wounded. The enemy lost 4 men killed, and six wounded.—Also, the capture of Le Petit Diable French cutter privateer, commanded by R. Simon Robt. Saltitar, out two days from Dieppe, with small arms only, and 8 men, by the Aene cutter, Lieut. Young.

[In this Gazette is also an order of council, dated Nov. 20, containing several important provisional regulations to be (until further order) observed with respect to the due performance of quarantine, by all ships and their crews, coming from the Levant; and with respect to the unpacking, opening, and airing, of all the goods, of different descriptions, imported in ships arriving without clean bills of health.]

*Drawing-boat, Nov. 28.* The following dispatches have been received from the Right Hon. Lord William Bentick, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

*Head-Quarters, Montevideo, Oct. 26.*

My Lord, I have the honour to inform you, that a report was this morning received by Gen. Melas from Gen. Karatza (who commanded a corps of 6000 men near Novi, to observe the chief debouché from Genoa), stating, that he had been attacked by very superior numbers of the enemy, and, after a very severe engagement, had been obliged to retire, with considerable loss, to Alexandria, where he had taken up a position behind the Bormida. Gen. Krzy marched this morning with a considerable reinforcement, and, I hope, will arrive time enough to prevent the enemy from making any further progress. A resolution has been taken, on the part of the commander in chief, intended merely to embody the Piedmontese army: these troops are to be placed, in every respect, upon their ancient footing; they are to take the oath of fidelity to the King of Sardinia only, and are in no manner whatever to be made subject to Austrian discipline. The Piedmontese troops have behaved in the most gallant manner. Numbers of deserters come in daily, who all describe the distress of the enemy, for want of provisions, to be extreme. W. BENTICK,  
Head-

Head-Quarter, Centalo, Nov. 6.

My Lord, In my last I acquainted you, that, in consequence of information having been received, that a large detachment of the enemy was coming from the side of Savoy, the army made a movement to its right. The French having taken Pignerol and Susa, and having advanced to Saluzzo, threatening our communication with Turin, Gen. Melas thought it necessary to march still farther to his right; and a camp was chosen between Bra and Fossano. These operations, when connected with the system of defence only, upon which this army had so long been acting, deceived the French into a belief, that the Austrians were in full retreat. The evacuation of Mondovì, which was determined upon for the purpose of adding a very considerable force to the army, confirmed still more this opinion. Elated with these hopes, they advanced on all points, and on the 3d took possession of Savigliano. On the 4th, the enemy marched in three columns, to attack the Austrian army. The first column marched from Savigliano by Marenne, the second by Genola, and the third marched to the attack of Fossano, which had been put in a state of defence, and was occupied by a considerable garrison. It happened, that the Austrian army moved with the same intent, at the same time, and in the same number of columns, and upon the same roads. Lieut.-Gen. Ott commanded the right column; Lieut.-Gen. Elsnitz the centre; and Major-Gen. Göttertheim the left. The two armies met at Marenne and Genola. It was not till after a very severe engagement, that General Ott obliged the enemy to fall back from Marenne; a part retired to Genola, and a part to Savigliano. Gen. Ott pursued the enemy to the latter place, where he took three cannon, and above 2000 prisoners. The column of Gen. Elsnitz, that was destined for the attack of Genola, met with a much more formidable resistance. The action lasted for several hours; and it was not till the arrival of the column of Gen. Ott from Savigliano, upon the rear of the French, that victory declared in favour of the Austrians. The two columns immediately proceeded in pursuit of the enemy: General Ott by Villa Falietto, and Gen. Elsnitz by Valedigi. The army halted at night at Centalo. The column of Gen. Göttertheim re-ulsed the French from Fossano to Murazzo. It will appear surprising, that, while our army was at Centalo, a division of the French army remained between Murazzo and Ronchi, with the Stura in their rear, over which there was no bridge. Early in the morning of the 6th, the army marched in two columns to Ronchi and Murazzo. The enemy, surprised, made no resistance, and 200 prisoners were taken without any loss. It appears, that the French army was com-

pletely defeated, and that this division was left there without orders. The Austrians have made, in the two days above, 3000 prisoners. The army being extremely fatigued, remained at Ronchi; but this morning, Gen. Melas having determined to follow up his success with the greatest vigour, the army marched in two columns; one upon the intrenched camp of the Madona del Almo, and the other upon Caviglia: the enemy retreated every where upon our approach. It is reported that the French are retiring over the mountains. It is impossible to do justice to the valour and perseverance of the Austrian army. The operations of the army, prior and subsequent to this affair, when considered in a military point of view, entitle the commander in chief to the admiration of the whole world. Accounts were yesterday received, from Gen. Kray, that he had attacked the enemy near Alexandria, and had obliged them to retire to Pozzolo Formigino, with the loss of 1000 prisoners. W. BENTINGA.

The Gazette of Nov. 30 contains a letter from Lieutenant Bond, of the Norey schoner, to Earl St. Vincent, dated Oporto, Oct. 17, relating his having recaptured a brig from Gibraltar, laden with brandy; as also a Spanish privateer, the El Oro, y los Tres Amigos, of 8 guns, and 52 men. Also, a letter from Lieut. Frisby, of the Panama hired-lugger, stating the capture of a French privateer, from Granville (swivels and small arms, and 13 men), by hoisting French colours, to which the privateer fled from the pursuit of a British schoner. And likewise from Lieut. Lanyon, commanding the hired cutter Kent, which gives an account of his having captured, on the 26th instant, a French lugger privateer, from Calais, of four guns, swivels, small arms, and 24 men.

Admiralty-office, Dec. 7. This Gazette gives accounts of the following captures: by the Driver, Capt. Dunbar, Le Marras schoner privateer, 14 guns, commanded by Citizen Fromentin.—By the Jalousie, on the same day, the Fantaisie, a new copper-bottomed lugger of 14 guns and 60 men; she had, the day before, taken 4 laden colliers, close in with Flamborough head, one of which Capt. Temple had re-taken.—By the Racoon, Capt. Robt. Lloyd, Le Vrai Decide French lugger privateer, of 14 guns, 4 swivels, and 50 men; and also L'Intrépide lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 60 men, commanded by Citizen Saillard, and considered the largest and best sailer from Calais, after a smart action, in which Capt. Lloyd and one man of the Racoon were wounded, and 13 killed and wounded in the L'Intrépide.—By the Atalante, Capt. Griffiths, Le Succès, of Boulogne, Francis Mathieu Klundius master, of 6 carriage-guns and 48 men;

she had taken a brig from Belfast laden with sundries.

[This Gazette also contains a proclamation for giving currency to a new copper coinage of two-penny, penny, halfpenny and farthing pieces. The penny pieces to weigh one ounce avoirdupois, and the two-penny pieces two ounces. No person obliged to take more than one shilling of this money in one payment. See p. 1035.]

*Admiralty-office, Dec. 10.* This Gazette contains an account of the capture of a Republican French privateer, of 20 men, with small arms, from Boulogne, by the Camperdown, Lieut. Wildey.—Also by the Speedwell, Lieut. Tomlinson, (the Valiant in company), L'Heureuse Esperance French privateer, of 14 guns; had only 24 men on board, having named 4 prizes during her last cruise; and L'Heureux Speculator, of 14 6-poudiers arm 58 men, a remarkable fast sailing vessel, which has done much mischief to the English Trade.

*Whitehall, Dec. 13.* The King has been pleased to grant to the most Hon. Richard Marquis Wellesley, of Norragh, in the king-

dom of Ireland, and Baron Wellesley in this kingdom, Knight of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, in consideration of his great and eminent public services in the arduous situation of Governor-General of the British possessions in the East Indies, from the time of his taking upon him the said government to the glorious termination of the war with the late Sultan of Mysore, his Royal licence and Authority to bear, as an honourable augmentation to his coat of arms, an escutcheon purpure charged with an estoile radiated wavy between eight spurs of the Royal tiger in pairs saltierwise proper, representing the standard of the said Sultan, taken at Seringapatam, and presented to the said Richard Marquis Wellesley, at Madras, on his Majesty's birthday, June 4, 1799; and also that a representation of the said standard, and of the tri-coloured flags taken and presented at the same time, be added to the supporters and crest of the said Richard Marquis Wellesley; the same being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's office; and also to order, that his Majesty's said concession and especial mark of his Royal favour be registered in the college of arms.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

*War-office, Dublin-STAFF.* Lieut.-col. castle, June 14. Thomas Brownrigg, of the 3d foot, to be deputy-quartermaster-general in Ireland. Lieut.-col. Quint John Freeman, to be deputy-barrack-master-general in Ireland.

*War-office, June 25.* Brevet. Col. John Lord Cawdor, of the Caernarvonshire militia, to be colonel in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as the said regiments of militia shall remain embodied for actual service.—Staff. Brevet Lieut.-col. John Le Conte, from the 16th foot, to be inspector of the militia serving in the island of Jersey. Brevet Lieut.-col. Sir Thomas Saumarez, from the Royal Fuzileers, to be inspector of the militia in the island of Guernsey. Wm. Boothby, esq. to be paymaster of a recruiting district, vice Brereton, resigned.

*Dublin-castle, June 28.* Sir Frederick Morton Eden, bart. K.B. created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Henry, of Chardstock.

*War-office, June 29.* Major-generals Edmund Fanning, William Gardiner, Henry Johnson, Hon. Henry-Edward Fox, John W. T. Watson, James Lumdaine, Lowther Pennington, Philip Goldworthy, Duncan Drummond, William Spy, Charles Eustace, Francis Edward Gwyn, Robert Morris, Francis Lord Heathfield, T. S. Stanwix, and Sir James Pulteney, bart. to be lieutenants-generals in the army.—Garrison. Major-general John Winnecock, to be lieutenant-governor of the garrison of Portsmouth, vice Murray, resigned. Capt. Haynes Cranham, of the royal artillery,

to be governor of the fort of Fornelles, in the island of Minorca.—Hospital-staff. Assistant-inspector of hospitals The Duke Gordon, from half-pay, to be assistant inspector of hospitals in the Leeward Islands, vice Roberts, whose appointment does not take place. Surgeon Gabriel Rice Redmond, from the 28th foot, to be garrison-surgeon in Minorca. James Maciver, surgeon to the forces, to be garrison-surgeon of the island of Trinidad.—Brevet. To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as their respective regiments of militia shall remain embodied for actual service: Col. Matthew Smith, of the 2d regiment of the Tower Hamlets militia. Col. Mark Beaufoy, of the 1st regiment of the Tower Hamlets militia.

*Downing-street, July 2.* Right Hon. Gilbert Lord Minto, appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna.

*Sr. James's, July 3.* Thomas Earl of Elgin, tworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

*Whitehall, July 3.* James Allan Park, of Lincoln's-inn, constituted and appointed one of his Majesty's counsellors learned in the law.

*War-office, July 6.* Staff. Lieut.-col. Albert Gledstanes, of the 57th foot, to be adjurant-general to the forces serving in the Leeward Islands, vice Dickens, resigned. Lieut.-col. Frederick Maitland, of the 27th foot, to be quarter-master-general to the said forces, vice Gledstanes.—Hospital-staff. To be deputy-purveyors to the forces: James McWharten, John Winebridge, and George Jones, gents.

Sr.

*St. James's, July 10.* John-Henry Duke of Rutland took the oaths on being appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Leicestershire, *vice* Duke of Beaufort, resigned.

*Whitehall, July 19.* Rev. Alex. Campbell, presented to the church and parish of Portree, in the presbytery and isle of Sky, *vice* Nicholson, dec.; Rev. John Haining, to the church and parish of Dunfriesshire, in the presbytery of Biggar and county of Lanark, *vice* Rev. John Ritchie, translated to the church and parish of Tarbolton, in the presbytery of Ayr; and the Rev. John Henderson, to the church and parish of Dryfesdale, in the presbytery of Lochmaben and county of Dumfries, *vice* Thomas Henderson, dec.

Robert Cullen, of Cullen, esq. one of the lords of Sefton, appointed a lord of justiciary in Scotland, *vice* Swinton, dec.; William Honeyman, of Armadale, esq. to be a lord of justiciary in Scotland, *vice* David Ross, of Eskgrove, esq. appointed lord justice-clerk. George Ferguson, esq. to be one of the lords of Sefton in Scotland, *vice* Robert Macqueen, of Braxfield, esq. d.c. Mr. John Anstruther, to be one of the four commissioners of Edinburgh, *vice* Ferguson. Dr. George Hill, to be one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland, *vice* Mackormick, dec.

Rev. John Carleton, M. A. presented to the rectory of Herst cum Boxted, co. Suffolk, *vice* Poley, dec.; and the Rev. Thomas Clume, to the rectory of North-lew, co. Devon.

*War-office, July 13.* His Royal Highness Ernest-Augustus Duke of Cumberland, K. G. to be lieutenant-general in the army.

*St. James's, July 17.* Right Hon. Sir John Scott, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

*Whitehall, July 18.* Right Hon. Sir John Scott, knt. late his Majesty's attorney-general, created a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Eldon, of Eldon, co. Durham.

*Dublin-castle, July 28.* Rev. John Kearney, D. D. to be provost of Trinity college, Dublin, *vice* Murray, dec.—Sir Geo. Shee, bart. to be treasurer to the lords commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury in this kingdom, *vice* Burgh, dec.

*War-office, July 28.* Garrison. Hon. Lieut.-gen. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. to be governor, and the Hon. Lieut.-gen. Henry Edward Fox, to be lieutenant-governor, of the island of Minorca.

*War-office, July 27.* Garrison. Col. John Callow, of the 3d dragoons, to be lieutenant-governor of Quebec, *vice* Bellieu, dec. E. R. Brewster, esq. deputy judge-advocate of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to be deputy judge-advocate to the forces in all the British provinces of North America. Lieut.-Winkworth Tonge, of the Royal Fusiliers, to be town-major of Halifax, in

Nova Scotia, *vice* Prevost, resigned. Capt. Daniel Lyman, town-adjutant of Cape Breton, to be fort-major of Frederick-town, *vice* Hailes. Lieut. Thomas Fitzsimmons, of the Royal Fusiliers, to be town-adjutant of Cape Breton, *vice* Lyman.

*War-office, Aug. 6.* Staff. George Bramley, esq. to be commissary-general in British North America. John Butler Butler, esq. to be deputy-commissary-general in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, St. John's Island, and Cape Breton. John Craigie, esq. to be deputy-commissary-general in the Canadas. William Morris, esq. to be paymaster in a recruiting district.

*War-office, Aug. 10.* Major Lewis Hay, of the royal engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—Staff. Major-gen. George Hewett, to be inspector-general of the recruiting service, *vice* the Hon. Lieut.-gen. Fox. Capt. Henry Erskine, of the Scotch brigade, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces at the Cape of Good Hope, with the rank of major in the army, *vice* Scott, resigned.

*Dublin-castle, Aug. 12.* Right Hon. John Beresford, Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, bart. Right Hon. Richard Hely-Velcount Donoughmore, Right Hon. Richard Anneley, Charles-Henry Coote, Maurice Fitzgerald, John Ormsby Vandeleur, John Townshend, and Mountfort Longfield, esqrs. to be chief commissioners of his Majesty's revenues of excise and customs in the kingdom of Ireland.

*Whitehall, Aug. 13.* John Falcon, esq. to be his Majesty's agent and consul-general for the city and kingdom of Algiers.

Rev. John Randolph, D. D. recommended, by *sang' d' dire*, to be elected bishop of Oxford, *vice* Smallwell, dec.

*War-office, Aug. 13.* Staff. Hon. Col. Jn. Hope, of the 25th foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to the forces under the command of Lieut.-gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby. Lieut.-col. Robert Anstruther, of the 68th foot, to be deputy-quarter-master-general to the said forces. Henry Motz, esq. to be commissary-general to the said forces.—Hospital staff. Thomas Young, esq. from half-pay, to be inspector-general of hospitals for the said forces. Surgeon Joseph Phelan, from the 49th foot, to be apothecary to the said forces.

*St. James's, Aug. 14.* Right Hon. John Jefferys Earl Camden, installed a knight of the Garter, *vice* Duke of Dorset, dec.

*Whitehall, Aug. 17.* Shadrach Mose, esq. appointed a commissioner of the customs in Scotland, *vice* Edgar, dec.

*War-office, Aug. 20.* Staff. Lieut.-col. Jn. Drinkwater, on the half-pay of the late 20th foot, to be commissary of accounts to the forces under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby. John Baptist de Belz, and Ortiz de Malley, to be assistant commissioners

series of stores, provisions, and forage, for the said forces.—*Hospital-staff.* Deputy-purveyor — Confiden, to be purveyor, and — Kemp, gent. to be deputy-purveyor, to the said forces.

*Admiralty-office, Aug. 20.* Hon. Samuel Barrington, admiral of the White, to be general of his Majesty's marine forces, vice Earl Howe, dec.; and the Right Hon. Alexander Lord Bridport, K. B. admiral of the White, to be lieutenant-general of the said forces, vice Barrington.

*Whitehall, Sept. 3.* Right Hon. John Earl of Clare, of the kingdom of Ireland, and lord chancellor of the said kingdom, created an English baron, by the title of Baron Fitz-Gibbon, of Sedbury, co. Devon.

*War-office, Sept. 3.* *Brevet.* Capt. Rouland Edward, of the 9th foot, to be major in the army.—*Hospital-staff.* To be assistant-inspectors of hospitals to the forces, Apothecary Rudolph Rhodes, Surgeon William Greaves, Surgeon — Ker, from the 72d foot. To be inspectors of field-hospitals to the forces, Surgeon Robert Keate, and Apothecary James White. To be physician to the forces, Dr. Stewart Crawford. To be surgeons to the forces, Surgeon Samuel Irving, from the 52d foot; Assistant-surgeon John Crozier, from the half-pay of the 46th foot; James Pitcairn, gent. vice Carroll, dec.; George Albert, gent. vice Whitfield, dec. To be apothecary to the forces, Hospital mate Alexander Emerson, vice Rhole, promoted.

*War-office, Dublin-castle, Sept. 4.* Brevet-major William Raymond, of the 89th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

*Whitehall, Sept. 7.* His Royal Highness Field-marshal Frederick Duke of York, K. G. to be captain-general of all and singular his Majesty's land forces raised, or to be raised and employed, in his Majesty's service within the kingdom of Great Britain; and also of all and singular his Majesty's land forces which are or shall be employed on the Continent of Europe, in conjunction with the troops of his Majesty's Allies.

William Meikleham, LL. D. to be professor of practical astronomy and observer in the University of Glasgow. Rev. Alexander Fleming, to be one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland. Rev. John Thomson, presented to the church and parish of Dalry, in the presbytery and county of Ayr, vice Thomas Thomson, dec.

*War-office, Sept. 10.* *Brevet.* Major Oliver Grace, of the Minorca regiment, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army. Major James Kempt, on the half-pay of the late 113th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Hospital-staff.* Robert Keate, esq. inspector of field-hospitals, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals. — Howden, surgeon to the forces, to be inspector of field-hospitals, vice Keate.

*Whitehall, Sept. 23.* Andrew Stuart, esq. and Robert Dundas, esq. (lord advocate for Scotland), constituted and appointed conjunctly to be sole and only clerks and keepers of the general register for seafaring and other writers in Scotland.

*St. James's, Sept. 25.* Right Hon. Isaac Corry, chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

Right Hon. George Granville Leveson Gower, Earl Gower, took the oaths on being appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Stafford, vice Marquis of Stafford.

*War-office, Sept. 29.* Apothecary Joseph Venour, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals. To be surgeon to the forces: Rich. Morell, gent.; Surgeon John Jobens, from half-pay; Surgeon John Gunning, from ditto; Surgeon — Nicholls, from ditto, vice Greaves, promoted. To be deputy-purveyor to the forces, Pilgrim Warner, gent. To be chief veterinary surgeon to the British forces serving on the Continent, James Harrison, gent.

*War-office, Oct. 8.* *Hospital-staff.* Andrew Mitchell, M. D. to be physician to the forces. Surgeon Richard North, from half-pay, to be surgeon to the forces.

*St. James's, Oct. 16.* Richard Master, esq. took the oaths on being appointed captain-general and commander in chief of the island of Tobago, and its dependencies.

*War-office, Oct. 10.* *Brevet.* Count Bentinck de Rhone, to be colonel in the army on the Continent of Europe only. Capt. James Fitzgerald, of the 3d foot-guards, to be major in the army. Capt. Thomas Browne, of the 59th foot, to be major in the army. Frederick Vande Hooven, gent. aid-du-camp to Count Bentinck de Rhone, to be captain in the army on the Continent of Europe only.—*Staff.* Hon. Col. John Hope, deputy-adjudant-general, to be adjutant-general to the army serving under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. Hon. Lieut.-col. Alexander Hope, assistant-adjudant-general, to be deputy-adjudant-general to the said army, vice John Hope. Lieut.-col. John Sonntag, to be military commissary to the troops forming under his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange. Capt. Stephen Wats, to be assistant-harrack-master-general in the island of Jersey, with the rank of major in the army, so long only as he shall continue in the harrack-department. Henry Castlemain, esq. to be assistant-harrack-master-general.—*Hospital-staff.* Surgeon Edmund Taylor, from half-pay, to be surgeon to the forces. Surgeon William Pyne, from the 70th foot, to be extra garrison-surgeon at Gibraltar, vice Bell, dec. William Smith, gent. to be deputy-purveyor to the forces.

*War-office, Oct. 26.* *Staff.* Lachlan Maclean, gent. to be harrack-master at Fort St. George, vice Penderleath, resigned: John Johnston,

*Johnston*, gent. to be barrack-master in the island of Minorca.

*Sr. James's, Oct. 30.* Right Hon. Ralph Lord Lavingdon, K. B. sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

*War-office, Nov. 2.* Brevet. C. I. Samuel Twentyman, of the 87<sup>th</sup> foot, to be brigadier-general in the West Indies only.—Capt. R. Sacheverell Newton, of the 9th foot, to be major in the army.—Staff Lieut.-col. George Townshend Walker, of the 20th foot, to be military commissary to the Russian troops.—*Hospital staff.* Samuel Cave, M. D. from half-pay, to be physician to the forces. Lawrence Scott Wilson, esq. from half-pay, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals for the forces. Rob. Jackson, M. D. from half-pay, to be inspector of hospitals for the Russian troops. Surgeon J. Hunter, from half-pay, to be surgeon to the forces.

*War-office, Nov. 12.* Brevet. Capt. William Cullen, of the Scotch brigade, to be major in the army.—*Hospital staff.* — Stewart, gent. from half-pay, to be deputy-purveyor to the forces.

*War-office, Nov. 13.* Major-general his Highness Prince William to be lieutenant-general in the army.

*Whitball, Nov. 16.* Dr. James Playfair, to be principal of the united colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrew, vice McCormick, dec.

*War-office, Nov. 16.* *Hospital staff.* Apothecary Alexander Robertson, to be inspector of hospitals to the forces. Surgeon William Tudor, to be assistant-inspector of hospitals to the forces.

*War-office, Nov. 19.* *Garrison.* Rev. Frederick Neve, to be chaplain to the garrison of Minorca.

*Whitball, Nov. 23.* Thomas Tronbridge, esq. captain in the royal navy, and of Plymouth, created a baronet.

Gen. Napier, esq. to be commissary of the commissariat of Caithness, vice Sinclair, dec. Mr. Wm. Taylor, to be commissary-clerk of Caithness and Sutherland, vice Mackoul, dec. Rev. Thomas Taylor, presented to the church and parish of Tippennuir, in the presbytery and shire of Fife, vice Rev. John Inglis, translated to the church of Old Grey Friars in Edinburgh; and Dr. James Playfair, to the church and parish of St. Leonard, in the presbytery of St. Andrew and county of Fife, vice McCormick, dec.

*Whitball, Nov. 26.* Rev. Charles-Henry Hall, B. D. to be a canon of Christ Church, Oxford, vice Shaflo, dec. Rev. — Dempster, to be assistant and successor to the Rev. Thos. Fergus, minister of the church and parish of Denney, in the presbytery and county of Stirling.

*War-office, Nov. 26.* *Garrison.* Major-gen. John Graves Simcoe, to be commandant of the garrison of Plymouth in the absence of the Governor and of Lieut.-gen. Grenville.

*Dublin-gaels,* Dec. 2. Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. treated a marquis of Ireland, by the title of Marquis Wellesley, of Norragh, in that kingdom.

*Sr. James's, Dec. 3.* Major-general Eccles Nixon, knighted.

*War-office, Dec. 3.* Brevet. Capt. Henry Bird, of the 54th foot, to be major in the army.—*Staff.* Jonathan Page, gent. to be assistant-barrack-master to the barracks occupied by the Dutch troops in the Isle of Wight.

*War-office, Dec. 10.* *Hospital staff.* Surgeons Jas. Boiland and Alex. Baillie, to be assistant-inspectors of Russian hospitals.

*War-office, Dec. 14.* Brevet. Major-gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, knt. to be lieutenant-general in the island of Guernsey only. Major-gen. Andrew Gordon, to be lieutenant-general in the island of Jersey only.

*War-office, Dec. 21.* *Staff.* Serjeant-major James Lee, from the 1st foot guards, to be provost-marshal, with the rank of captain in the army, on the Continent of Europe only.

*Drawing-room, Dec. 23.* Major Culyear, to be equerry to the Duke of Cumberland.

*Whitehall, Dec. 24.* Mr. Walter Scott, advocate, to be sheriff depute of the shire or sheriffdom of Selkirk, vice Plummer. Dr. James Gregory, to be first physician to his Majesty in Scotland, vice Black, dec. Rev. John Rogers, to be assistant and successor to the Rev. William McLeish, minister of Collace, in the presbytery and county of Perth. Rev. Hugh Ross, to be preacher of the church or chapel at Cromarty, vice William Ross, dec.

*War-office, Dec. 28.* *Staff.* Lieut.-col. Roh. Anstruther, of the 3d foot guards, to be a deputy-quarter-master-general to the forces.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. William Douglas, M.A. appointed chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury, vice Sir Charles Morgan, resigned.

Rev. Egerton Robert Neve, M. A. admitted senior proctor of the University of Oxford, vice Ellis, dec.; which he shortly resigned, and is succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Perrott Parker, M. A.

Mr. John Pratt, appointed organist to the University of Cambridge, vice Randall, dec.

Mr. Wm. Woodcock, appointed organist to New college, Oxford, vice Pring, dec.

W. L. Hutherford, esq. of Lincoln's inn, elected recorder of Lancaster, vice Baron Chamire, resigned.

Rev. Michael Marlow, D. D. president of St. John's college, Oxford, to be vice-chancellor of that University for the year ensuing, being his second year.

Rev. William Lott Mansel, D.D. master of Trinity college, Cambridge, to be vice-chancellor of that University for the year ensuing, vice Sumner.

Sir Francis Sykes, bart. elected steward of the borough of Wallingford, and Mone-

tage Earl of Abingdon, elected steward of the borough of Abingdon, both *vice* the late Earl of Abingdon.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Melville Horne, a missionary to Sierra Leone, and vicar of Olney, Macclesfield living, co. Chester, *vice* Simpson, dec.

Rev. Nathanael Gilbert, a missionary to Sierra Leone, Bledlow living, Bucks.

Rev. Robert Pearce, M. A. Allenmore and Clehonger VV. near Hereford, *vice* Cope, resigned.

Rev. Matthew Mapleton, B. D. Easington, in Cleveland, R. co. York.

Rev. Mr. Roe, upwards of 40 years curate of Parwick, co. Derby, Bently R. in the same county, *vice* Bennett, dec.

Rev. Henry Wetherell, M. A. Kington and Thrupton consolidated livings, co. Hereford.

Rev. Robert Forby, Fincham St. Michael with St. Martin R. Norfolk.

Rev. George Robson, Snodland living, near Rochester, Kent, *vice* Barnard, dec.

Rev. C. Stephenson, Olney living, Bucks.

Rev. James Thomas Allen, M.A. Shobdon R. co. Hereford.

Rev. Mr. Tenant, Overton-Waterville R. co. Huntingdon.

Rev. John Eden, minor canon of Bristol cathedral, St. Nicholas living, or perpetual curacy, in Bristol, *vice* Camplin, dec.

Rev. Edward Nason, M. A. Ansty V. co. Warwick, *vice* Clayton, dec.

Rev. — Holt, M. A. Wravly V. co. Linc.

Rev. Isaac Greyson, Warthill V. co. York, *vice* Nelson, dec.

Rev. Dixon Hoste, Beachamwell St. Mary and Beachamwell St. John consolidated RR. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Paul Johnson, B. A. Beeston R. near the sea, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Joseph Dixie Churchill, M. A. Coleby R.

Rev. Barnard Foord, LL. D. Twing R. in the East riding of Yorkshire, *vice* Thompson, dec.

Rev. John Smyth, D.D. master of Pembroke college, Oxford, and prebendary of Gloucester, Colm Rogers R. with Eastleach Turnville perpetual curacy, both in the diocese of Gloucester.

Rev. St. John Priest, M. A. Reepham St. Mary, otherwise Keristone R. Norfolk, *vice* Richard Priest, dec.

Rev. Phipps Long, M. A. Shabington V. co. Bucks.

Rev. Caleb Elwin, B. A. Bayfield R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John-Thomas Casberd, LL.D. prebendary of Wells, Llanwit-Major and Llifworney united livings, co. Glamorgan.

Rev. Brownlow Ford, LL. D. elected ordinary of Newgate, *vice* Villette, dec.

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Rev. John Brewster, M. A. Stockton-upon-Tees V. co. Durham, *vice* Wilson, dec.

Rev. William Wilson, B. A. Pettangh R. Suffolk, *vice* Young, dec.

Rev. Robert Metham, M. A. Bromham V. co. Bedford.

Rev. Bryan Mackey, M. A. Coates R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Thomas Edmondson, Grinton V. co. York, *vice* Joy, dec.

Rev. Rowland Wingfield, Llanllwchiarne V. co. Montgomery.

Rev. Thomas Gilpin, Kirby-Wharfe V. co. York, *vice* Radley, dec.

Rev. John Allen, M. A. Bladinton R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. H. K. Bonney, Carlton cum Thurlby prebend in Lincoln cathedral, *vice* Bowman, dec.

Rev. Matthew Barnett, Cranwell V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Pugh, dec.

Rev. Wm. Sisson, Golceby V. co. Linc.

Rev. A. C. Campbell, M. A. elected afternoon lecturer of St. Mary's church, Beverley, *vice* Stable, resigned.

Rev. Thomas Best, Cradley chapel perpetual curacy.

Rev. John Starkey, M. A. appointed afternoon lecturer of the parish church of Stockton-upon-Tees, co. Durham.

Rev. James Williams, M. A. Wiverton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Montague Bush, B. A. Langham Episcopi V. co. Norfolk, *vice* Bryant, dec.

Rev. Mr. Gamble, chaplain general to the army, Alphamston R. co. Essex, *vice* Harding, dec.

Rev. Henry Jenkin, D. D. St. Buryan deanry and rectory, co. Cornwall, *vice* Alford, dec.

Rev. George Capper, M. A. Knoddishall with Buxlow R. Suffolk, *vice* Leman, dec.

Rev. Francis Leggatt, M. A. Bedfield R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. William Watts, M. A. vicar of Scalsby, Bolton living, Cumberland, *vice* Fisher, dec.

Rev. James Hewes, Grove R. Bucks.

Rev. Thomas Royce, Afton V. Suffolk, *vice* Hickeringill, dec.

Rev. T. Smyth Glubb, B. D. Long Wittonham V. co. Oxford.

Rev. Tho. Clarke, B. A. Atherstone-upon-Stour R. co. Warwick, *vice* Kenwick, dec.

Rev. Henry Jones, appointed officiating minister of Chatham church, Kent, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Peter La'bury, LL. B. Culpho perpetual curacy, Suffolk, and Binton R. co. Warwick.

Rev. W. Watkins, Port-Iron R. near Swansea.

Rev. J. Harrison, Grimsargh, near Preston, perpetual curacy, co. Lancaster.

Rev. George Monkhouse, Market Deeping R. co. Lincoln.

Rev.

**Rev. Benjamin Newton**, late rector of **Devynock**, co. Brecknock, Little Bedwin R. Wilts, *vice* Meyler, resigned; and **Rev. William Skey**, Great Bedwin R.

**Rev. John Meyler**, late rector of Little Bedwin, Wilts, Maulden R. near Ampthill, co. Bedford.

**Rev. Thomas Hopkins**, B. A. Earnhill R. and Donyat R. both co. Somerset.

**Rev. Mr. Morris**, rector of Chenies, co. Bucks, Woburn donative.

**Rev. James Blenkarne**, M.A. head master of Queen Elizabeth's free grammar-school of St. Olave, Southwark, St. Helen's V. London, *vice* Watts, resigned.

**Rev. Wm. Allen**, B. A. Narborough V. with Narford annexed, co. Norfolk.

**Rev. Mr. Rogers**, Batsford R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Smallwell, dec.

**Rev. John Thoresby Bird**, B. A. Rockland St Peter R.; and **Rev. John Johnson**, LL.B. Yaxham cum Welborne R. both co. Norfolk, and both *vice* Heyhoe, dec.

**Rev. Robert Rose**, M.A. Palgrave R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Palgrave, dec.

**Rev. Dr. Cooke**, senior fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, Tertworth R. co. Gloucester.

**Rev. John Gibbons**, Afton Butterel R. co. Salop, *vice* Johnstone, dec.

**Rev. Wm. Fawfett**, B. A. Castle Rising R. with Roydon R. annexed, Norfolk.

**Rev. J. Williams**, St. Twynells living, co. Pembroke.

**Rev. Robert Strong**, Brampton Abbots R. co. Hereford, *vice* Brickenden, dec.

**Rev. John Vaufe**, M. A. appointed minister of the Temple church at Liverpool.

**Rev. T. Roe**, M. A. rector of Sothy, co. Lincoln, Kirkby-on-Baine R. in same co.

**Rev. Thomas Bayley**, M.A. King's Stanley R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Scott, dec.

**Rev. William Harding**, Freston-cum-Butterwick V. co. Lincoln.

**Rev. Charles Turner**, M.A. F.S.A. Timberland V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Broadbent, dec.

**Rev. Thomas Walker**, installed a prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton; and **Rev. Thomas Harward Shirley**, Bredicot R. co. Worcester; both *vice* Culver, dec.

**Rev. William Tandy**, St. Werburgh R. in Bristol.

**Rev. John Atkinson**, North Frodingham V. co. York, *vice* Pau', dec.

**Rev. John Williams**, M. A. fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, collated to a prebendal stall in the church of St. David.

**Rev. J. A. Smith**, D. D. Congresbury with Weeke St. Laurence V. co. Somerset.

**Rev. J. Halle**, Welford and Sibbertoft V. co. Northampton, *vice* Gardner, dec.

**Rev. William Croft**, fellow of Pembroke hall, Camb. Amwell V. Herts, *vice* Barnard.

#### DISPENSATION.

**R**EV. S. B. Heming, M. A. to hold Rivenstone R. co. Derby, with Weddington R. co. Warwick.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

##### DRURY-LANE.

2. **The Will**—Blue Beard.
3. **Hamlet**—The Shipwreck. [per.
4. **The Castle Spectre**—No Song No Sep-
5. **The Stranger**—The Humourist.
6. **The Will**—Blue Beard.
7. **The East Indian**—The Prize.
9. **The Gamester**—Blue Beard.
10. **The East Indian**—The Children in the
11. **Pizarro**—The Lying Valet. — [Wood.
12. **The East Indian**—The Shipwreck.
13. **Pizarro**—The Apprentice.
14. **The East Indian**—The Deserter.
16. **Pizarro**—My Grandmother.
17. **The Beggar's Opera**—High Life Below
18. **Pizarro**—The Virginia Unmask'd. [Stair.
19. **The Clandestine Marriage**—The Purse.
20. **Pizarro**—The Mock Doctor.
21. **Ditto**—The Lying Valet.
23. **Ditto**—The Humourist.
26. **The London Merchant**—Blue Beard.
27. **The Beggar's Opera**—Ditto.
28. **Pizarro**—The Mock Doctor.
30. **Douglas**—The Children in the Wood.
31. **Pizarro**—The Apprentice.

##### COVENT-GARDEN.

2. **The Wife Man of the East**—Hartford
3. **Ditto**—The Turnpike Gate. — [Bridge.
4. **Ditto**—Cymon.
5. **Ditto**—The Turnpike Gate.
6. **Ditto**—Ditto.
7. **Ditto**—The Poor Sailor.
9. **Romeo and Juliet**—A Divertissement.
10. **The Wife Man of the East**—Comus.
11. **Management**—The Turnpike Gate.
12. **The Wife Man of the East**—Lock and
13. **Management**—The Turnpike Gate [Key.
14. **The Wife Man of the East**—Ditto.
16. **Inkle and Yarico**—The Jew and the Dog.
17. **Management**—The Turnpike Gate. [or.
18. **The Wife Man of the East**—The Jew and the Doctor.
19. **Lovers' Vows**—The Turnpike Gate
20. **Management**—The Poor Soldier.
21. **No Performance**.
23. **The Earl of Essex**—*The Falcon*; &  
*The Rival Harlequins*.
26. **Jane Shore**—Ditto.
27. **Lovers' Vows**—Ditto.
28. **The Wife Man of the East**—Ditto.
30. **King Henry the Fourth**—Ditto.
31. **The Dramatist**—Ditto.

#### INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The List of Benefactors to the distressed Family, which was to have appeared in our Supplement, must be postponed for some time, for want of accurate returns from the country.

A. Z. must be strangely out of the world not to have heard of Mr. Newcomb's "History of St. Alban's."

Enquiry is made, p. 883, who are the descendants of the Lords Scrope of Bolton—the late Dr. Scrope, of Magdalen coll. Oxford and Castile Coombe, Wilts, was generally accounted a collateral branch of that family.

Mr. URBAN,  
THE following note on Captain  
Grose's Olio may, perhaps, be  
acceptable to the lovers of biography.  
You may rely on their authenticity.

Yours, &c. W. N.

P. 161. *A porter-drinking man, Steward.*] This Steward was *Francis Stuart*. He was the son of a shop-keeper in Edinburgh, and was brought up to the law. For several years he was employed as a writer in some of the principal offices of Edinburgh; and being a man of good natural parts, and given to literature, he frequently assisted in digesting and arranging MSS. for the press; and, among other employments of this sort, he used to boast of assisting or copying some of the juvenile productions of the afterwards celebrated Lord Kaims, when he was very young, and a correspondent with the Edinburgh Magazine. When he came to London, he stuck more closely to the press; and in this walk of copying or arranging for the press, he got recommended to Dr. Johnson, who then lived in Gough-square. Frank was a great admirer of the Doctor, and upon all occasions consulted him; and the Doctor had also a very respectable opinion of his amanuensis Frank Stuart, as he always familiarly called him. But it was not only in collecting authorities that Frank was employed, he was the man who did every thing in the writing way for him, and managed all his affairs between the Doctor, his bookseller, and his creditors, who were then often very troublesome, and every species of business the Doctor had to do out of doors; and for this he was much better qualified than the Doctor himself, as he had been more accustomed to common business, and more conversant in the *ways of men*.

That he was a porter-drinking man, as Capt. Grose says, may be admitted; for he usually spent his evenings at the Bible, in Shire-lane, a house of call for bookbinders and printers; where Frank was in good esteem among some creditable neighbours that frequented the back-room; for, except his fuddling, he was a very worthy character. But his drinking and conviviality, he used to say, he left behind him at Edinburgh, where he had connected himself with some jovial wits and great card-players, which made his journey to London very prudent and necessary, as nothing but

such a measure could break off the connexion, or bring them to good hours and moderation\*. In one of those night rambles, Stuart and his companions met with the mob-procession when they were conducting Capt. Porteous to be hanged; and Stuart and his companions were next day examined about it before the town-council, when (as Stuart used to say) "we were found to be too drunk to have any hand in the business." But he gave a most accurate and particular account of that memorable transaction in the Edinburgh Magazine of that time, which he was rather fond of relating.

In another walk, besides collecting authorities, he was remarkably useful to Dr. J.; that was, in the explanation of low cant phrases, which the Doctor used to get Frank to give his explanation of first; and all words relating to gambling and card playing, such as *All Fours*, *Catch-bonours*, *Cribbage*, &c., were, among the Typos, said to be Frank Stuart's, corrected by the Doctor, for which he received a second payment. At the time this happened, the Dictionary was going on printing very briskly in three departments, letter D, G, and L, being at work upon at the same time; and as the Doctor was, in the printing-house phrase, *out of town*, that is, had received more money than he had produced MS. for, the proprietors restricted him in his payments, and would answer no more demands from him than at the rate of a guinea for every sheet of MS. copy he delivered; which was paid him by Mr. Strahan on delivery; and the Doctor readily agreed to this. The copy was written upon 4to post, and in two columns each page. The Doctor wrote, in his own hand, the words and their explanation, and generally two or three words in each column, leaving a space between each for the authorities, which were pasted on as they were collected by the different clerks or

\* Before the journey to London was resolved on, Frank took some pains to bring his companions to order and good hours; and one of his efforts this way was his writing a song of four verses, to the famous old tune of "Woe's my heart that we should funder," and every verse concluded with a chorus line, "Let's leave lang-jinks but never funder." Lang-jinks is the name for *Lansquenet* in Scotland among gamblers.

amanuenses employed: and in this mode the MS. was so regular, that the sheets of MS. which made a sheet of print could be very exactly ascertained. Every guinea parcel came after this agreement regularly tied up, and was put upon a shelf in the corrector's room till wanted. The MS. being then in great forwardness, the Doctor supplied copy faster than the printers called for it; and in one of the heaps of copy it happened that, upon giving it out to the compositors, some sheets of the old MS. that had been printed off were found among the new MS. paid for. As the MS. was then in such a ready and forward state, it is but justice to the Doctor's character to say, that, he does not appear to be driven to his shifts so much as to make use of this shabby trick to get three or four guineas, for it amounted to no more. It is, therefore, more probable that it happened by the Doctor's keeping the old copy, which was always returned him with the proof, in a disorderly manner. But another mode of accounting for this was, at that time, very current in the printing-house. The Doctor, besides his old and constant assistant, Stuart, had several others, some of them not of the best characters; and one of this class had been lately discharged, whom the Doctor had been very kind to, notwithstanding all his loose and idle tricks; and it was generally supposed that he had fallen upon this expedient of picking up the old MS. to raise a few guineas, finding the money so readily paid on the MS. as he delivered it. Upon the whole, every body was inclined to acquit the Doctor, as he had been well known to have rather *too little thoughts about money matters*. And what served to compleat the Doctor's acquittal was, Stuart immediately on the discovery supplying the quantum of right copy (for it was ready); which set every thing to rights, and that in the course of an hour or two, as the writer of this note can truly assert, as he was employed in the business.

How such an erroneous and injurious account of an accident so fairly and justly to be accounted for, and the Doctor's character cleared from all imputation of art or guilt, came to Capt. Grose's ears, is hard to be accounted for: but it appears to have been picked up among the common gossip of the press-room, or other remote parts of the printing-house,

where the right state of the fact could not be minutely related, nor accurately known. W. N.

Mr. URBAN, Dec 29.  
“ **A** LL of the House of Forgery are relations” (says the Hon. Horace Walpole); and ingenuity in counterfeiting styles and hands may easily lead to those more facile imitations of prose, promissory notes.”

Other persons, however, differ in opinion from this honourable writer (though he must be allowed to be a competent judge of the crime he censures, having been himself a literary forger), and consider those deceptions, which aim not at the property of others, as neither criminal in their commission, nor likely to lead to such pernicious consequences.

Probably the truth, as usual, lies between the two extremes. A man may commit a literary forgery, without any propensity at the time, or future tendency, to invade by writing his neighbour's property; but such deception, though not criminal, can scarcely exist without injury to his morality, which will be weakened by every deviation from rectitude, however apparently innocent the motive may be.

From the great number of literary forgeries, and others of the same nature, it should seem that the morality of Letters and Philosophy is not of the steepest sort. Marbles have been buried in order to be found again; inscriptions and charters forged or interpolated; false coins produced; and even experiments in natural philosophy, framed for purposes of deceit, have been published. How their authors can reconcile to themselves a conduct which throws obstacles almost insurmountable in the path of truth, I pretend not even to guess; for, whatever may be urged in favour of deceptions, practised only to expose the ignorance of smatterers in learning or science, will not hold good where such deceptions are circulated or published with the intention of imposing them as facts, either in History or Philosophy.

I was led to this reasoning by the curious discovery of a deception attempted to be played off upon Numismatists, in the shape of a coin of Edward I. with the singular title of *Prærex Scotie* (LXVII. 739.)

As the ingenuous *finder, fabricator, or whatever other title please his ear,* has not thought fit to vindicate his character from R's severe attack, he, I presume, does not consider himself to be connected with the other branches of the House of Forgery. Safe in the obscurity in which R's periphrasis has involved him, he probably conveys himself with being concealed from general knowledge, and endures, without reply, the accusation of —; which R's extract from his letter, compared with his former account of the coin, in 1789, completely proves upon him. If R's conjecture is just, that the legend was intended to have lent its aid toward the relief of Scotland from the disgrace of having paid homage to Edward, then the motive which induced the ORIGINAL POSSESSOR to bring forward the coin at first is easy to be conceived. And if we may be allowed to conjecture that, before R. addressed his letter to him, the forgery had been by some other means detected, the reason for the loss of the coin, and the obliteration of the legend on the reverse, will be most apparent. The Scotchman's morality not being sufficiently sturdy to prevent his preferring his country to truth, he attempted to bring forward a false coin, for the purpose of relieving his nation from infamy. When R. desired information concerning the coin, a dread of shame urged the ORIGINAL POSSESSOR to send a varied account of it, in the hope that all farther inquiry would cease; little suspecting that the coin would be discovered to have been already engraved.

He now preserves, what he may possibly call, a dignified silence; not being aware that conduct like his can only be dignified by open confession and contrition.

ANGLICUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 31.  
THE Abbé Barruel has thought proper to animadvert, in the fourth volume of his "History of Jacobinism," upon the spirit and tendency of Professor Kant's philosophical principles, or what is generally called, the critical philosophy; to represent this system as dangerous to the moral, religious, and political constitution of Europe; and to denounce the disciples of that venerable man as "a species of Jacobins." As this writer has ta-

ken the liberty to mention my name, as well as that of my learned countryman Mr. Nitsch, in the work before-mentioned, it is incumbent upon us to demand his proofs of so bold and virulent an assertion. For my part, I should not have suffered this unprovoked adversary to enjoy the apparent triumph of standing unrefuted for upwards of a twelvemonth, had I been sooner informed, that he had done me the honour to take notice of a book I wrote in 1797, intituled "Elements of the Critical Philosophy," &c.

Apprehensive that, for want of room in your valuable Miscellany, you cannot insert the particulars of this controversy, I shall in this place only observe, that I am ready to prove to the world the following points:

1. That it was unjust to ascribe immoral motives to Professor Kant; to confound his system with those of others; and to impute a mischievous tendency to his writings.

2. That the Abbé Barruel is a casuist rather than a logician, and consequently unqualified to write upon philosophical subjects. The former proposition I hope to demonstrate from the original correspondence between the late Frederick-William II. king of Prussia, and the aged Professor, whose answer was satisfactory to his sovereign. The latter I shall endeavour to illustrate, by opposing the words of Kant, from the German original, to Mr. Barruel's unconnected quotations, taken from an imperfect and anonymous French translation. I shall thus demonstrate that the Abbé was totally unacquainted with the spirit and tendency of Kant's philosophy; and that he has allowed himself to be grossly led into error by a French commentator, whose conceptions of the fundamental principles upon which the critical system is established were likewise erroneous.

Had the Abbé defended the great cause of Christianity and social order, with arguments clearly deduced from their sources; had he proved that the school of Kant is incompatible with the religious and civil establishments of the present day; I should have silently borne his reproaches, nay, even have made with him a common cause. But, as I am firmly persuaded he is mistaken, and convinced that he has contributed to prejudice the world against my venerable teacher, for whom

whom neither time nor distance can diminish my grateful respect, I have ventured, and even thought it my duty, to confute assertions which every unprejudiced reader will consider as unfounded and illiberal. Whatever my opinions were when I composed the Elements of the Critical Philosophy, I solemnly disclaim any personal inference that might be drawn from a book in which the general principles of another author are avowedly submitted to the examination of the Learned; not with a view to discriminate them in political circles, or to propagate them in popular pamphlets, but to exhibit the truth or fallacy of those principles to competent judges. I trust I have said enough to conciliate the opinion of those who might have been prejudiced against the philosophic system of a man, who, for more than half a century, has ranked high in the estimation of Europe; whose irreproachable manners are admired by all who have the happiness to know him; and whose whole life has been one series of virtuous actions.

Yours, &c. A. F. M. WILlich.

## HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

### LETTER XXVI.

*"Ex inenute zvo sic corporis atque animae  
Mutua vitales discunt contagia motus."*

LUCKATIUS de Rerum Naturâ.

THE second axiom of Aristotle is so very important, that I must beg to be permitted to re-consider it a little; and let us compare the text with the context in the author's own words. In the beginning of his fourth book, he says, "the soul and body seem to sympathize with each other; and that the habit of the soul being changed, changeth at the same time the form of the body; and that the form of the body being changed, changeth in its turn the habit or the disposition of the soul." By the word *habit* is clearly comprehended education, &c.; and I have already observed, that the power of the mind to alter the form of the body to any material degree is chiefly confined to childhood and early youth, while the constituent parts of the body are tender and flexible; and what alterations take place in early life can only be proved from children that are born resembling each other and lose that resemblance in more advanced age.

Twins, for instance, are almost always born very like to each other. I have had great opportunity, Mr. Urban, of observing this matter; and I never knew a single instance to the contrary: and I have always observed concerning twins (whether male or female), that the greatest change in the form and growth takes place when they are separated in infancy; and that the later in life they separate the less they differ in person and disposition. In confirmation of this assertion, I remember an instance of twin-brothers (farmers and partners in business), who lived together without any material separation till the age of 30 years; at which time, as they always dressed alike whenever they came to a neighbouring town to market, the inhabitants could with great difficulty distinguish the one brother from the other; and this circumstance occasioned many humorous mistakes. I have heard of another instance of twins (though it does not come under my own knowledge), whose mother died in child-bed, and who were immediately separated, each under the care of an uncle. The one brother was educated in the North, and the other in the West of England. They never saw each other till the age of 25, when the elder brother, who was a fine stout grenadier in a marching regiment, came to the town where his brother resided, who followed the humble occupation of a taylor. And wonderful was the contrast between the appearance of the twin-brothers! for Master Snip, the taylor, was pale and bloated in his face and body, and only five feet and a half high; whereas the soldier was nearly six feet, of a florid complexion, and as fine and active a fellow as any in the whole regiment. All this I can easily believe, Mr. Urban; and, if I had time, might easily account for, from the sedentary life of the taylor from his youth, and the more active life of the soldier.

Yours abruptly, T.—R.  
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Bishopsgate-st. Dec. 30.  
PASSING a few days at Guildford in the Christmas holidays, I had the pleasure to see and admire the surrounding beauties. I was told the hilly, chalky, or sandy, produced riches for the farmer as well as natural curiosities

curiosities for the Antiquary. The plough turns up many curiosities for the eye of Fancy.

My friend had the goodness to introduce me to an old gentleman in the neighbourhood, formerly of London. The old man's cottage is filled with fossils of his own collecting in his daily ambulations. Every chimney-piece is elegantly decorated with curious stones of various kinds, many of them representing animals of all sorts. A fine, a neat profile of a German prince, adorns the centre of his parlour chimney-piece, with 12 different pieces, prettily disposed on each side. At the head corner of the room is a bust 7 inches high, a profile of the Right Hon. William Pitt, fixed on a pedestal. The old man admires that stone, as he does the *amor patrie*, very much; and I saw I could not please him better than by taking particular notice of it. A lion rampant, a cat with three legs seated in a droll posture, and the profile of an old man, filled the other corners. He insisted on my going up stairs. The chimney-piece of each room was also elegantly furnished with curious stones: it would take up too much room to describe them all singly. Among the many was an admirable skeleton of a lady in miniature; also a profile of that picture which presents itself to her father, which causes him to exclaim, "Is this my daughter Anne?" I confess to you, Sir, I was astonished at the sight; and I should have been glad to have purchased Mr. Pitt, the skeleton, and my daughter Anne; but the old man gave me to understand that he should not part with them in his life. After I had feasted my eyes in both the rooms, he opened a drawer, and to my great surprise exhibited six dishes of stone confectionary and sweetmeats, with stones sufficient for six more. We then returned to the parlour, smoked our pipes, and chatted for a couple of hours on the different species and qualities of the earth; and he shewed me four stones of different qualities, colour, and texture, produced from variety of ploughed fields. The bust of Pitt he picked up on his way to Merrow Downs.

W<sup>m</sup>. HANKINS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

THE incompetency of the Historian of Durham has been so frequently exposed in your Miscellany, and with

so little effect, that it may seem superfluous to add another instance. I cannot, however, conceal one which has just struck me on a cursory perusal of his second volume, p. 588. The rents were not demanded while Arkill served the bishop *in opere cementarii*, perhaps as *seedsmen* or sower of corn on his demesne." Misled by sound rather than by erroneous transcribing from the Bolden book, the obvious sense of *cementarius*, a mason, has been mistaken for that of *sementarius*, a word which occurs in no Glossary.

From similar inaccuracy in transcribing, or hasty reading, we have *Oxonienensis* for *Exoniensis*, a bishop of Oxford before the Reformation; I. 313, 356; and from inattention to press errors, I. vi. *Antoni* for *Antonini*; III. *Nelatus* for *Ursatus*; VIII. *Petulus* for *Petilius*; XX. *Bauterwe* for *Bouterwe*; XXI. *Aemilius* for *Aemilius*; 15. *Bradney* for *Bardney*; 27. *Cantuarieus* for *Cantuarieus*; 55. *Risig* for *Ricfig*; 65. *Poteworth* for *Poleworth*; 13. *Afric* for *Edric*; 109. *Almonchee* for *Abrincis*; 145. *matres* for *metiri*; 153. *Gul. Meld.* for *Gul. Malmesb.*; 169. *Streteville* for *Stateville*; 184. *Poicteu* for *Poitou*; 204. *procuration* for *procurator*; 205. *Egrobanc* for *Equiblant*; 209. *Apula* for *Apulia*.

One word more, and it will be time to dismiss the subject. In what part of "Anglia Sacra" did Mr. H. as he asserts, I. 203, n. find it "expressly said that Bp. Poore was buried in the chapterhouse at Durham?" Leland, lxxii. III. f. 62, found this in a tablet hung up in St. Mary's chapel in Salisbury cathedral. But what stress could be laid on the correctness of a tablet, which says that Poore was elected 1219. "regnante tunc Ricardo post conquestum primo," when that date falls in the beginning of the reign of Henry the First, and Richard I. had been dead 30 years?

D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 31.

I DO not know whether I was more surprised or grieved to see in your valuable Miscellany (p. 1068), which has so many years not only promoted every useful science and work of taste, but been strenuous in the cause of Religion and Virtue, a burlesquing parody on that awful passage of the hand-writing to Beishazzar. Sporting with the Sacred Scriptures, for no

take

sake of a witty jest, is but too like that profane monarch using the holy vessels to make merry, and to praise his false gods; and, like that profane monarch, it is justly to be feared, when these wits are weighed in the balance of the sanctuary, they will be found wanting. Even if it is not done, with the settled purpose of Voltaire and his demoniacal colleagues in the school of infidelity, to sap our holy religion, by inducing an irreverence for the sacred Word of God, by sporting with it. There is another bad consequence from these profane jests to good people, who are not to be shaken from their reverence to the Scriptures, and that is, an association of ideas which are but too apt to disturb the most pious in their devotion, and attendance on worship. Let those beware who set "stumbling-blocks before their weak brethren." I could not refrain taking up my feeble pen on this subject; but I wish that our excellent Diocesan's Charge to his Clergy last Spring, in which he most emphatically recommends studying the Sacred Writings, and consequent reverence of them, was to be universally perused.

EUSEBIA.

**Mr. URBAN,** Walsall, Dec. 31.  
**A**S an Union with Ireland engages a much of the public attention, permit me to ask the opposers of that necessary measure a few questions. What honour or advantage has Scotland lost by its union and incorporation with England? Has not Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c. &c. been in an increasing and prosperous state ever since? Ireland having for 600 years been under the dominion of the kings of England, and, until about 18 years ago, under the parliament also, is it any disgrace for Ireland to wish for a closer connexion with, what I may call, the mother-country, especially as the connexion is likely to be attended with advantages to both? And, lastly, I would ask, What real good our former fellow-subjects in America have gained by their independence?

J. GEE.

**Mr. URBAN,** Camberwell, Dec. 31.  
**T**HE question respecting the end of the century rests upon a point which no man living can decide, namely, whether the first Christian reckoners of time counted one from the day of Jesus Christ's birth, or from that day twelvemonth. However, it seems most likely that they reckoned

from the day of the nativity; for, by January, February, March, &c. we can mean but the first, second, third, &c. month of the 1800th year. If 1800 years are now expired, why are we to date 1800 for 12 months to come?

Yours, &amp;c.

D.

Dec. 31.

**F**OR the satisfaction of such of your ingenious correspondents as are capable of conviction, I beg your insertion of the following short dialogue between my master and me; which may serve, perhaps, to deliver them out of those cruel and unaccountable embarrassments under which they have so long been labouring.

- Q. What is a *century*?  
 A. A series of an hundred years.  
 Q. What is the last number in a series of one hundred?  
 A. The number 100.  
 Q. What is the last number in a century?  
 A. Why, Sir, if an *hundred* years and a *century* be the same thing, then, whatever is the last number of one must be the last number of the other. I answer again, therefore, the number 100.

- Q. And what do you infer from this?  
 A. Why, Sir, that if 100 be the last number of a series of one *hundred*, and also of a century, then 1800 must be the last number of an *eighteenth* series, and also of the *eighteenth century*.

**Master.** Right, my lad. Now go and tell Mr. Urban's correspondents, and the scribbling chronologists in the news-papers, what pygmies in science they are compared with.

A SCHOOL-BOY.

**Mr. URBAN,** Dec. 31.  
**T**HE question, whether the century is ended or not, has of late been so much the subject of controversy, that a solution of it will, I think, be by no means unacceptable to your numerous readers.

While in the Park two friends were walking, On various things and topics talking,  
 At last the conversation ran  
 When the next century began.  
 Says Will, "to shun all altercation,  
 We'll ask the guard on yonder station."  
 "Friend, can you information give  
 When at the century next we shall arrive?"  
 The guard this answer instantly relates,  
 "Just 'fore you reach yon Buckingham-gate."

Yours, &amp;c. DE WILLOWBY.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 23.

**B**EING in possession of an edition of Petre's Poems, published, in 1781, by Walker, Charing-cross, I have great satisfaction in complying with the request of Etomensis, p. 922; and accordingly transmit copies of the two poems he requires.

It has long been a matter both of wonder and regret to me, the oblivion into which this poet has so quickly sunk; who, though

"Chill penury represt his noble rage,  
And Melancholy mark'd him for her own,"

has certainly touched some of the true chords of poetry, and seems to have inherited no mean portion of the fire and feeling of Collins; nor can I but think such neglect disgraceful to the taste of the times in which we live. If any one can peruse that affecting effusion of his genius, intituled, "The Field of Battle," without suitable emotions, particularly in the last stanza but two, I envy him not his heart; neither is it for him, assuredly, that the following pieces are transcribed.

#### THE CAROUSEL OF ODIN,

" Fill the honey'd bev'rage high,  
Fill the skulls"—tis Odin's cry.  
Hear ye not the pow'ful call  
Thund'ring through the vaulted hall?  
" Fill the meath, and spread the board,  
Vassals of the grisly lord!"  
The portal hinges grate, they come;  
The din of voices rock the dome—  
In stalk the various forms, and drost  
In various armour, various vest,  
With helm and morion, targe and shield;  
Some quiv'ring launces couch, some biting  
maces wield; [shake the crest.  
All march with haughty step, and proudly  
The feast begins, the skull goes round,  
Laughter flouts, the shouts resound.  
The gulf of war subsides—e'en now  
The grim chief curls his cheek, and  
smooths his rugged brow.

"Shame to your placid fronts, ye men  
of death!"  
Cries Hilda with disorder'd breath.  
Hell echoes back her scoff of shame  
To the inactive reveling champion's name.  
"Call forth the song," she scream'd, the  
minstrels came;  
The theme was glorious war, the dear delight  
Of shining steel in field, and daring moul in  
fight.

"Joy to the soul," the harper sung,  
"When, embattled ranks among,  
The steel-clad knight, in vigour's bloom  
(Banners waving o'er his plume),  
Foremost rides, the blow'st and boast  
Of the bold determin'd host!"  
With greedy ears the guests each note de-  
vour'd; [his faithful sword.  
Each struck his beaver down, and grasp'd

The Fury mark'd th' auspicious deed,  
And bade the Scaldi proceed.  
"Joy to the foul! a joy divine!  
When conflicting armies join;  
When trumpets clang, and bugles sound;  
When strokes of death are dealt around;  
When the sword seaths, yet craves for  
more;

And ev'ry gauntlet drips with gore."  
The charm prevail'd; up rush'd the mad  
den'd throng,  
Panting for carnage as they foam'd along;  
Fierce Odin's self led forth the frantic band,  
To scatter havock wide o'er many a guilty  
land.

#### MADNESS.

SWELL the clarion, sweep the string,  
Blow into rage the Muses' fires;  
All thy answers, Echo, bring;  
Let wood and dale, let rock and valley ring,  
'Tis MADNESS' self inspires!

Hail! awful Madness, hail!  
Thy realm extends, thy pow'rs prevail,  
Far as the voyager spreads his vent'rous  
fa.;

Nor best nor wisest are exempt from thee—  
Folly, Folly's only free!

Hark!—To the astonished ear  
The gale conveys a strange tumultuous  
sound.

They now approach, they now appear;  
P'renzy leads her Cœrus near,  
And demons dance around.

Pride—Ambition, idly vain,  
Revenge and Malice, swell her train—  
Devotion warp'd—Affection crost—  
Hope in disappointment lost—  
And injur'd Merit, with a downcast eye  
(Hurt by neglect), slow stalking by.

Loud the shouts of MADNESS rise,  
Various voices, various cries;  
Mirth unmeaning—causeless moans—  
Bursts of laughter—heart-felt groans—  
All seem to pierce the skies!

Rough as the wint'ry wave that roars  
On Thuld's desart shores,  
Wild raving to the unfeeling air,  
The fetter'd maniac foams along  
(Rage the burthen of his jarring song);  
In rage he grinds his teeth, and rends his  
streaming hair.

No pleasing mem'ry left—forgotten quite  
All former scenes of dear delight,  
Connubial love—parental joy—  
No sympathies like these his foul employ;  
But all is dark within, all furious black  
despair.

Not so the love-lorn maid,  
By too much tenderness betray'd;  
Her gentle breast no angry passion fires,  
But slighted vows poffess, and fainting soft  
desires.

The yet retains her wonted flame,  
All but in reason still the same—  
Streaming eyes,  
Ineffant sighs,  
Dim haggard looks, and clouded o'er with  
care, [fir.  
Point out to Pity's tears the poor distracted  
Dead to the world, her fondest wishes crost,  
She mourns herself thus early lost !

Now, sadly gay, of sorrow past she sings ;  
Now, penitive, ruminates unutterable things.  
She starts—she flies—who dares so rude  
On her sequester'd steps intrude ?

'Tis he, the Momus of the flighty train—  
Merry mischief fills his brain :  
Blanket-rob'd, and antic-crown'd,  
The mimic monarch skips around ;  
Big with conceit of dignity he smiles,  
And plots his follies quaint, and unsuspect-  
ed wiles.

Laughter was there—but mark that groan,  
Drawn from the inmost soul !  
“ Give the knife, demons, or the poison'd  
bowl,

To finish mis'ries equal to your own !”

Who 's this wretch with horror wild ?  
'Tis Devotion's ruin'd child,  
Sunk in the emphasis of grief ;  
Nor can he feel, nor dares he ask, relief.

Thou, fair Religion, wast design'd  
(Duteous daughter of the skies)  
To warm and cheer the human mind,  
To make men happy, good, and wise ;  
To point where fits, in love array'd,  
Attentive to each suppliant call,  
The God of universal aid,  
The God, the Father of us all !

First shewn by thee, thus glow'd the gra-  
cious scene,  
Till Superstition, fiend of woe,  
Bade doubts to rise, and tears to flow,  
And spread deep shades our view and  
Heav'n between.

Drawn by her pencil, the Creator stands,  
(His beams of mercy thrown aside)  
With thunder arming his uplifted hands,  
And hurling vengeance wide.

Hope, at the frown aghast, yet ling'ring,  
flies, [dependance lies,  
And dash'd on. Terror's rocks, Faith's best  
But, ah ! too thick they crowd, too close  
they throng,  
Objects of pity and affright—  
Spare farther the descriptive song,  
Nature shudders at the sight.

Protract not, curious ears, the mournful  
tale, [passion's veil,  
But o'er the hapless group low drop Com-

\* We thank G. H. M. and STORE for their trouble in transcribing both these poems; and refer our readers to vol. LII. p. 33, 86, for other specimens, and an account of the author.

S T A N Z A S  
ON THE MUCH-LAMENTED DEATH OF  
MILES STRINGER, Esq.  
OF MONUMENT-YARD. (See p. 1197.)

**W**HILST fabled woes the tender bosom rend, [flocke;  
The wreath of Fancy may adorn the But when we mourn the husband, father, friend,  
Then sighs and tears are eloquent alone. But, ah ! if honour, friendship ever kind,  
And firm integrity in all his ways ; If pure benevolence to human kind,  
And piety to God, have ought to praise ; If these, with all the virtues in their train,  
Be lov'd when living, and lamented dead ; Then, Stringer, shall thy mem'ry blest re- remain,

For these with thee refid, and are fled. See fond affection, clinging to his urn,  
With shrieks th' irreparable losf deplore ; While Friendship bleeds in silence, soon'd to mourn

That he who lov'd so dearly is no more ! But why should friendship fight, and love complain, [employ ? When praise should rather ev'ry pow'r Too selfish is the wish that would detain The faithful servant from his master's joy. Soft on the lap of smiling Hope repos'd, His spirit slumber'd, till this mortal load Fell to its dust, and Peace his eyelids clos'd— To wake to rapture, and behold his God.

N. B.

Mr. URBAN,  
In the anecdotes of W. Harte, p. 1048, I read “G. H. Martini Philosophaiz Aligator;” and the note of W. Harte’s age should have been inserted immediately after the mention of the poems on several occasions, which is placed improperly after the account of his sermons.

Looking over the Amaranth, I observed the second person singular and plural used in the same couplet, which, though practised by our best poets, is censured by the Reviewers as very incorrect.

P. 109. “ Hast thou, with anxious care  
and strictest thought,  
Made that nice estimate of time you ought ?”

P. 112. “ If, Atheist-like, you blame  
the just decree,  
Attack thy Maker, but exculpate me.”

P. 113. “ Sleep, wake, run, creep,  
alike to Death you move :  
Death's in thy meat, thy wine, thy sleep,  
thy love.” R. H. A. g. B.

\* Wm. P. W. wishes to fee a drawing of the Free School at Stamford, in Lincolnshire; and says, “if Mr. Tho. Carteret will confer this favour, he will greatly oblige an old Acquaintance and Well-wisher.”

LINES,

LINES, written on Saturday Morning, August 10, 1799, among the Ice in Hudson's Straits, where we had lain at Grapple Seven Days<sup>1</sup>.—The Fleet sailed in June; see p. 616.  
 [From my Journal on-board the King George Hudson's Bay Ship.]

**I**MMORTAL Hudson<sup>2</sup>! British sea-men's boast! [coast  
 Whose glorious zeal explor'd this unseen 'Midst frozen seas; where *Neva*<sup>3</sup> high with snoys [blows:  
 Rears her proud crest, and *Boreas* sullen A six-month's night ne'er damp'd thy gen'-rous fires; [desires.  
 The morn inspir'd thee, flush'd with now Thy thirst of knowledge claim'd a milder lot; [got;  
 Thy well-earn'd honours ne'er can be for-Each *Bluff*<sup>4</sup> shall bear a relique of thy name; And on *God's Mercies*<sup>5</sup> be inscrib'd thy fame.  
 When I behold "this beauteous work of frost," [lost.  
 I gaze with transport, and in dreams am How yonder radiant arch<sup>6</sup> our fancy charms!  
 See spired churches, rural cots, and farms!

Towers of a stately castle feast the sight, Studded with gems, like Parian marble bright!  
 On t' other tack transform'd, and in its stead Behold th' impending cliff of *Beachy-head*!  
 These isles of floating grandeur damp our joy; [they destroy.  
 Like Beauty's powers, they charm while Oft in a smiling face some demon waits, In *Covent-garden* as in *Hudson's Straits*.  
 Our friendly winds delight not here in truth; Aloft 'tis Eastward, by the dog-vane<sup>7</sup> South. The currents underneath excite our wonder; Nor wind, nor waves, and yet our fleet's asunder! [desery,  
 Now from the deck their hulls you may See, o'er the haze their royals in the sky, And, sad to say! King George, with unfill'd sails, [of Wales.  
 Has lost his lively Queen, and bonny Prince

<sup>1</sup> It may be necessary to say, that the above took its rise from the impression left by the following circumstances on my mind. On the 3d of August, between Capes Farewell and Resolution, and not 50 leagues off the Straits, we made at one view, at 2 P.M. from the top, 183 isles of ice in sight; which afforded a most magnificent scene, full of dignity and splendour. On the evening of the next day, being entered Hudson's Straits, we were stopped by close ice, and came to grapple near the S.W. Bluff; and in five minutes we had many leagues of close ice round us. We lay there several days, making sail by times, and by times lying at grapple, driving alternately up and down with the currents, and the tides. On the 5th of August (the second evening of our being in the Straits) we were, by unseen causes, parted from the other two ships; and on the 6th, in the morning, we entirely lost sight of them. On the night of the 9th we found ourselves firmly frozen in among the ice. On the morning of the 10th, I was on deck at day-light, and admired the wonderful alacrity of our crew, whose endeavours, assisted by a fine day, and a breeze of wind, brought us into clearer water before night; when on the evening of the next day, to our great joy, we came in sight of the other ships.

<sup>2</sup> Capt. Hudson was an Englishman, and had the honour to be the discoverer of this country; to which he made three voyages. The first was in the year 1607; the second voyage was in the year following; the last was in 1610; which year he wintered in the bay, near to York fort, which lies in lat.  $57^{\circ} 10' W.$  long.  $93^{\circ} 15'$ . In the Spring of the following year, he was left in the country, with seven of his crew, in the ship's boat. The rest, who possessed not the same courage and spirit for information, arrived at home safe. The boat quitted the ship at Mansel's island, near the top of the bay, as some say; but it is asserted by others, that this event took place at Saddleback, a considerable island in the Straits, the profile of which resembles a pack-saddle; after which he was never more heard of.

<sup>3</sup> Terra *Neva* is a high Northern land in Hudson's Straits, and is thought to extend a considerable way in-land, as you lose sight of this mountain when you draw near the shore. On the opposite side of these Straits is *Terra de Labradore*. *Neva* seems to derive its name from never being seen uncovered with snow.

<sup>4</sup> There are many head-lands in and near Hudson's Straits, called *Bluffs*, among which are the N.E. the E. the S.W. and the N. *Bluffs*.

<sup>5</sup> Also an island to the N.W. called *God's Mercies*, where a ship, commanded by Capt. Fox, was cast on-shore in the year .... She grounded within two rocks.

<sup>6</sup> On Wednesday, the 7th of August, I was called on deck, obligingly, to see a wonderful large isle of ice, of a stupendous circumference, forcing itself, by the currents, towards us, as we lay at grapple. Its front was lofty, somewhat resembling a semicircular bastion; and on that side, below, was a grand Roman arch, which appeared to have *sugar* inside of it, like the ruins of a groined vault. It had probably been the residence of some quadruped on the land, where it was formed. This arch appeared about 20 yards high. The spring of it was a few feet above the level of the ice round us.

The variety of forms which the isles of ice assume at once charms and astonishes the mind; while their sparkling magnificence, and their floating dignity, strike it with awe, and terror. Of some of the largest and most singular I took a sketch. And a gentleman has favoured me with the profile of one I did not see.

<sup>7</sup> The dog-vane is a small vane standing fixed on the gun-wale of a ship, to shew how the wind blows below, when the vane on the top cannot be seen by the pilot.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE new French constitution is divided into seven titles. The first regulates the elementary parts of it; divides the French territory in Europe into departments and communal districts; decides the qualification of the French citizen, not by any basis of property, but simply by that of the age of 21 years, for those who are born in France, and by ten years of residence for foreigners; points out the circumstances by which the character of citizen may be lost; and regulates the scale of the three lists of election, communal, departmental, and national, from which all the public Functionaries are to be chosen.—The second title relates solely to the conservatory senate, composed of 80 members, irremovable during life, and of at least 40 years of age. The number of these first dignitaries of the State will be this year only 62, and will not be extended to 80 but in the course of ten years. They are to elect the Consuls, the Tribunes, the Legislator, and the Commissaries of Accounts. They are to be judges in all constitutional cases, and their salary is fixed at 1000l. a year. The chief Consul, when he goes out of office, necessarily becomes a member of the Senate; the other two Consuls may be so at their own pleasure. A Senator is ineligible to every other public function. Citizens Sieyes, and Roger Ducos, are to be Senators, and are in concert with the two subordinate Consuls, who succeed them, to nominate the majority of the members of the Senate.—The third title lays down rules for the nature, the form, and the proceedings, of the Legislative body. The new laws are to be proposed by the government, communicated to the Tribune, consisting of 100 members, of not less than 25 years of age, renewable by a fifth part at a time every year, with an indefinite capacity of re-eligibility in the members, and are to be decreed by the Legislative body, consisting of 300 members, of the age of 30 at least, renewed in the same manner by a fifth part every year, but re-eligible only after the interval of a year. The first change in the members of the Legislative body is not, however, to take place until after the expiration of two years. It is not to sit, in ordinary cases, more than four months; but the government have an extraordinary power of convoking it. The pay of each member of the Tribune is to be 15,000 francs (625l. sterling), and that of every Legislator 10,000 (420l. sterling).—The fourth title, which stands under the head of government, places it in three Consuls, appointed for 10 years, but *indefinitely re-eligible*. The last of these Consuls is this time appointed for only five years. The first consul, who is invested with all the power which the So-

vereign has ever enjoyed in any government, is to be Buonaparte, with a salary of 20,000l. a year. The other two consuls, who have a very subordinate office, are to be Cambaceres and Lebrun. The Consuls are to have under them a Counsellor of State, entrusted with the Administration, and who are to be the defenders of government to the Legislative body. There are, besides these, to be ministers to execute the laws, and the Administrative regulations.—The fifth title creates the Tribunals: these are to be correctional, civil, and criminal; besides a very general *Tribunal de Cassation*, for appeals. The members of these, appointed by the Consuls, are to hold their offices for life. Government is to have in every Criminal Tribunal an officer, to act as public accuser.—The sixth title determines the responsibility of the public functionaries. None is attached to the Consuls, the Senators, the Tribunes, the Legislators, nor the Counsellors of State, except for personal crimes. The ministers alone are made responsible, and subjected to trial according to a form prescribed by this title.—The seventh is entitled *general disposition*. It determines the degree of civil liberty which is to be left to the French; declares, as upon former occasions, that it is the essence of the public force to obey, and that no armed body can deliberate; establishes a national institute, and a committee of accounts, composed of seven members; provides against cases of revolt; adopts implicitly all the laws of proscription and plunder passed by the former assemblies; like them, it endeavours to quiet the uneasiness of the purchasers of national property; and it concludes by declaring, that the present constitution shall be immediately offered for the acceptance of the French people. Fifteen days have been allowed to each department, and three to each communal district, to determine whether they will, or will not, accept it. This is, however, to be done individually.—Such are the principal features of this constitution, the fourth which the French have received within the space of little more than eight years. It will be seen, that the lessons of experience have not been entirely thrown away, and that the present form contains in it some principles of government less ridiculous than the preceding. The honour of having made this amelioration is not, however, due to the founders of it. It is evidently neither the love of their country, nor that of justice, which has produced it, but merely the desire of rendering more strong, and more durable, that power which they cannot surrender without being called, as they well deserve, to a dreadful account. In this spirit has the new fabric been planned. No oaths have been taken to maintain liberty and equality;

equality; for, he who has made himself Consul for ten years, with a capacity of re-election, chose to leave neither the one, nor the other, to the French people. No qualification of property has been required, either in the electors, or in the elected; for it was not meant to limit, but to degrade, the exercise of political liberty, and to concentrate power and wealth in the hands of a small number; it was not the wish of those in power to have the task of caring, and gaining over, millions of voters, as hitherto; henceforth they mean only to have to do with 500 accomplices, sharers in the spoil and in the dangers of this usurpation, and placed, as intermediate objects, between the tyrant and the people, to conceal the former, and to deceive the latter. That such has evidently been the spirit which has presided at the formation of this new political composition, may be seen from examining the very letter of it. It will appear, that this constitution, in the mass, resembles that of no other country, but that, in some one point, it resembles almost every other constitution. The irremovable quality of the senators and judges, is a bad copy of that of our peers and our judges; and the employments of the three counsellors of state, to defend the government in the legislative body, shews a desire of attaining the same advantage which is derived from the presence of our ministers in parliament. The only point in which the French appear to us to have gained any thing, is in the administration of justice; but, the benefit in this respect is but half attained; nor do the French, upon the whole, seem to us to have gained as much in civil liberty as they have lost in political liberty. After having placed the four constituted authorities, the government, the senate, the tribunate, and the legislative body, in the balance, it will be manifest, that, notwithstanding the counterpoise which, it has been pretended, has been created, the first weighs down all the rest. A chief Consul, freed from all responsibility, with a provisional right of making war and peace, appointing to all places in the administrations and in the army, disposing of the public money, and empowered to propose laws at his own pleasure, is a monarch, and that a powerful monarch, under another name, and whom, it would be absurd, to compare to the President of the United States. Never had any of the Kings of Poland, elected only for life, so much power, either *de jure* or *de facto*, as this constitution gives to Bonaparte. It has been made by him, and for him; it has been sketched out with the point of the sword, will be defended, and may be subverted, by the same instrument.

*Monsieur de Barbachy, Colonel of Hussars Szekler, to his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Field-Marshal General of the troops of his Majesty the Emperor.*

*Head-Quarters, Gernsbach, April 30.*

" I herewith transmit to your Royal Highness the particulars of an event, which, for villainy, perhaps is not to be equalled in history, and will even astonish those who are well acquainted with the heinous crimes of which we are aware our enemy is guilty. The three French plenipotentiaries at the congress at Rastadt, having received orders from their government not to depart till the last moment, were determined to prolong their stay in that city, in spite of the repeated intreaties which had been made to them, to quit a place, where their presence had evidently become no longer of any use, and where their safety might be exposed, amidst the movements of the army, and, above all, from the hatred the country bore them. Nothing could overcome their obstinacy; and they continued to weary us with notes and protestations, full of insolence and calumny against his Majesty the Emperor, even down to the 28th of this month. I then signified to them (agreeable to the orders which I had received from your Royal Highness), that they were to quit the territory of the army within 24 hours. My letter was sent to them at 7 o'clock in the evening. They said that they were ready, and wished to depart at nine. The gates of the city were shut, and they were requested to remain till the following morning, as it was not altogether safe for them to travel by night, over a country covered with armed peasants, and where the cruelties of the French were too recently impressed on their minds, to be forgotten. They still persisted in going. When I found them so determined, I offered them an escort, which, two of them, Roberjot and Bonnier, would have accepted; but the third, Jean Dehry, was greatly averse to it, and was astonished at their not rejecting such an offer with disdain; he even carried his insolence so far as to say (in his Republican jargon), that the ambassadors of liberty were not to be protected by the soldiers of despotism; and he insisted, by giving us to understand, that an Austrian escort would inspire him rather with fear than with confidence: supported by the secretary of the French legation, named Rosenthal, who appeared entirely of the same opinion with him, he succeeded at last, in persuading his colleagues to despise our advice, and to depart without farther delay. Owing to their great impatience to be gone, the gates of the city were opened for them about ten o'clock, when they set off with their secretaries, their wives, and a sufficient number of servants; the whole filled five carriages; and they were lighted by several flambeaux, which their servants carried, as it were, that their accomplices might be apprized of their approach. About half an hour after their departure, a detachment

of my hussars, stationed near the city, heard the most lamentable cries, which appeared to come from the borders of the Murg, about a quarter of a league distance; they immediately repaired thither, and perceived, that the five carriages had stopped within fifty paces of the canal, and found the bodies of two of the French ministers stretched upon the ground (Roberjot and Bonnier), mangled in a most horrid manner; one with his scull entirely torn away, and the other with his body ripped open. The women were uttering the most hideous shrieks, and the servants were in the greatest consternation. The third minister, and the secretary of the legation, had disappeared, and the assassins had had time to make their escape; those that remained were brought back to Rastadt in the carriages, and every friendly assistance was given to the sufferers: none of them were wounded, but their distress was extreme. It was near midnight when the secretary of the legation, Rosenthal, whom they supposed to have been killed (not having heard any thing of him), returned on foot into the city; he had escaped being wounded, and appeared perfectly tranquil; but, when interrogated, his answers were vague, and he appeared much embarrassed. He said, he did not know how he had escaped the assassins, and was totally ignorant of what was become of the minister Jean Debry, who had not as yet made his appearance. We likewise examined the domestics of Roberjot and Bonnier; but all we could learn from them was, that, on approaching the Murg, a party of brigands, to the number of about 30, rushed upon them from their ambush, well-armed, seized upon the postillions, and forced them to stop; upon which, Jean Debry immediately got out of the carriage, without the least emotion, and went up to them, crying, *I am Jean Debry, plenipotentiary of the French Republic;* which he repeated many times; upon which the brigands seized him, and appeared to give him several blows, after which they lost sight of him, owing to the darkness of the night; that his secretary Balin was likewise seized on, but they did not hurt him. These men all spoke French, and called on Rosenthal for the papers of the legation, which he delivereded to them, and he then passed through them without farther molestation. That, after having thrown those papers into the Murg, these ruffians approached the carriages, in which were the other two plenipotentiaries; they demanded, in a loud voice, and still in French, of the one, if he was Roberjot, and of the other, if he was Bonnier; and, upon their answering in the affirmative, they cut them down with their sabres, and did not leave them until they were certain that they were dead; in short, these villains disappeared just as my hussars were

coming up.—This is the correct statement of these men. All Rastadt was in an uproar; there was no person but was shocked at the massacre, and every one was lost in conjectures, on an event which did not appear less inexplicable than tragical. At 7 o'clock, on the following morning, the 29th, we learnt that Jean Debry had returned; a great mob ran before him, as much from sentiments of humanity as from curiosity. He was overcome with fatigue, having wandered about all the night; his face and hands were stained with blood; his dress was also bloody, and in rags: he complained much, pretended to have received more than 20 wounds, and required some repose. The Count de Goertz conducted him home, and sent for his own surgeon to attend him: Jean Debry did not wish to be attended by a professional man, and remonstrated a long time, by saying, he only wanted a little sleep at that time, and that his wounds should be dressed at Strasburg; but, upon the pressing importunities of the Count de Goertz, he complied, but not without a great deal of trouble. When they came to undress him, they found he had on a coat and a riding-coat, the cloth and lining of which was of a most extraordinary thickness; that, out of fifty or sixty cuts, which had fallen on the riding coat, not one had penetrated to his body. He had only received a few bruises on his back and shoulders, and a slight scratch on his wrist, which appeared to have been done with caution, and more from a dagger, than from a cut of a sabre. Neither was there the least appearance of fever. Jean Debry and Rosenthal were the very persons who had, the evening before, rejected in so haughty a manner the offer of an escort, and had insisted on the departure taking place during the night; and those alone of the legation have been spared. The eagerness of Jean Debry to make himself known to the assassins; the confidence with which he threw himself into their arms; the caution with which they struck him, without doing him scarcely an injury, while, at the same time, they tore in pieces his colleague; the precaution he had taken in protecting his person, by an extra-quantity of coats and waist-coats; in short, every thing seemed to corroborate the above suspicion. It is well known, that, before the arrival of Jean Debry at Rastadt, Bonnier and Roberjot were in great estimation, that their pacific dispositions had displeased the French Directory, in consequence of which, they had appointed Jean Debry as an inspector of their conduct; that since that time, with the secretary Rosenthal, they alone had possessed all the confidence of the government; had dictated, in an imperious manner, to the other two plenipotentiaries, and forced them to sign all those provoking notes,

notes, which expressed pretensions so unwarrantable, and which, in part, has been the cause of the continuation of the war. They knew, that, within a few months, Roberjot and Bonnier did not disguise the indignation they felt at the part which they had been obliged to act, and they were continually complaining, that what they had done would render the peace impossible. It is, indeed, a well-known fact, that, about 15 days before their departure, they had said to Rosenthal, in the heat of argument, that they only waited their return to France, to denounce to the Legislative body the absurd politics of the Directory, its aversion to all conciliation and their instructions, by which they were ordered always to exact something more than could be complied with, and, at all events, to force a rupture. This last resolution of theirs appears to every body to have sealed the fate of these two unfortunate men; nor can any other reason be given, why the assassins should have confined their attack to these two individuals alone; why they should, if not for fear of mistake, oblige them to declare their names; why, in short, they should have taken such particular care to throw all the papers of the legation into the Murg, through which the secret instructions of the French Directory must certainly have been discovered. These various circumstances leave no doubt upon our minds, as to the real authors of this plot. The compassion which was at first felt for Jean Debry, while he was considered as a victim escaped from his butchers, was converted into fury against him and his accomplices, after they had more maturely considered this horrid affair. The cry of horror and indignation was general. Jean Debry knew it, and expressed an immediate desire to depart. He now earnestly requested an escort, which was instantly granted him; and my hussars conducted him back, the same evening, to the French advanced posts, with his wife, his children, his secretary, and all those who had accompanied him on his first departure, except his two unfortunate colleagues, whose remains we have kept, and are preparing to bury with all honour. It is not for me to comment upon the relation which I have given to your Royal Highness; but, if one may be allowed to express what it is impossible to avoid feeling, what will be said of a government, equally treacherous to its friends as to its enemies, and that will not hesitate to make even their own agents murder each other, when it is thought necessary to sacrifice any of them to its political interest. It is impossible to describe the indignation caused in this country by this diabolical act. My patrols have not hitherto been able to discover any of the murderers, although I have given orders for strict search to be made in all the environs."

*A second letter to the Archduke.**Head-Quarters, Gersbach, May 5.*

"A few hours after the departure of the courier last night, with the dispatches which I had the honour to send, your Royal Highness's hussars brought me two men that the armed peasants had met with the morning before, about ten o'clock, on the right bank of the Rhine, at a small distance from Kehl. The peasants, after pursuing them a long time, took them at last a little beyond Wulfzell. They knew them to be Frenchmen; and, having a very suspicious appearance, were at first for putting them to death; but, when they assured the peasants that they were not spies, - neither were their intentions inimical, for, at the moment they were pursued, they were endeavouring to pass the Rhine, and to return quietly to their own country; yet they thought it prudent not to let them go, and therefore brought them to me. To all the questions I put to them, they answered with great embarrassment, and I ordered them to be searched; they each of them had, in a purse, 50 pieces of gold in French coin, and in the pocket of one a note was found, which I here insert.

*Note found in the pocket of the prisoners.**Rastadt, 9th Floreal, 8 at night.*

"We depart hence in an hour—you will see us between nine and ten—our carriages will be lighted—Jean will be in the first, and I in the fourth, with the papers. I recommend to you the third and fifth.

(Signed) R——L."

"After having read this note, I found I had got two of the assassins employed in this execrable plot, the authors of which they so justly suspected, at Rastadt. I was in hopes to have learnt from them the particulars of this horrid conspiracy, but all my endeavours have been as yet ineffectual; for, they have preferred so obstinate a silence, that, although I have even threatened them with death, they still will not divulge one syllable. I trust I have anticipated your Royal Highness's desire, informing them to you, that your Royal Highness may interrogate them yourself, and judge them of their conduct. I have this instant learnt from some defectors and French prisoners, which are just brought in, that Jean Debry, on arriving at Strafburgh, had the baseness and audacity to impute to my hussars the crime of which he had himself been guilty; to the very same hussars that he had made his unfortunate colleagues refuse as an escort; who had run to the cries of the victims, in hopes that they might have been of some service to them; who, by their conduct, testified the interest they took in behalf of the unfortunate widows, and all their suite, and, in short, the very same that had conducted him in safety to the banks of the Rhine. This new piece of villainy proves to me, that

that this diabolical Directory had two objects in view; first, in sacrificing those two ministers, they at once got rid of two individuals who were too well acquainted with their late proceedings; and, secondly, were in hopes of having an opportunity of calumniating the victorious troops of his Imperial Majesty. Happily the enormity of the plot has discovered itself; for, what motive could it be supposed my hussars had, go be induced to commit such a murder? It could not be from their hatred to the French, since, out of fifteen that the five carriages contained, they suffered 13 to live, and confined their fury to those two in particular. Neither could it be from an intention to plunder, since they did not touch either their gold or silver, or their jewels, but only seized upon the papers. Will it be said, that they acted by order of their superiors, who wished to secure the papers of the legation? If so, why should they have thrown these very same papers into the Murg? Was any thing ever worse concerted? Do we not discover in these the authors of the murder of one of their officers, named Doffant, who was killed at Rome, and which crime was then imputed to the ministers of the Pope? The same who ordered the massacre of the sick in the hospital of Verona, and charged the Senate of Venice with the butchery? Their villainy is well known—all Europe has experienced their treachery; and Heaven itself seems ready to denounce its vengeance against them.

“P. S. At the instant I was dispatching a courier with this letter to your Royal Highness, a detachment of my hussars have brought in 10 more Frenchmen, who were seen at the entrance of the Black Forest, and, after making some resistance, by firing a few musket-shot, surrendered themselves prisoners. They have confessed that they were sent for from Strasburg about eight days ago, with others, to the number of about 27, to perpetrate this deed, but were not made acquainted with the time for executing it until late in the evening of April 28. They mentioned many other circumstances, which your Royal Highness will hear more fully from their own mouths. I have sent them under a strong escort, accompanied by the other two prisoners. My hussars shall not rest a moment till they have discovered the rest of the banditti.”

*Dy. 30.* The Consuls of the French Republic considering that for six months past the body of Pius VI. has been lying in the City of Valence without having had the hours of burial granted to it;—that, though this old man, respectable by his misfortunes, was for a moment the enemy of France, it was only when seduced by the councils of men who surrounded his old age;—that it becomes the dignity of the French Nation, and is conformable to the feasibility of the

national character, to bestow marks of consideration upon a man who occupied one of the highest ranks upon earth: order, “1. The Minister of the Interior shall give orders that the body of Pius VI. shall be buried with the honours commonly due to those of his rank. 2. There shall be a simple monument raised to him, on the place of his burial, expressing the dignity which he bore.”

The light-house erected on the island of *Amblet*, being 112 feet above the surface of the water, so that the fire on it, on account of its extraordinary height, often misleads mariners in point of distance; measures have been taken for placing a lanthorn, at about half the height above-mentioned, on the East side of the light-house, facing the flat and point of *Kroesel*, which may also be seen from a Southern and Northern direction; but to ships coming from a Western direction it will not be visible, being covered by the light-house. This lanthorn-fire will be lighted, for the first time, on the 1st of January, 1808, from which time it will be continued every night, in addition to the usual fire.

The largest bell in the known world is in the cathedral at *Moscow*, prefected by the Empress Anne, and weighs the most extraordinary weight of 432,000 lbs. or 193 tons.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

*Og. 13.* A numerous and respectable anniversary meeting of the Leicester Agricultural Society was held this day at *Leicester*, when the Earl of Muira presided. A letter from the president of the Board of Agriculture was read, in which he requested the assistance of the society towards the formation of five, or more, small agricultural societies in the county of *Leicester*; but, the meeting were of opinion, that local circumstances prevented this society from affording any assistance in establishing these separate societies. The several premiums and rewards of last year were adjudged, and others offered for the ensuing year; the principal of which is, a premium of ten guineas for the best estimate of the comparative advantage between horned-cattle and horses, for the purposes of husbandry.—The plan, which was mentioned some months ago, for establishing in *Leicester* an asylum for female children, is now about to be carried into effect; several respectable persons having promised their patronage to this benevolent and extensively useful institution.

A very capital hotel, with assembly-room, play-house, news-room, &c. has recently been built at *Leicester*, by public subscription, upon the site of the Saracen's head inn, on a plan which, with the addition of a public library, deserves to be imitated by all the first and second-rate towns in the kingdom,

kingdom, not already provided with those desirable luxuries. The architect was Mr. Johnson, of the house of Dorset; Johnson, and Co. New Bond-street.

*Nov. 12.* This morning, about a quarter before six, a large meteor passed over *Harrow*, with great velocity, in a direction from N. to S. It occasioned great alarms at *Ruislip*, and in the forest of *Dean*. For several hours previous to its appearance, there were flashes of vivid, but silent lightning, at intervals of half an hour.

Several such meteors were also seen at *Great Yarmouth*, near Hartlepool, and other parts of that neighbourhood. They were first observed between five and six o'clock in the morning, in an Eastern direction, and continued falling in succession, and together, till day-break. The atmosphere was very clear, and the moon, which was at full, shone with uncommon brilliancy. The meteors, at first, appeared like what are vulgarly called shooting or falling stars, which soon became stationary; they then, as it were, burst, but without any perceptible report, and passed to the Northward, leaving behind them beautiful trains of floating fire, in various shapes, some pointed, some irradiated, some in sparks, and others in a large column. The fire-ball continued falling, near two hours, and were succeeded, till near 8 o'clock, by slight flashes of lightning. The general appearance was sublimely awful, particularly to the Hartlepool fishermen, then at sea. To some spectators, the sky appeared to open, and to display a number of luminous serpents moving in a perpendicular direction; these were soon after broken into separate balls, and fell towards the earth in a shower of fire.

The same meteors were also seen at *Exeter*, and on *Barnet* and *Norhampton*.

*Norwich, Dec. 30.* Yesterday evening a sermon was preached at St. George's collegiate church, in this city, by our excellent Bishop, Dr. Sutton, in aid of the fund for the humane purpose of restoring to life persons apparently drowned. The discourse was short, but extremely well adapted to the occasion, and delivered with the peculiar energy which marks all his Lordship's public orations. The text was from the 8th chap. of St. Luke, v. 52; "Weep not, she is not dead, but sleepeth." During the service, three sublime and beautiful hymns, written for the occasion by Mr. John Taylor, of this city, were sung, accompanied by a numerous and respectable band of gentlemen and professional performers, who attended gratuitously on the occasion, to the number of 70. The service was preceded by the overture to Handel's occasional oratorio, and concluded with the grand chorus from the *Messiah*. The Mayor, with 17 of the Aldermen, the Sheriff, and a congregation

of upwards of 1000 persons, attended, and were gratified, to behold 30 persons placed at the altar, who had been in danger of drowning; many of whose lives were actually saved, from the means recommended by this benevolent institution.—The collection amounted to 73l. 12s. 9d.

*Dec. 31.* The St. Peter's Company of *Leeds* rung this day an abstract of grand-fire-eaters, consisting of 1799 complete changes; and on the day following, an abstract of bob-major royals, composed of 1800 changes. 160 years must elapse before two peals can be composed; the number of changes in which, in the foregoing manner, can correspond with the dates of the old and new years.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Monday, Dec. 2.*

This afternoon two uninhabited houses on *Snow-hill* fell down. They were used as warehouses by a wholesale grocer; but, being old, and the floors extremely overloaded, they came down, and very fortunately without any person receiving any injury.

*Sunday, Dec. 22.*

The Footman who was with Earl *Scarborough* when his carriage was overset near *Fitzroy-square* (p. 98), died of his wounds, and was this day buried.

*Tuesday, Dec. 24.*

Early this morning a terrible fire broke out at the premises of Messrs. Lucas and Martin, sugar-bakers, in *Osborne-street*, *Whitechapel*, which consumed the same. The cause is not known, but is generally supposed to have been from accident. On the preceding evening, about 8, Mr. Martin went over the premises to see if all was safe, as was his usual custom, previous to returning home. About the hour first mentioned, the people in a warehouse opposite were made sensible of an approaching conflagration by the excessive heat arising from the flames, and on going into the street (which was totally enveloped in fire and smoke), fortunately recollecting the imminent danger in which the two porters were placed, who slept over the sugar warerooms; upon which they with difficulty found their way to the principal gate, where they endeavoured to force an entrance: in this, however, they could not succeed; but happily the noise which they made with hedge-hammers so far answered their purpose, as to awaken and preserve the lives of the men, one of whom escaped over the roof; the other, in his shirt, ventured down stairs, and jumped from the lower windows into the street, without sustaining any other injury than being scorched by the fire. The premises were built in the summer of 1798, at upwards of 500l. expence; and the whole property was insured much under its real value.

P. 615, b. For Black*bone*, r. Black*brook*, four miles from Lichfield, on the turnpike-road to Colehill, where a new stone bridge had been lately completed, in the room of one swept away by the remarkable flood in February, 1795.

P. 616, a. St *tram* should be *Mutram*. *St. Andrew's*, to distinguish it from Mottram in Longendale.

*Ibid.* Th<sup>e</sup> mycroft is at this day the seat of the Thornicrofts; why say lately?

P. 819, for S<sup>t</sup>reatam castle, r. S<sup>t</sup>reatam castle, co. Durham.

P. 999. The late Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. was born Nov. 22, 1718, at Enfield, co. Middlesex; of which parish his father, the Rev. Robert Uvedale, D. D. was vicar; but who never was master of the grammar school in that town, as erroneously stated in our last, p. 1000. His mother (Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Washbourne, M. A. subdean of St. Paul's and vicar of Edmonton,) was descended from the ancient family of the Washbournes, of Washbourne, co. Worcester. The late Dr. U. received part of his education at Winchester school, whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. His grandfather, when at Westminster under Dr. Busby, took from the bier of the Protector, one of the funeral escutcheons, which is still preserved in the family (see vol. LXII. p. 114.) He was elected one of the Divinity fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge; and afterwards offered himself a candidate for the law-fellowship of that college. Mr. Newton (afterwards Sir Isaac) was his competitor. But the Master, Mr. Barrow, decided it in favour of Mr. U.; saying that Mr. U. and Mr. N. being (at that time) equal in literary attainments, he must give the fellowship to Mr. U. as the senior. Mr. U. however, soon afterwards vacated his fellowship, by marrying Mary, 2d-daughter of Edward Stephens, esq. of Chertington, co. Gloucester; and granddaughter of the great Lord Chief-justice Hale. Mr. U. kept a flourishing school in Queen Elizabeth's palace at Enfield, and had the honour of educating Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, and others of the nobility. Archbishop Tillotson presented him to the valuable rectories of Orpington and Cray, Kent; and he was created LL. D. a: Cambridge in 1682. He was one of the greatest botanists in Europe; and his *Horae siccus* was, after his death, sold for a very large sum to Sir Robert Walpole. The late Dr. U. was lineally descended from Peter de Uvedale, who was summoned to Parliament among the barons, 6, 8, 9, Ed. III., and who was, it should seem, the first and great benefactor of the celebrated William of Wykeham; and the founder of the two St. Mary Winton Colleges, at Winchester and Oxford (see

vol. LXIV. p. 1173.) Dr. U. had issue, 1. Robert, of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1795, M. A. 1798; whose writings on the Hebrew language, (a list of which see in vol. LXVI. p. 465) are prepared for the press, and intended for publication. Mr. Chancellor Carlyle, professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, had been appointed, by some of the principal and most respectable members of that learned body, to examine the works, and has given them his testimonial of approbation. 2. Diana, who died 1782 (not Frances as erroneously stated in p. 1000;) 3. Charlotte; 4. Washbourne; 5. Sophia; 6. Diana; 7. Cecilia.

P. 1004. The late Mr. Dodson distinguished himself as the public leader of a society established for the purpose of disseminating what they call Unitarian principles; and has left to five of the Socinian preachers, Dr. Priestley, Mr. Wakefield, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Belfham, and a fifth, either 100 or 200l. each.

P. 1083. A. Hall, esq. was "32 years old."

P. 1089. A letter from the British Factory at Canton, dated July 5, says, "The whole empire is in great distress on account of the death of the Emperor, whose virtues had endeared him to all his subjects. He was a person of a very graceful appearance, of about five feet ten inches in height, and of a slender and elegant form; his nose was rather aquiline; and the whole of his countenance presented a perfect regularity of features, which by no means announced the great age he was said to have attained; his person was attracting, and his deportment accompanied by an affability which, without lessening the dignity of the prince, evinced the amiable character of the man. His dress consisted generally of a loose robe of yellow silk, a cap of black velvet, with a red ball on the top, and adorned with a peacock's feather, which is the peculiar description of Mandarins of the first class; he usually wore boots embroidered with gold; and a sash of blue silk girded his waist. In regard to capital offences in China, the final determination rested in the breast of the Emperor, although it was very rare indeed that a criminal was sentenced to die; but, if such a circumstance were to happen in the most remote corner of the Empire, application must be made to the Emperor himself to annul, to mitigate, or to enforce the sentence; but humanity always appeared to be a prevailing virtue with this sovereign; hence executions were very seldom in China. Some persons, of at least seventy years of age, had never seen or known of a capital execution, though, for lesser crimes, punishment follows conviction without the delay of a moment. The declaration of the Emperor to the British embassy, at his Palace of Collo-choutsehu,

chotresshugfu; in the city of Jehol, in 1793, pourtrayed his greatness in the extreme. He refused, in the first instance, to sign, and of course to enter into any engagement by a written treaty with the crown of Great Britain, or any other nation, as such conduct, on his part, would be contrary to the antient usage, and indeed an infringement on the antient constitution of the Empire. At the same time he was pleased to signify his high respect for his Britannic Majesty and the British Nation; and that he felk a strong disposition to grant them greater indulgencies than any other European power trading to his dominions; nor was he unwilling to make such a new arrangement of the duties payable by British ships arriving at Canton, as appeared to be a leading object of the negociation; at the same time, however, he shd be ever attentive to the real interests of his own subjects, an atom of which he woud never sacrifice; and should therefore withdraw his favour from any foreign nation, whenever it might appear to be incompatible with the interests of his own, or that the English shd, by their conduct in trade, forfeit their pretensions to any advantage which might be granted them in preference to other nations trading to China. These were the exact declarations of the Emperor; which did not, in his opinion, require any written instrument or signature to induce him to realise and fulfil. At the same time, to prove the high regard and esteem which the Emperor entertained for the King of Great Britain, his Majesty delivered from his hand into that of the ambassador, the Earl of Macartney, a very valuable box, containing the miniature pictures of all the preceding Emperors: to which is annexed a description in verse, by each Emperor, of himself, and the principal features of his government, as well as a line of conduct recommended to their several successors. The Emperor, on presenting this gift to the British ambassador, spoke to the following purport, which conspicuously marks his dignified mind: "Deliver this casket to the King, your master, with your own hand; and tell him, though the present may appear to be small, it is, in my estimation, the most valuable that I can give, or my Empire can furnish, for it has been transmitted to me through a long line of my predecessors, and is the last token of affection which I had reserved to bequeath to my son and successor, as a tablet of the virtues of his ancestors, which he had only to peruse, as I should hope, to inspire him with the noble resolution to follow such bright examples, as they had done, to make it the grand object of his life to exalt the honour of the imperial throne, and advance the happiness and prosperity of his people."

The Emperor died in the 90th year, and the Grand Choulas, who is the Prime Minister, and retained in office, still preserves the affections of the people. The late Emperor of China, Kien Long, began his reign in 1735, and his grandfather Canghy reigned almost as long, he having ascended the throne in 1660, and died in 1722. It was Canghy, who, with allusion to the one-storied houses of his subjects, exclaimed, "Undoubtedly, this Europe must be a very small and pitiful country, since the inhabitants cannot find ground enough to spread out their towns, but are obliged to live up thus in the air."

P. 1092. The Rev. Thomas Hayter, M.A., fellow of King's college, Cambridge, published, about the year 1772, a pamphlet on the Confessional, intituled "Strictures," in which were displayed much acumen and ingenuity; and, about ten years since, a sermon on Faith, preached at St. Mary's, Cambridge, which gained him much applause. He would have made a considerable figure by his learning and ingenuity if an unfortunate state of health, which terminated in his death at the age of 53, had not obstructed his literary pursuits. He was nephew to that amiable prelate, Bishop Hayter, who died bishop of London 1762.

#### BIRTHS.

**L**ATELY, at Madras, the lady of the Hon. Col. St. John, a son.

At the same place, the wife of Lieut. De Morgan, a daughter.

Also, the wife of Lieut. Ross, of the Scotch brigade, a son.

At Poondamallie, the wife of Capt. Bernard, a son.

At Cuddalore, the wife of John Duncan, esq. a daughter.

May 10. At Madras, the wife of Geo. Maidman, esq. a daughter.

June 4. At the same place, the wife of Capt. Webbstone, of the artillery, a daughter.

22. At Calcutta, the wife of Jn. Cneap, esq. a daughter.

24. At Bombay, the wife of Lawrence Shaw, esq. a son.

25. At Nuddea, the lady of Sir Alexander Seton, a son.

26. At Cawnpore, the wife of Capt. Hugh Rose, a son.

At Bombay, the wife of Capt. Rob. Bilamore, of the Company's marine, a son.

29. At Kidderpore, Mrs. Thornhill, adau.

July 1. At Bombay, the wife of Major Forbes, of the 75th foo', a daughter.

At Calcutta, Mr. Bell, a son.

8. At Kirical, the wife of J. Wallace, jun. esq. a son.

At Calcutta, Mrs. Davidson, a daughter.

9. At Dinagepore, the wife of Thomas Fair, esq. a son.

14. At Bombay, the wife of William Page, esq. a daughter.

18. At

18. At Kishagur, the wife of Christopher Oldfield, esq. a son.  
 20. At Bombay, the wife of Capt. Edward Moor, a son.  
 27. At Mahim, Mrs. Warren, a son.  
 28. At Cawnpore, the wife of Lieut. Richard Clarke, a daughter.  
 29. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. Mercer, of the 1st reg. of cavalry, a daughter.  
 31. At Madras, the relift of the late J. Holmes, esq. daughter.  
 Aug. 2. At Madras, the wife of J. Brodie, esq. a son.  
 12. At Bombay, Mrs. Horn, a daughter.  
 Dec. 18. At Kinnaber, in Scotland, Mrs. Carmegie Fullertown, a son.  
 27. The lady of Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, a son.  
 28. At Grimstorne, Norfolk, the wife of St. Andrew St. John, esq. adau. and heirefs.  
 30. At his Lordship's house, Milbank, Lady Belgrave, a son.  
 31. In Hertford-street, the wife of Col. Galcayne, M. P. a son.

## MARRIAGES.

June FRANCIS Sackville Llyod, esq. of Headington-house, co. Oxford, to Miss Western, eldest daughter of Maximilian W. esq. of Harley street.

Rev. Thomas Causton, prebendary of Westminster, to Miss Balchen, daughter of the late Jon. B. esq.

Mr. George Fisher, of Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss Elizabeth Spooner, sister of H. S. esq. one of the members of the assembly of the parish of St. Anne.

3. Thomas Faffet, esq. of Surbiton-place, Surrey, to Mrs. Cox, of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Mr. D. MacLaurin, of Carron, Scotland, to Miss Janet Bell, only daughter of Mr. Andrew B. of Falkirk, merchant.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Reynoldson, wholesale brewer, of Newark, to Miss Smith.

4. Col. Innes, of Iffon-house, Bucks, to Miss Boteler, of Paradise-house, Henley-upon-Thames.

James Deacon Hume, esq. of the Custom house, to Mrs. Ashwell, relift of Charles A. esq. of Grenada.

At Godmanchester, co. Huntingdon, the Rev. David Williams, of Alconberry, to Miss Hyde.

At Calicut, in India, Quinton Crawford, esq. to Miss Mackennochio.

6. George Bedford, esq. of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Thompson, of Chiswick.

James Neilson, esq. to Miss Stewart, daughter of the late Capt. Selkirk S.

8. At St. Martin's, Westminster, Thos. Adams, esq. jun. to Miss Scott.

10. Mr. Birch, surgeon, of Leek, co. Stafford, to Miss Crossland, of Narrow Marsh, Nottingham.

At Birkewell, co. Derby, Mr. Marriott, 2nd of an academy at Reading, Berks,

to Miss Barlow, sister of the Rev. R. B. of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

11. Thomas Dean, esq. of Winchester, to Miss March, of Salt-hill.

John Aldridge, esq. of New Lodge, Sussex, to Miss Anna-Maria Smyth, daughter of Walter S. esq. of Stopham-houfe, in the large county.

At Clifton, Mr. George Peacocke, second son of Marmaduke P. esq. of Cavendish-square, to Miss Dalling, eldett daughter to the late Gen. Sir John D. bart.

Sir Robert Williams, bart. M. P. for the county of Caernarvon, to Miss Anne Hughes, daughter of the Rev. Edward H. of Kimmel park.

At Ashborne, co. Derby, Mr. Robert Harrison, of Leek, to Miss Meller.

At Sculcoates, Mr. Hayes, surgeon, to Mrs. Huntington, widow of Mr. Bacchus H. surgeon, both of Hull.

12. Mr. John Field, jun. of Lower Thames-street, to Miss Clark, of King's land place.

13. Mr. Edward Palmer, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Bates, of Upper Thames-st.

At Reading, Wm. Pitkington, esq. hentenant of the loyal Irish regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Wainhouse, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. W. rector of Badgworth and Butterly.

At Edinburgh, Major James Colquhoun, eldest son of Sir James C. bart of Lust, to Miss Jefferie Sinclair, daughter of Sir John S. of Ulster, bart.

At Bath, G. Atkins, esq. paymaster of the West Somerset militia, to Miss E. Collins, of Ilminster.

Mr. Wm. Hird, of Heapham, to Miss Anne Stanwell, of Upton, near Gainsboro'.

Alexander Johnston, esq. of Chesterfield-street, May-fair, to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Lord Wm. C.

15. Mr. John Marshall, surgeon, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Grainger, daughter of the late John G. esq. of Bridge-house, Cuckfield, Sussex.

18. At Blaby, co. Leicestershire, Mr. Black, surgeon, of Wigton, to Miss Thornton.

20. At Cochis, George-William Gillio, in the East India Company's civil service, to Miss Grant.

24. At Headington, co. Oxford, Mr. Latimer, wine-merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, both of Oxford.

25. Mr. Moses Garland, of Bath, to Miss Mary Olborne, of Cold Ashton, co. Gloucester.

26. At Stanton, co. Derby, the Rev. P. Welcher, of Ashbourne, to Miss Greaves, daughter of the Rev. G. G. rector of Stanton.

July 1. Mansel Dawkins Mansel, esq. of Lathbury-house, Bucks, to Miss Browne, only dau. of Wm. B. esq. of Bedford-row.

At Newhall, Mr. Wm. Reid, bookseller, at Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Henderson.

At Glasgow, Mr. John McCulloch, merchant, to Miss Jane Fleming.

3. John

2. John Robley, esq. to Miss Caroline Blake, youngest dau. of Wm. B. esq.
- Mr. Philip Jackson to Miss Catharine Williams, daughter of Thomas W. esq. of Ewell, Surrey.
- Mr. Wilson, attorney, of Alfreton, co. Derby, to Miss Bower, daughter of Mr. B. attorney, at Chesterfield.
- Mr. John Worral, author of *Genethlatical Astrology*, &c. to Miss Wright, of Dodington.
3. At Bombay, James Smith, esq. of the East-India Company's civil service, on the Bombay establishment, to Miss Arbutinot.
4. Isaac Lloyd Williams, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Davies, dau. of Matthew D. esq. of Cwmcynfelin, co. Cardigan.
- Richard Cartwright, esq. of Ixworth abbey, to Miss Chinery, of Netherhall, Thurston, Suffolk.
5. Gen. Meredith, esq. of Harley-place, to Miss E. G. Saunders, of Oxford-street.
- At Carmarthen, William Alleyne Barker, esq. to Mrs. Ramell, relict of Thos. R. esq. of Harrington, co. Worcester.
- At Calcutta, Lieut. Reid, of the 76th regiment, to Miss Jane Grand.
8. Thomas Adams, jun. esq. of the East-India house, to Miss Scott.
- At Millbrooke, the Rev. H. D. Berners, to Miss Jarrett, daughter of John J. esq. of Freemantle, Hants.
- Mr. Tench, of Ludlow, co. Salop, to Miss Lydia Wingrave, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.
- At Duddington, co. Northampton, Mr. Maylin, assistant surgeon to the Blues, to Miss Sophia Wilkinson.
9. In Naples bay, on-board the *Foudroyant*, Wm. Compton, esq. LL.D. chancellor of Ely, in Doctors Commons, and late of Bedford-square, the next collateral male relation to the Earl of Northampton, to the eldest daughter of the late Kuipe Gubbett, esq. lieut.-col. of the West Norfolk militia, of Tacolneftona, co. Norfolk.
- Mr. Lawrence, linen-draper, to Miss Hartie Jarvis, both of Ludgate-street.
- Mr. Wm. Hudson, of Abingdon-street, West-minster, to Miss Cotton, of Richmond, Surrey.
10. At Cambo house, Robert Patullo, esq. of Balbousie, to Miss Charlotte Stewart, daughter of the late Charles S. esq. in the East-India Company's service.
13. Mr. Griffith, of Pall-Mall, to Miss Caroline Meyer, of Kew.
15. Maiven Everett, esq. of Heytesbury, Wilts, to Miss Hart, of Bradford.
16. At Calcutta, Mr. J. F. Sargent, to Miss A. Copeland.
- Hugh Rose, esq. of Gladstunlick, co. Ross, to Miss Phipps, only daughter of Col. P. of Manchester-square.
- At Aston, co. Warwick, Sergeant Heath, of the Soth foot, aged 62, to Isabella Wesley, of Walsall, aged 16.
- Wm. Harper, esq. of the Rutland fencible cavalry, to Miss Coddington, 2d dau. of Alderm. C. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.
- At Pittenween, in Scotland, Geo. Forrester, esq. collector of customs at Anstruther, to Miss Anne Kyd, daughter of the late Col. Robert K.
17. Mr. Richard Masters, of Cirencester, to Miss Hinton, of Sackville-street.
18. Thomas Hutchinson, esq. fellow of New college, Oxford, to Miss Matson, dau. of John M. esq. chief-justice of Dominica.
- Mr. Thomas Gibbs, of Piccadilly, to Miss Sarah Brandreth, dau. of the late Thomas Wm. B. esq. of Houghton Regis, co. Bedford.
- Mr. Adams, jun. of Newington, Surrey, to Miss Ross, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, daughter of the late Peter R. esq. of Dominica.
- John Rolfe, esq. of Pratt-street, to Miss Watts, of Newington, Surrey.
- At Grantham, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, to Miss Norton, of Stamford.
22. Mr. Wm. Patrick, grocer, to Miss Susan Trotter, second daughter of Mr. Sam. T. wholesale brewer, both of Lincoln.
- Mr. Wm. Elsey, farmer, of Hevingby, near Hornastle, to Miss Blyth, of Lincoln.
- Rev. Henry Askew, M. A. rector of Greystock, Cumberland, to Miss Anne Sunderland, youngest daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Ulverton, co. Lancaster.
- At Worfield, co. Salop, Sherrington Sparkes, esq. of Bridgnorth, to Miss Bache, of Chesterton.
- Mr. Sharp, draper, of Market Deeping, to Miss Seavante, of Cheapside, London.
23. At Allhallows, London-wall, the Rev. Dr. James Hill, to Miss Anne Macaulay, both of Guildford, Surrey.
- Mr. G. R. Mercer, one of the loyal Leicestershire volunteer infantry, to Miss Frances Wilkinson, of Leicester.
24. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. David Linton, of Ironbridge, minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, to Miss Anne Anderson, eldest dau. of David A. esq. examiner of his Majesty's customs for Scotland.
- At Birmingham, Mr. Benj. Bradley, of Derby, to Miss Elizabeth Baker.
- Mr. Lound, ironmonger, to Miss Spur, both of Nottingham.
- At Madras, Mr. J. A. Casmire, to Miss H. Ferguson, dau. of the late Dr. F.
25. Mr. Samuel Houston, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, pickler, to Miss Donald, of Bethnal-green.
- At Worksop, co. Nottingham, Sir James Nicholson, of Glenberry, Sculpey, to Miss Wharton, daughter of Major W.
- At Bath, Robert Lix, esq. distributor of stamps for the Eastern part of Somersetshire, to Miss Kent, of Wells.
- At Lancaster, James Edge, esq. of Mosley, co. Lancaster, to Miss Jevon, of Tipton hall, co. Stafford.
- At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Betus, to Miss C. Manning.

26. At Madron, in Cornwall, Edward Pogton, esq. of the first Somerset militia, to Miss Jenkins, of Penzance.

27. Jackson Golding, esq. comptroller of the General Post-office in Ireland, to Miss Charlotte Higgins, youngest daughter of Dr. H. .

At Levenside house, the seat of Lord Stonefield, Humphrey Trafford Campbell, esq. advocate, of Askish, co. Argyle, to Miss Williams, daughter of the late John W. esq. of Ruthyn, co. Denbigh.

At Calcutta, Alexander Gray, M.D. to Miss Eleanor-Louisa Robertson.

31. At Malpas, in Cheshire, Mr. Thomas Poysor, of Great Queen-street, London, to Miss Large, of Malpas.

Aug. 1. Wilmot Parker, esq. of Gray's inn, to Miss Sarah Rich, of Bewdley.

Mr. Wm. Coleman of Maidstone, to Miss Gillman, of Lombard-street.

2. Wm. Kitchiner, esq. of Beaufort-buildings, Strand; to Miss Oram.

Mr. Groote, of Soho-square, apothecary, to Mrs. Maggie, of Tichfield-street.

3. J. N. Smith, jun. esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss Butfoot, daughter of Richard B. esq. of Stamford-street.

George Worrall, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Rigge, eldest daughter of the late Thomas R. esq.

6. Mr. George Ferne Bates, of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Langston, daughter of the late Sir Stephen L.

Mr. Hen. Johnson, of the E. India-house, to Miss Frances Kirkman, of Hammersmith.

12. At Wexford, in Ireland, by special licence, Cornet Barr, of the Mid Lothian sensible cavalry, to Miss Gibone, only child of the late Sir J. G. bart. of Pentland.

At Chelsea, T. Pincock, esq. to Miss Cartwright, eldest daughter of the late Edward C. esq. of Hampstead.

13. Cha. Fowle, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Horatio Townsford, of Newbury.

At Darlington, Capt. Edwards, of the Flintshire militia, to Miss Dive, sister of Major Dive, of the West Middlesex militia.

14. At the government-house, St. Helena, Henry-Augustus Marshall, esq. to Miss Brooke, only daughter of Col. B. governor of that island.

15. At Stricken-house, John Morrison, esq. of Auchintoul, to Miss Frazer.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Charles Coote, LL. D. of the College of Advocates, to Miss Tailor, of Thaive's-inn, Holborn.

At Bishop Wearmouth, the Rev. Thomas Ramshaw, LL. B. vicar of Brampton, Cumberland, to Miss Maling, daughter of John M. esq. of Grange, near Sunderland.

Francis Longworth, esq. of Greenville, King's County, Ireland, to Miss Anne Whitaker, third daughter of James W. esq. of Manchester.

Mr. Kennett, of Canterbury, to Miss Brewer, of Ludgate-hill.

At Kingston, Surrey, John Foster nolds, esq. of Calthalton, to Miss Barclay, daughter of Robert B. esq. Clapham terrace.

Alex. Procter, M. D. Surgeon of Majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo, to Miss Jane Walton, of St. Olave's, Southwark.

Mr. Peter Cierlans, of Boyle-street, villa-row, to Miss Elizabeth Bird.

At Alford, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Francis Rockcliffe, of Ashby, near Hornsea, to Miss Gilby, of Alford.

At Guiseley, near Otley, Stanhope Baines, M. D. of Hull, to Mrs. James of Horseforth, near Leeds.

17. At St. Anne's, Westminster, Richard Earle Welby, esq. of Welbourn, Lincoln, to Miss Mary Leece, young daughter and co-heiress of the late Harm L. esq. of Dean-street, Soho.

20. John Watson, esq. of Shirecliff-hill, co. York, to Miss Wright, of Hackney.

21. Mr. Johnson, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Payne, eldest daughter of Mr. attorney there.

22. Mr. J. Swettenham, attorney, of Wirksworth, co. Derby, to Miss Oldham, co. Derby.

My. Isaac Bembridge, of Melbourne, to Miss Parke, of Ticknall, co. Derby.

Rev. Wm. Gray, of Oakham, Berks to Miss Gilborne, of Baker-street.

Mr. Everard, of Stamford, painter, to Miss Cox, of Burrowden, Rutland.

26. Rev. Dr. Kemp, to Lady Eliz. Hope.

At Bourton-on-the-Water, co. Gloucester, Samuel Favill, esq. of Tooley-street, London, to Miss Beaumore, daughter of the late Rev. Benj. B. of Burton.

At Bath, the Rev. John Bell, to Miss S. Napier, both of Westbury, Wilts.

Mr. Thomas Howes, of King's Cliffe, to Miss Cheeseman, of Apethorpe.

27. At Normanton-upon-Sooar, Mr. W. Lee, of Arnold, to Miss Anne, Tebbutt.

28. At Hayes-place, Kent, the Rev. J. W. Bourke, of Cirthalton, Surrey, to Miss Kerr, of Upper Berkeley-street.

At Speen, Berks, D. M. O'Donnoghew, esq. of the 22d. light dragoons, to Miss Ed. king, of Newbury.

Mr. Robert Redhead, merchant, of Mark-lane, to Miss Elizabeth Thwaites, niece of John Bolton, esq. of Liverpool.

29. Mr. Thomas Turner Weatherhead, to Miss Rigby, of Stoke Newington.

George Hawthorn, esq. merchant in London, to Miss Donaldson, of Baghie-lodge, near Leeds.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of Gracechurch-street, to Miss Lydia Pringle, dau. of Mr. James P. of Belgrave-place Pimlico.

Sept. . . . At Lewisham, Kent, the Rev. John Miller, curate of Greenwich, to Miss Hopkins, the eldest of the three daughters and coheiresses of Wm. H. esq. of Chocolate-

late-row, Blackheath, who died, in his 78th year, in March last (see p. 260), leaving between them an estate of 90,000*l.* which he is said to have acquired in business in Newgate-street, as a hosier.

3. At Dysart, near Montrose, Alexander Duncan, esq. F.R.S. Lond. late from China, to Miss Jane Scott, second daughter of Patrick S. esq. late of Roslie.

At York, Mr. Jordan Roche, surgeon of the 13th light dragoons, to Miss Mary Winship, of Ribey, co. Lincoln.

7. At Hamburg, David Gray, esq. secretary of legation to the embassy to the Elector of Saxony, to Miss Green, of Wimbledon, Surrey.

9. At Greenock, Mr. David Hutcheson, Sheriff-substitute for Renfrewshire, to Miss Agnes Robertson, daughter of the late Dr. John R. physician in Ilay.

11. At Hull, Mr. Jacob Clingman, to Miss Fisher, daughter of Capt. N. F. in the Hamburg trade.

12. Jn. Alexander, esq. of Bedford-row, to Miss Mary-Anne Browne, of Weymouth.

Wm. Urquhart, esq. of St. Mary-Axe, to Miss S. Tathwell, of Plaistow, Essex.

Abraham Wood, esq. of Dartmouth-str. to Miss Try, of Fleet-street.

Mr. L. S. Kent, of Carpenters-hall, to Miss Savill, of Aldgate High-street.

At Birmingham, John Luke, esq. of Exeter, to Miss B. D. Rochfort, daughter of Mark R. esq. of Balbriggan, Ireland.

16. Benjamin Deatry, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Hanson, of Hatfield Manor, only daughter of Ralph H. esq.

At Anderston, in Scotland, Colin Gillespie, esq. to Miss Anne Govan.

At Baldoun, Mr. Alex. Goldie, writer to the Signet, to Miss Corson.

At Greenock, Mr. James Miller, professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow, to Miss Eliz. Fisher, daughter of the late Alex. F. esq. of Deachmount.

17. At Edinburgh, Jas. Elliott, esq. writer to the Signet, to Miss Caroline Hunter, you. dau. of late Walter H. esq. of Polmond.

18. At Liverpool, Capt. White, of the ship Kate, to Miss Launcelot, both of that place.

19. Mr. G. W. Grout, of Dean-street, apothecary, to Mrs. Godfrey, widow of Geo. G. esq. late of Ringmere-park, Sussex.

Benjamin Tho. Saunders, esq. of Gr. New-port-str. to Miss Badle, of Chigwell, Essex.

Capt. Ryder, of the royal navy, to Miss Baker, only daughter of Mr. B. of Portsea.

21. At St. James's church, William-Henry Reynell, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Frances Mari Wade.

At Brightelmstone, J. Richardby, esq. Gracechurch-street, to Mrs. Combes, of Albemarle-street.

22. At Fetterburgh, Mr. Alexander Frazer, to Miss Bathia Clubb.

23. At Llancausfield, co. Monmouth, R. r. Hoare, esq. of London, to Miss

Arabella Greene, second daughter of James G. esq. M. P. for Arundel.

At Ayr, Lieut. James Hall, of the 71st foot, to Miss Grace Rankine, eldest dau. of Macorne R. esq. of Beoch.

25. At Broadstairs, Kent, Edw. Spencer, esq. of New Bridge-street, London, to Miss Elizabeth Flower, eldest daughter of Mr. John F. of Newark.

26. Arthur Davies Owen, esq. of Montgomeryshire, to Mrs. Pugh, widow of Charles P. esq.

Mr. John Rotten, jun. to Miss Gibbs, dau. of Mr. Richard G. both of Ashford.

28. Henry Jenkins, esq. to Miss Moyle, fourth daughter of the late Henry M. esq. both of Greenwich.

29. At Bath, Capt. Milbanke, to Miss Herring, of the island of Jamaica.

30. At Edinburgh, John Greenshields, esq. advocate, to Miss Boyd, dau. of Robert B. esq. of Drum, co. Dumbarton.

At Glasgow, Mr. Rob. Owen, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Anne-Carolina Dale, eldest dau. of Mr. David D. merchant.

Oct. 1. At Bradsworth, near Doncaster, Mr. John Darcy Clark, of Barnaby-Moor, co. Nottingham, to Miss Wood, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

At Ringwood, Lieut. Batt, of the Cornish Miners, to Miss Deschamps, only daughter of John D. esq. of Moortown.

Mr. Dodd, of the Temple, to Miss Du Perron, eldest daughter of Philip Du P. esq. late of the Queen's light dragoons.

2. Richard Rayer, esq. of Scarborough, co. Gloucester, to Miss Mary Bennet, third daugh. of John B. esq. of Little Risington.

Thomas-Richard Babington, esq. barrister, to Miss Pitcairn, daughter of the late Rev Robert P.

At Edinburgh, Major David Robertson, deputy adjutant-general of his Majesty's forces in the island of Ceylon, to Miss Margareta Macdonald, only daughter of Col. Alex. M. of Kenlochmidair.

3. At Hammersmith, John Nash, jun. esq. attorney, of High Wycombe, Bucks, to Miss Martha Love, of the Four Ashes, Bucks.

Mr. Martinat, of Duke-street, St. James's, to Miss J. Gwyllum, of Albemarle street.

Mr. Bracken, merchant, to Miss Pearson, both of Birmingham.

In Dublin, Capt. Palmer, of the Prince of Wales's fencibles, to Miss Cullen.

At Melton Mowbray, Thomas North, esq. of Burton Lazars, to Miss Mary Snow.

5. At Clapham, Mr. Edw. Winstanley, of the Poultry, to Miss Wiltshire.

Mr. Wm. Capper, to Miss Jane Lutgens, of St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

7. Mr. John Adams, schoolmaster, to Miss Pearson, both of Bolton, co. Lincoln.

At Blaby, co. Leicester, Mr. Freer, druggist, at Birmingham, to Miss Freer, of the former place, dau. of the late Mr. Wm. F.

8. Mr. Rawlinson, of Dowles Lodge, Andover,

Andover, to Miss Felicia Watson, youngest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Euston, Middlesex.

Rev. Thomas Burgess, prebendary of Durham; to Miss Bright, of Durham.

At Bath. James Blunt, esq. of Chesterton, in Oxford, to Miss Garden, eldest daughter of Robert G. esq. of Bath.

Robert Gordon, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Isabella Dunn, second daughter of James D. esq. of Alderston, Scotland.

15. Mr. Samuel Perkins, of Fleckney, co. Leicester, to Mrs. Emmeron, of Leicester.—At Kilby, Mr. Thomas Perkins, of Fleckney aforesaid, to Miss Preston, of Kilby.

16. At Jersey, George Taylor, esq. captain in the Banffshire fencibles, to Miss Elizabeth Phillips.

17. At Acton, Mr. John Deacon, of New Bond-street, to Miss Wetherell.

Mr. Samuel Hennell, of Foster-lane, to Miss Bennett, of Sloane-street.

At Bedford, Richard Nash, esq. of Worcester, to Mr. Green, of Bromsgrove.

Mr. John Walton, of Brampton-lodge, to Miss Walker, of Great Brington, both in Northamptonshire.

18. At Edinburgh, Henry Marder, esq. of the 71 foot, to Miss Isabella Robertson, third dau. of the late John R. esq. writer.

21. At his Lordship's seat at Lisnagar, William Lord Riversdale, to the Hon. Charlotte Theodosia St. Leger, sister of Hayes St. Leger, Lord Viscount Doneraile, and daughter of the late Viscount.

22. Mr. Drury, hosier, to Miss James, both of Nottingham.

George Bolton, esq. of Preston, to Mrs. Davenport, of Teddington, Middlesex.

James Lardner, esq. of Exminster, Devon, to Miss Harriet Baratty, of Croydon.

John Crane, esq. of Northumberland-street, Strand, to Miss Caroline Turner, of Redland, near Bristol; and, on the 30th, Thomas Mott, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Turner, of the former place.

Mairland Maitland, esq. of the Adelphi, to Miss Colkett, eldest daughter of Daniel C. esq. of Hackney.

23. At Reading, D. H. Rowland, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, only daughter of Dr. C. of St. Andrew's, Scotland.

At St. James's church, Charles Comberland, esq. to Mrs. Dewar, relict of David D. esq. youngest daughter of General Matthews, and niece to the Duke of Lancaster.

Charles Hamilton, esq. late of Tobago, to Miss Macdonnell, dau. of the late Cha. M. esq. of Newhall, co. Clare, Ireland.

24. At Stapleford-Tawney, Capt. Henry Arlington, to Miss Cain, neice of Th. C. esq.

R. H. Budd, esq. of the island of Jersey, to Miss Pickstone, of Guilford, Surrey.

Rev. J. Goodman, to Miss A. Haymes, both of Kibworth, co. Leicester.

125. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Pybus, esq. of Bond-street, to Miss

Elizabeth Macdonnell, youngest daughter of the late Alex. M. esq. of Dublin.

At Dittisham, Devon, Jn. Yarde Fownes, esq. of London, to Miss Roope, eldest dau. of R. H. R. esq. of Chipton, near Dartmouth.

Mr. Henry Pooley, to Miss Strange, both of Kelvedon, Essex.

26. At Wherwell, near Andover, the Rev. Lascelles Iremenger, to Miss Gambier, third daugh. of the late John G. esq.

At Berwick, Joseph Marshall, esq. of Edington, to Miss Grieve.

28. Peter Kingston, esq. captain in the 6th dragoon-guards, to the Marchioness of Clanricarde, only daughter of the Marquis of Winchester.

John Thompson, esq. of Lye hall, co. Salop, to Miss Mary Glover, second dau. of Samuel G. esq. of Birmingham.

At Montrose, Mr. David Walker, merchant, in Glasgow, to Miss Marg. Lyle, dau. of James L. esq. merch. in Montrose.

Mr. T. Aveling, jun. of Whittlesea, to Miss Hotchkin, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

29. Rev. Wm. Findlay, minister of Eggleham, to Miss Eliz. M'Gibbon, of Stirling.

31. Gilbert Anslow, esq. of London, to Miss Susan Blackman, second daughter of Sir Henry B. of Lewes, Sussex.

At the Imperial residence of Gatschina, near St. Petersburg, his Royal Highness the Archduke Joseph Palatine of Hungary, to her Imperial Highness the Great Duchess Alexandrina.

Nov. 2. At Lochgairne-house, in Argyleshire, the Rev. Wm. Fraser, minister of Gigha, to Miss Anna Campbell.

3. At Petersburg, her Imperial Highness Helena Pawlowna, to his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince Frederick, of Mecklenburg.

4. At Edinburgh, Capt. Thos. Robinson, of the Bengal Engineers, to Miss Hamilton, dau. of William H. esq. of Hill-street.

5. James Baillie, esq. of Bedford-square, to Mrs. Younge.

John Heathcote, esq. of Coomington, co. Huntingdon, M. P. for Ripon, to Miss Thornhill, daughter of George T. esq. of Diddington, in the same county.

Rev. John Petch, B.A. of Jesus college, Cambridge, to Miss Jane Hayes, daugh. of Thomas H. esq. of Aslaby, co. York.

At Coltishall, Norfolk, Rev. T. Powys, of Fawley, Bucks, and rector of High Roding, Essex, to Miss Eliz. Palgrave, eldest daugh. of Wm. P. esq. of Great Yarmouth.

At Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Smith, hosier, to Miss Howitt, daughter of the late Alderman H.

6. At Edinburgh, John Buchanan, esq. merchant, in Greenock, to Miss Margaret Haldane Law, youngest daughter of the late John Law, writer.

8. Mr. Alexander Howden, merchant at Leith, to Miss Cassels, dau. of Andrew C. esq. one of the magistrates of that place.

Deaths.

## DEATHS.

**April** MRS. Elizabeth Hillier, of Pancras-lane. This lady, amongst other charitable legacies, has bequeathed to St. Anne's Society 200l. 3 per cent. Consols.; Society of poor pious Clergymen 300l.; Orphan Working school 300l.; Hoxton Academy 300l.; Society for promoting religious Knowledge among the Poor 200l.; Corporation of Sons of the Clergy 150l.; Society for Relief of necessitous Widows and Children of Protestant Dissenting Ministers 300l.; Lady Huntingdon's College at Chest-hunt 1000l.; Missionary Society 2000l.; Society for Relief of casual Poor 100l.; Society called *Societas Evangelica* 200l.; Society called the Congregational Society in London 300l. In money: Homerton Academy 200l.; Independent Fund 300l.; Society in Lily-pot-lane for Relief of sick Poor at their own Habitations 200l.; London Itinerant Society 200l.; Homerton Itinerant Society 200l.; Tabernacle in Moorfields, 200l.; Baptist Fund 50l.; Lying-in Charity, 50l.; Presbyterian Fund 30l. And, amongst other legacies to her friends, has given to the Rev. John Gill, St. Alban's, 20l.; Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Hoxton-square, 50l.; Rev. John Newton, of Coleman-street, 50l.; Rev. Robert Winter, of Islington, 20l.; to two poor pious clergymen 8l. each; William Parker, esq. of South Lambeth, 200l.; Mrs. Rachel Taylor, 50l. &c. &c. &c.

**Aug. 21.** At Jamaica, Mr. Thos. Ingles, youngest son of the late Mr. Charles I., depute clerk to the Bills.

**Nov. 30.** Suddenly, aged 38, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, relief of the late James S. esq. of Leicester-square, author of the "Antiquities of Athens."

Lately, at St. Jago de la Vega, Capt. Bainbridge, of the 67th foot.

At Beauvais, in his 93d year, Previle, the celebrated comic actor, and the intimate friend of Garrick. He had long meditated the publication of a treatise on the French comedy, and on the science of acting. But latterly he became blind, and his head being at times deranged, from the horrors of which he was a witness in 1793, the pursuit of this interesting work, from such a hand, was of necessity abandoned.

At South Shields, Lieut. Congleton, late commander of the Eleanor tender.

At Whitby, Lieut. R. Edgar, son of the Rev. J. E. of Child Okeford, Dorset.

At Kenton, Devon, aged 24, Mr. William Potter, jun.

At Exeter, aged 89, Mr. Matthew Barrett, merchant.

Mrs. Irwin, widow of the late Col. I.

Mrs. Tucker, widow of Mr. Jonathan T., formerly merchant at Exeter.

Rev. Benjamin Francis, Baptist minister, of Horley, co. Gloucester.

At Holbeach, co. Lincoln, after a lingering illness, aged 46, Mr. John Porter, a GENT. MAG. Supplement, 1799.

publican there. He was one of the loyal corps of Holbeach volunteer cavalry, and a member of a large and excellent institution in that town, called a friendly society. Several bottles of fine old Stingo, brewed 27 years ago, were drunk at his funeral by his numerous friends and acquaintance who attended the ceremony. He was buried with every possible honour, military and civil.

At Hill, near Sutton Coldfield, co. Warwick, aged 103, —— Bickley, labourer.

Willshire Emmett, esq. of Brompton-row, and of Winton-house, in Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent, which he bought of Mr. Briscoe, 1771, for 10,500l. and was sheriff of the county 1774. He had been entertaining his relations at the Piazza coffee-house, Covent-garden, with the greatest cheerfulness and good humour on all occasions, and with the most perfect temperance and sobriety, when, falling from his chair, he died in a moment. He married, many years since, Mary, only daughter of the late Sir John Honeywood, bart. by his second lady, daughter of Sir Edward Farmer, bart. but, having no issue, he left the bulk of his property to his widow, for her life, with remainder to his only brother, John Emmett, of St. Albans, and his issue.

**Dec. 8.** Aged 67, Mr. Rd. Rowe, of Fleet-st.

12. At Bristol hot wells, aged 76, Dan. Gahan, esq. M. P. for Wicklow, Ireland.

14. At Deebank, near Kirkcudbright, in Scott. Alex. Gordon, esq. of Campbeltown.

At Haverfordwest, Rd. Knethell, esq.

16. At Berlin, aged 84, the celebrated Prussian Field-marshal Knowbelsdorff.

Aged 69, the Rev. William Brittain, LL. B. rector of Oldborough, co. Worcester. He was educated at Wadham college, of which society he continued chaplain till his death. He was much esteemed for the many virtues he possessed. Benevolent and placid in his disposition, tender and amiable in his manners, he never wounded the feelings of any person; candid and charitable, he thought no evil of any one, and said none; delicate and cautious, he was more afraid of doing wrong, than of not doing right. He was singularly distinguished for an unassuming demeanour, and for great modesty, which was no bar to his advancement; his merit caught the vigilant eye of his diocesan, Bp. Johnson; who, for his assiduous care, as curate in a populous and extensive parish (Bromsgrove), presented him to the lapsed rectory of Oldborough 1769; and, ten days only before his death, he was presented by Mr. Holmes to the vicarage of Beoley, co. Warwick, the cure of which he had served thirty years with his church at Oldborough. He was strictly regular and conscientious in the discharge of all his clerical duties, to which he added an inflexible integrity, and purity of conduct.—"Non paruit, sed praevit."

17. At Dundee, in Scotland, Mr. James Davidson, merchant.

18. At Gravesend, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Henry Thimes R. esq.

21. At Wells, co. Somerset, aged 55, Mr. Darvoil, grocer.

22. Aged about 21, Mr. Jonas Blandford, eldest son of Mr. B. of Coomb farm, Sherrington; and, about a fortnight before, Uriah, his youngest son, about 13.

In her 76th year, Mrs. Eliz. Hutchins, late of Spring place, Kentish town.

23. After a short illness, the wife of Mr. Bullock, schoolmaster, of Sherborne.

At Almington hall, near Drayton, in Shropshire, in the 69th year of his age, Thomas Woolley, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, brother-in-law to Lord Clive. On the 27th, his remains were interred in Moreton-lea church, near Drayton, near those of the late Lord Clive.

At Boghead, near Elgin, in Scotland, Capt. John Gordon, late of Laggan.

24. At his seat at Peckham, Surrey, Miles Stringer, esq. late an eminent spice merchant in the city of London. His remains were interred, on the 31st, in the family vault at Greenwich. He was born July 24, 1733; and Nov. 21, 1762, married Miss Eliza Cozens Leach. By this lady he was made the happy father of a numerous offspring; seven of whom, viz. two sons and five daughters still survive, with their amiable mother, severely to lament his loss. Simple and unaffected in his manners, just and upright in his dealings, he merited and he experienced the general regard of all who knew him, and the unbounded confidence of his friends. Alive to every social feeling, he was a pattern of whatever is amiable in domestic life. His heart, the humble sphere of domestic retirement, was not confined, but expanded itself through the whole circle of Christian benevolence. To works of charity he was a liberal contributor. After a few days of languishment, he exchanged this mortal state for immortality, without pain, and without a groan. (See p. 1178.)

At Enfield, aged 93, Mrs. Dorrer.

Mr. Thomas Manning, of Greenwich.

At Leith, Mrs. Muldrup, wife of Thos. M. esq. his Danish Majesty's consul.

Aged 83, Mrs. Healey, relict of Geo. H. esq. late of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln.

25. At Gainsborough, aged 75, Henry Cauter, gent. He was playing at cards with his grandchildren the preceding evening, and found dead in his bed in the morning.

Aged 67, Mrs. Briggs, widow of Mr. Jn. B. insurance broker, of Hull.

In St. Peter's per Mountgate, Norwich, aged 101, Thomas Burges, formerly an eminent farmer at Heigham.

26. At Udny, in Scotland, in his 21st year, Mr. Alex. Rose, son of Rev. Jn. R.

At Wallace-hall, in her 71st year, Miss

Harriet Burnett, third daughter of Kirkpatrick Williamson B. esq. of Monboddo.

This day was found in the Ravensbourne, between Lewisham and Deptford, the body of Mr. Moore, jun. mast-maker, Rotherhithe, who had been missing since the evening of Sunday, Dec. 1. This youth is another melancholy instance of the effects of disappointment on a warm and susceptible mind in our pursuit after happiness. Report says, that he has been more than once checked in love. The lady, who possessed not only wit and beauty but fortune also, deserves much of our pity. Mr. M. being lost for 25 days, was said to have gone abroad, although it is reported his hat was found in the river the day after he perished. He was nearly of the age of 25, and might be supposed to have had more firmness.

27. At Greenwich, Mr. Thomas Lambert, many years a resident merchant at Oporto.

At Görhambury, the seat of Lord Vice, Grimston, Mr. James Simkins.

28. Suddenly, at his house in Great George-street, Thomas Smith, esq.

Mrs. Combe, wife of Charles Combe, M. D. of Bloomsbury-square.

At Great Ealing, after a week's illness, aged 70, Thomas Fletcher, esq.

29. In Islington, aged 96, Mr. Thomas Smith, many years receiver of Christ's-hosp.

Mrs. Jane Cochrane, widow of Robert M'Nair, esq. merchant, of Glasgow.

After a few days illness, Miss Cooper, daughter of Alderman C. of Leicester.

Suddenly, Mr. Erasmus Darwin, attorney, of Derby.

30. At his house in Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, in his 80th year, Thomas Major, esq. engraver to his Majesty, and 40 years engraver to the Stamp-office.

Rev. Richard Pollen, rector of Winchfield, and vicar of Froyle, co. Southampton, and brother of Sir John P. bart.

Suddenly, at East Clandon, Surrey, advanced in years, Mr. John Smith.

31. John Le Coq, jun. esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

Aged 74, Mrs. Nicol, mother of Sir John Nico, of Lincoln's-inn-fields and Doctors Commons. Her death was occasioned by her cloaths catching fire a few days before.

Of an apoplexy, at Abbeville, in the department of the Lower Seine, where he had for several years lived in great retirement, in a state bordering upon want, in his 79th year, Marmontel, author of "Belifarius." When, three years ago, he was nominated to the Legislature, he went to the Electoral Assembly; and, thanking his fellow-citizens for this mark of respect, said to them, " You behold, my friends, a body enfeebled by age; but the heart of an honest man never grows old." He was ill only a few hours before he died. He has left a wife and two children in very indifferent circumstances.

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Hemming	1170	Hothkin	1094,	Jenkin	1169	Kenrick	901	Lean	816		
Hensworth	900	1192	Howell	620	Jenkins	666,	Kentish	819,	Leacock	611	
Hinchman	717	Hotham	820	1190, 1191	Jennings	718	1091	LeContour	1165		
Henderon	906,	Horse	909	Jernyn	1088	Kenrick	820,	Le Coq	1194		
1166, 1188	1188	Howell	620	Jervais	819	1169	Lila	637,	909,		
Hensege	973	Manghton	776	Jevon	1189	Kerr	1190	900,	1168,		
Hensley	625	Houston	1189	Jewyn	1088	Kerridge	996	Lece	1190		
Henslow	1088	Howard	909,	Jerningham	Ker	Kefeleven	612	Locaham	720		
Henty	1165	1088	1086	1086	Kernot	1086	Leheun	816	Hoggatt	1169	
Hennell	1192	Howard	620	Jervais	819	Kettland	993,	Lechee	1190		
Henry	717	Hovden	1167,	Jevon	1189	Key	816	Lemonnier	719,		
Hanson	820	1192	Hove	724, 805,	Ingle	1193	Keyfall	992	Lenden	620	
Hapquinfall	714	905,	Hows	1167,	Ingolds	903, 1168	Kidney	624	Lennard	620	
Herkless	1089	1167,	Hows	1192	1168	Kienlong	1089,	Lellie	718		
Hutting	1191	Hows	1190	Ince	725, 904	1186	Lewett	1088	Liklenton	1099	
Hawes	1169	Howitz	1192	Ingenhousz	900	Kettland	993,	Levins	1086		
Hewerton	1087	Hubbeld	620	1167	Key	816	Lewis	719,	Lewis	900,	
Hewett	1166	Hubbard	903,	Ingles	1193	992	997	900,	997		
Heyhoe	1000,	907	Hule	718	Ingols	903,	King	734,	919		
1170	1170	Hutherford	822,	1168	1168	Kingsley	625	Kingley	625		
Heywood	729	1168	Hule	718	1169,	Kirkle	612	Lichfield	716		
Hicens	620	Hudson	1189	1170,	Kirkton	1192	Ling	630	Littewood	828	
Hickeringham	816,	Hughes	8188	1188	Kirkham	717,	Lindsay	920	Livies, read for		
1169	1169	Huth	992	1086,	1190	Kitchener	1190	Lloyd	620,		
Higgins	1160	Hule	718	1093,	Klinkenberg	624	828,	828,			
Higginson	1000	Hulke	900	1165,	Koopp	788	Lovias	1086			
Hightmore	625,	Hulme	746	1169,	1170,	Knauchball,	1190,	907,	1188		
905	1188	Hume	1188	1170,	1188	Knauchball,	1190,	907,	1188		
Hill	620,	Humphrys	820	1188	1188	Knauchball,	1190,	907,	1188		

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Mr. URBAN.

Dec. 31.

THE same individual is mentioned in p. 540, col. 1, l. 4, 5; as in the subsequent lines 20, 21; and in col. 2, l. 1, the same as in p. 460, col. 1, l. 56.

P. 477, col. 2, l. 2, 3, r. "Wilbraham."

P. 495, col. 2, l. 5&c. "remanently," for "permanently."

P. 496, col. 1, l. 6, "to," for "of;" l. 6, 7, "adversity," for "adversary;" and in col. 2, l. 35, "determination," for "dissemination."

P. 497, col. 1, l. 1, "society," for "security;" l. 18, "courts," for "countries;" l. 49, "superfluous," for "superficial."

P. 557, col. 1, l. penult. for "first," should be substituted "sixth;" and in col. 2, l. 54, 60, "fully," should be "fifth."

Richard Wynne, M. A. in p. 629, col. 2,

published, in 1764, two octavos, intituled, "The New Testament carefully collated with the Greek, and corrected, divided, and pointed, according to the various Subjects treated of by the inspired Writers, with the common Division in the Margin; and illustrated with Notes critical and explanatory."

P. 647, col. 1, l. 6, r. "p. 1110."

The death of Mrs. Humphreys, p. 820, col. 1, was before noticed in p. 621, col. 2.

P. 900, col. 1, l. penult. "the face" should be erased.

P. 1004, col. 2, l. 15, for "continued," we should read "remarked on;" and refer to vol. LXI. p. 981.

P. 1026, col. 1, l. 19, for "bert." we should substitute "knt." See p. 908, col. 2.

Yours, &c.  
SCRUTATOR.

## The LONDON GENERAL BILL of CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 11, 1798, to December 10, 1799.

Christen'd	10087	Males	9046	Increased in Burials
{ Females	18970	{ Females	18534	this Year 21.
Died under 2 Years	5211	20 & 30 - 1299	60 & 70 - 1565	90 and 100 - 63
Between 2 and 5	1790	30 & 40 - 1724	70 & 80 - 1225	100 - - - - -
5 and 10	644	40 & 50 - 1924	80 & 90 - 456	101 - - - - 2
10 and 20	573	50 & 60 - 1758		117 - -

DISEASES.		MISCELLANEOUS.		CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stillborn	580	Eaten by Lice	1	Mortification	226
Abscess	27	Evil	5	Palpitation of Heart	2
Aged	1343	All Fevers	2784	Palsy	105
Ague	3	Fistula	3	Pleurify	14
Apoplexy & sudden	249	Flux	5	Quinsy	1
Asthma and Phthisic	663	French Pox	23	Rash	Executive Drinking
Bedridden	2	Gout	9	Rheumatism	3
Bleeding	16	Gravel, Strangury, and	1	Rickets	1
Bursten and Rupture	20	Stone	11	Scurvy	Found dead
Cancer	48	Grief	4	Small Pox	Fractured
Childbed	131	Headmoldshot, Hor-	4		Frighted
Colds	14	Shoehead, and Water	1	Sore Throat	1
Colick, Gipes, Twisting	in the Head	Sores and Ulcers	1		Frozen
of the Guts	8	76 Spasms	1		Killed by Falls, &c.
Consumption	4843	Jaundice	78	St. Anthony's Fire	2
Convulsions	3794	Jaw Locked	1	Stappeg in Stomach	3
Cough, and Hooping-Inflammation		Imposthume	1	St. Vitus's Dance	6
Cough	45	Lichen	433	Swine Pox	Scalded
Cramp	1	Leprosy	2	Teeth	Shot
Croup	16	Livergrown	1	Thrush	Smothered
Diabetes	1	Lunatick	107	Tumor in the Womb	Starved
Dropsey	906	Measles	233	Vomiting & looseness	Suffocated
				Worms	Total 269

\* There have been executed in Middlesex and Surrey, 25; of which number only 12 have been reported to be buried (as such) within the Bills of Mortality.



